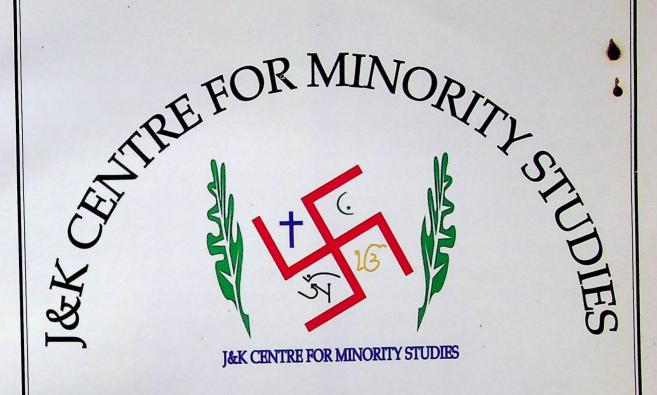
FOR MINORITY STUDIES

REPORT
ON
THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON
THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC
CONDITIONS OF
KASHMIRI DISPLACED PEOPLE



REPORT Reference Book
ON
THE IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON
THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC
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FOREWORD

Pakistan's territorial designs on J&K are as old as the birth of Pakistan, as is its attempts to wrest control of the Valley by arms. In spite of the rebuffs it received in the past it never let go and seized the first opportune moment that it was presented with. Having gained the experience of fighting a successful Jihad in Afghanistan, it refined the same; planning and launching a campaign of armed subversion based on religious extremism and terror in J&K starting from1988. The internal political dissensions and disillusionment in the Valley as well as the heightened consciousness of religious identity provided a fertile backdrop. A shaky coalition at the Center and the historical dissolution of the Soviet empire in the neighborhood following the Afghan imbroglio conditioned the external environment that impacted on the developing situation in the Valley, directly in the case of the former and indirectly in the case of the latter. This eventually resulted in a reign of terror and religious militancy in the Valley armed, manned, funded and fuelled by Pakistan.

Minorities became the first victims of this fundamentalist terror along with those in the mainstream politics of the Valley, and in the process cowed the Muslim majority into a state of helpless acquiescence and silent suffering. Minorities moved out of the Valley in search of security of life and honor, leaving behind their homes, hearths, lands, orchards, businesses and jobs; & in most cases even their movable properties. Not only has this exodus caused untold amount of human suffering but also threatens this small, vibrant, socio-cultural group of original inhabitants of the Valley with extinction, more so now than in the past. It is now sixteenth year running for the Kashmiri Migrants in their exile. The land of saints and savants stands ravaged by violence and hatred and religious tolerance has disappeared.

This comprehensive study was conceived in the context of the internal migration within the State of Jammu & Kashmir, from the Valley of Kashmir, in the first half of 1990 & absence of reliable and authentic data about the Kashmiri displaced persons. Its hoped that this study will fullfil the need for hard information for researchers as well as laymen.

The original project/study was intended to cover the entire Kashmiri Migrant population all over the country and hence was submitted for multilateral funding to various agencies. National Minorities Commission expressed its inability to fund it for want of jurisdiction and forwarded it to the Union Ministry of Home Affairs for the same. Government of J&K, meanwhile, provided the seed capital for the project and recommended it to the M.H.A. for multilateral funding through various agencies of the G.O.I. However the M.H.A was not

sympathetic and did not sponsor the project for multilateral funding to any of the other agencies. In absence of any commitment for the same, it was decided to curtail the scope of the project and restrict it to only those migrants who are registered with the government of Jammu and Kashmir and are living in various locations of the Jammu Division. (See the correspondence at Annexure -I).

The report became overdue due to various reasons over some of which we did not have any control.

I would fail in my duties if I do not mention those who made this project a success and this report possible. The report was a result of hard and dedicated work by all the members of the Project Research team backed by a team of field investigators, supervisors, research assistants, computer analysts and computer operators.

S/Shri J.L.Khuda, M.L.Dhar formerly of the Statistical and Economic Service of the State Government, and Prof.A.N.Sapru helped me to design this project. Thanks are due to Shri Shanker Bose of the Indian Institute of Social Science and Research, New Delhi who helped in designing the Questionnaire. Satyendra Kumar of the Computer Center, Jawaharlal Nehru University helped in computerized cross-tabulation and statistical verifications. Bupendra Zutshi, formerly of the CRSD in School of Social Sciences J.N.U, helped in the statistical interpretation of the survey data particularly in respect of demography and education. M/s Wani and Koul, Computer Center of the State Planning Department, helped in devising the initial software for making the data compatible with computerization and initial tabulation. Suchitra did the tabulation and graphic analysis of the data in the initial stage. Yamini Atre worked on the evolving Government Policy as stated in the Parliament from time to time. Santosh Kumar was the general purpose man for all odd jobs as well as responsible for coordinating the administrative back up.

Special mention needs to be made of Dr. Partha.S. Ghosh, Director (Research) ICSSR, presently visiting professor at O.K.D. Institute of Social Change and Development, Guwahati, who as the expert advisor, advised on the content, objectivity and academic quality of the project. If the report meets any of the academic rigors of a research project credit should go to him. Needless to say failing on this account is all ours. For a deep historical and geopolitical background, I am indebted to Prof. K.N.Pandita, formerly Director, School for Central Asian Studies, Kashmir University, with whom I had many an enlightening engagements. He was also helpful in our comprehension of the international perspective on the Human Rights

and Minority issues as it applied to Kashmiri Migrants. Prof. Sashi Sekhar Toshkhani educated us about the cultural heritage particularly in respect of rituals and language. Shri A.K. Dewani gave us the financial insight in the Government's attitude and policy. Shri Nikhil Mehra, an International Lawyer working out of New York, gave us an understanding of the International Law and Practice with regards Human Rights, Minorities and Internally Displaced Persons.

Lastly, but not in the least, I am grateful to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, in particular Dr. Farooq Abdullah the then Chief Minister, for the liberal grant which made this study possible.

New Delhi. March, 2006. M.L.KAUL(I.A.S.Retd)
CHAIRMAN J&K CMS

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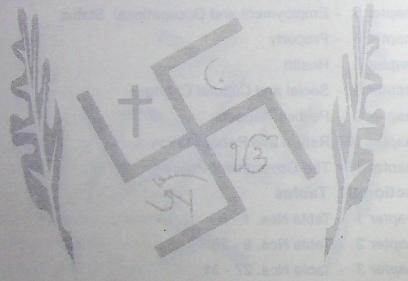


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Major Findings

1.0 Migration

- a) The primary cause for the migration of Kashmiri Pundits and other minorities from the Valley in the first half of 1990 was "insecurity of life and honor" due to the total collapse of the structures of governance and the anarchy, that prevailed in the face of pro-Pakistani movement lead by people who were inspired by the Islamic ideals and others who were Islamic diehards with covert support from Pakistan in terms of training, arms, sanctuary and trained manpower. Their success was, however, due to a mix of fortuitous circumstances.
- b) The pattern and manner of killings of political, official and common people reflects classic tactics of creating terror among the minorities by making a public exhibition of such brutalized killings to paralyze the structures of authority into inaction and stupor. That they succeeded so well and in such a short time speaks well for their planning.
- c) The pattern of migration depicts that 94% migrant families moved from Kashmir valley from January 1990 to May 1990 with escalated rates during the month of March and April 1990, when bomb blasts, killings, looting of minority community property was at its peak.
- d) The migrations took place from all over Kashmir valley covering both the rural and urban areas. All types of occupational groups including agriculturists, farmers, traders, self employed and government servants moved. A significant proportion from rural areas having agriculture as main source of income migrated in the first phase during February – March 1990.
- e) The migration was spontaneous without any pre planning primarily due to insecurity bred by terror catching even the Govt. unawares. Most of the adult workforce of families moved. Most of the migrants indicated insecurity as the primary reason for migration.
- f) Community/ religious places, government buildings, street corners were initial places of dwelling for a majority of migrant families in the new host locations.

2.0 Composition and Demography

a) Only14% of the registered migrant families live in Camps; the rest live mostly in hired accommodation, on their own. The proportion of rural families is more than half (59%); and 64% of these are dependent on relief; and most (60%) of these

- in turn are from old Anantnag District followed by Old Baramulla district (28%). Most of the families with urban origin are from Srinagar district.
- b) Large scale splits in families have disintegrated age old tradition of joint family system in the community, creating cultural, social and economic insecurity particularly among the old and the aged, and, also eroded cultural and social space of the community. One of the main reasons for splits was the constraint of space particularly in the Camps.
- c) Post-migration sex ratio has increased due to comparatively increasing trends in late female marriages due to disintegration of society, lower incomes and changing attitudes to search for appropriate grooms from other locations/ communities with comfortable financial support.
- d) One of the serious consequences of the migration has been substantial decline in the growth rate of population of the minority community with the male population growing at a lower rate as compared to the female population.
- e) Consequent decrease in the population in the long run will have farsighted consequences for their future survival and occupation of political space in the region.

3.0 Education

- The proportion of educated and trained population has increased marginally during the post migration period as compared to the rate of increase in literacy rate for other communities of the state except for those living in the Camps where it was low particularly for the rural families.
- b) In the households dependent on government services, provision of higher education (graduation, post-graduation and professional and technical training) was high as compared to other occupational groups.
- c) The post migration period witnessed a significant shift towards enrolling children (both males and females) for college level and for professional training courses. The shift was recorded for all categories of migrant families.
- d) In the case of female students admissions in under-graduate and post-graduate courses located within the vicinity of their living places was more preferred by the families living in the camp localities as compared to families living in non-Camp localities.

- e) The proportion of discontinuation of student's education from Camp localities was high at school, college and post-graduation/ professional level particularly so in case of girls, in order of ascendance.
- f) Major benefit of the reservations of seats in professional training courses mostly accrued to families dwelling in the non-Camp locations with urban background. Service occupation benefited most as compared to the families who were drawing relief from the government. Camps with deficient eligibility levels were disadvantaged in taking benefit from reservation policy.
- g) Excellence was another loss that faced the community, as a result the students in the Camps found their eligibility capabilities insufficient.

4.0 Health

- a) Crude death rates have increased substantially during the post migration period as compared to the pre-migration period, due to new hostile environment. Crude death rate increased from 5 to 7.8 for males and from 4.5 to 4.8 for females.
- b) Significant changes in the morbidity patterns in the post-migration period were observed. Some of the diseases unknown during the pre-migration period have suddenly surfaced after the migrations
- c) The deaths due to snake bites were significantly high in the initial phases as camps were located in stony and bushy environment most suitable for snakes and other poisonous insects.
- d) Medical services available during the post migration period were inadequate contrary to the situation prevailing before migration period. There was a heavy rush on carrying capacity of the existing Health Services network in Jammu forcing the migrants to look for other more expensive options.
- e) Facilities provided in the Camps are woefully deficient. No facilities for laboratory tests are available at these Camps. There generally are no medicines available most of funds allocated for this purpose are spent on salaries.

5.0 Occupation

a) The migrant families have undergone a significant shift in the employment and occupational status during the post migration period. Agricultural sector (overall 30 %.) vanished and instead it was replaced by a new category of jobless/ relief holders.

- Rural migrant households who had agriculture as their main source of sustenance in the Kashmir valley are now dependent on government relief particularly in the Camps.
- Camp locations. Agriculture (54%) and business/private occupation (26%) were the main occupations of the households in the Camps; whereas government service leads in the Non-Camp locations (45%). In the light of the latest figures it is likely to go down considerably as only about 5000 persons in Jan. 2006 remain in the state government service against 26000 persons in 1989. Many of these will add to the ranks of the relief dependant families.
- d) Significant decline has taken place in the self-employed households engaged as traders or small businesses, particularly in the Non-Camp locations, with a marked shift to private/wage employment.
- e) The overall participation rate has declined sharply from 62% during the premigration period to 46% in the post- migration period: males from rural areas and females from urban areas recording significant decline.
- f) In the case of Camp locations, 49% households were either jobless or dependent on relief from government; 63% families from urban background living in Camp locations were either jobless or dependent.
- g) The situation in Camp locations is grim, as a significant proportion of adults are without employment and financial and technical support to start any development and productive work ventures. This has limited their options of improving livelihood opportunities and made them dependent on doles, thus reducing their productivity.
- Contrary to the expectations, very few respondents (only 2%) stated that migration has compelled them to seek employment in un-conventional or non-traditional jobs.

6.0 Property

- Significant number of the families had to abandon their movable property. This was lost later either through fire or have been looted. Few families were able to get the basic daily clothes etc. along when they fled.
- b) Distress sale of orchards, irrigated land, and trees was major consequence of the migration: around 27% families have sold their orchards; 21% families have sold irrigated land; and 59% families have sold non-fruit bearing trees.

- c) The status of buildings/ houses and other structures indicate that a majority of the families lost them in fire or have no information about them. The phenomenon was more pronounced among the urban households.
- d) Significantly a large proportion of families (24%) living in Non-camp areas have sold their houses/ buildings and other structures as compared to families living in Camps (5%) at throwaway prices.
- e) Around 4-6% of the immovable property was occupied unauthorizedly in the absence of the owners. Some of the irrigated land has also been put into use by the neighbors without seeking any permission from the owner or without providing any rent for the land.
- f) Due to the spontaneity of the migration, majority of the households have lost livestock as it had to be abandoned. On an average, per family loss due to abandoning livestock in Kashmir valley was between Rs.15 to 20 thousand. In rural areas, 90-95% of the families lost their livestock.
- g) A significant proportion of respondents had no information about the current status of their community and religious properties.
- h) 40% of rented establishments have been resumed by the landlords for commercial activities with or without consent. About 15 % commercial establishment possessioners have reported loss of the establishment due to fire/ looting. Only 6% respondents reported recovering fully or partially the goods lying in these commercial establishments.

7.0 Social and Cultural

- a) Marital status has undergone significant changes during the post migration period, due to breakdown of traditional family structure and influence of other cultures. Significantly the divorce rates have increased. Marriage outside the community has also increased during the post-migration period.
- b) Lesser proportion of children and grandchildren are communicating in Kashmiri language with other community members within their houses.
- c) Hindi and Dogri were the two major languages used for communicating outside homes by children from both Camp and non Camp localities.
- d) Significantly majority of migrant families have observed changes in dress code, food habits and methods of celebrating festivals and other cultural activities. However the proportion of cultural changes among the families living in Camp locations was less as compared to the families living in the Non-camp localitions.

e) The identity of the Pundits as a socio-cultural group with its own uniqueness is under a great deal of pressure and there is a danger of its erosion. There is a spontaneous attempt within the community to mitigate this to some extent by re-creating Iconic institutions to strengthen the association with and memories of the Valley which in turn underline the uniqueness of its separate ethno-cultural identity. Its success in the long run will depend on factors much beyond the control of the community.

8.0 Political

- a) Political alienation of Kashmiri Pundits from the mainstream politics developed over a period of time leading to dissatisfaction among this community. The consequences of this political alienation have been their significant absence in policy making levels of the State government. Their role in electing representative has been systematically eroded through constituency delimitation strategies.
- b) The processes of political alienation of Kashmiri Pundits has been total after their mass migration from Kashmir valley and the community has become irrelevant for playing any political role in the given circumstances as a community of 350,000* members remains unrepresented in the democratic setup at any level.
- c) There is immediate need to enroll all migrant Kashmiri Pundits as voters and provide them due representation. Majority of the people have demanded constituency in exile or reserved seats according to their numerical strength in lower and upper legislative assembly.
- d) On the IDP issue no national determination as to the fact of being internally displaced and consequentially declared as IDPs by the Central Government has been made. India does not recognize IDPs and hence grants no specific relief on account of that status.

9.0 Return and Rehabilitation

- a) There is no comprehensive policy on the issue of rehabilitation and return of these migrants in spite of many stillborn attempts due to various reasons.
- b) The stated policy of the Government is for a safe return of the migrants with 'dignity and honor'; what it entails is not known and has not been worked out. The onus of return has been put on the migrants and the State Government, in absence of detailed planning.

^{*} Some would insist on 7,00,000

- c) Despite the installations of the popularly elected Governments in J&K from 1996 onwards, there has been no progress in this direction.
- d) Whatever adhoc attempts were made ran into rough weather due to deliberate and targeted acts of violence against the Pundit and Sikh migrants by the Islamic fundamentalists based in Pakistan and supported by some of the local separatist parties.
- e) About 45% families in the Camps and 48% families in the Non-camp localities have put such pre-conditions which have political connotations and indicate a degree of high politicization on the issue of return. Coupled with their demand for absolute security it becomes a serious obstacle to the process of return, unless their concerns are adequately taken care of.
- f) There is no possibility of return in the near future in view of the prevailing conditions. Any attempt at return or partial return, could be disastrous and prove counterproductive in the face of another likely violent incident as in the past.
- g) The longer it takes it will be more difficult to manage a return of reasonable size. The most likely households who may eventually go back will be from the poorest mostly, in the Camps. These are likely to be from the agricultural backgrounds who still have their lands and houses back in the Valley.
- h) In view of the ongoing violence, the stand of the separatists, and the Pakistani's attitude, return, if ever, will be successful only as a part of an overall settlement with necessary guarantees from all concerned.
- i) There is need for evolving a detailed plan for the permanent rehabilitation in the long run of those who are not willing to return to the Valley.



TAK CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

Recommendations

1.0 Political

- a) The J&K State has a unique Constitutional status. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution limits the power of the Parliament to make laws for J&K by excluding the concurrent list from its preview. This provision was adopted to meet the apprehension of Kashmiri Muslims in the face of the Hindu majority of the Indian Union and to preserve the Muslim majority status of the state. Attempts to rationalize/dilute/restore this arrangement, latter, became matter of controversy between the National Conference lead by S.M.Abdullah / Farooq Abdullah and Congress Party. The present debate about 'internal autonomy' also centres on it.
- b) It did not take long for a demand to emerge to convert this status into a Muslim state eventually to be governed by rules of *Shariat*. No wonder the non-Muslim minorities felt threatened since no protection was available to them. Nor did it go along with the Indian Constitutional scheme of secularism that India had adopted. Pakistani adventurism and the development of Islamic extremism elsewhere helped in generating an armed Muslim separatist movement that took toll of minorities in the Valley. *Democratic majoritarianism over-rode the concerns of the Pundit minority*, as was happening elsewhere in the country in respect of caste and religious minorities. Pundit constituencies were subject to gerrymandering in a manner as to make them electorally totally irrelevant. Their role in electing representatives was systematically eroded *through constituency delimitation strategies*. The consequence of this political alienation has been their insignificant presence in policy making levels of the State.
- demanded constituency in exile as per their numerical strength. There is immediate need to enrol all migrant Kashmiri Pundits as voters and provide reserved seats according to their numerical strength in the state legislative bodies. Appropriate reservation of the community should also be provided in government services, educational and other professional training institutes. One can not visualize a situation in which political interests of minorities can be overlooked while making any adjustments on the "autonomy" eventually. Their demand for a share in the political structure of the state acquires a special significance in the ongoing dialogue on "autonomy" along with similar dispensation for Jammu and Ladakh.
- d) In view of conflicting reports about their total numbers a special census needs to be conducted of all the Pundits every where, who are in possession of the state subject certificates. In absence of the state subject certificate the eligibility criteria

- should be same as for issuing of the state subject certificate. *Proportional* representation in the socio-political institutions of the state should be based on this fresh enumeration.
- e) Their rights to be consulted generally on the affairs of the State and specifically on all matters that effect them directly will have to be recognised and visible and effective guarantees provided to all including the other minorities. Till such time that it does not happen, one member of the Legislative assembly and one member of the Legislative Council of the state must be invariably nominated from the Pundits.

2.0 IDP & Minority Rights

a) The Pundits are neither recognised as minorities nor IDPs by the Government and hence no protection is available to them on this account. While some amount of protection is available to them under the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution this has neither prevented their exodus nor protected their minority rights sufficiently at the place of their habitual residence. The Union Government in their arguments before the Human Rights Commission of India, held that the issue was that of rehabilitation and the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the land were sufficient to redress the grievances of the displaced Kashmir Pundits; and that the solution had to be found at the political level. Pending the solution at the political level, it might be a good idea if the Minority Commission of India/State Government could study the problem and evolve a scheme of protection appropriate to the Pundits. Similarly G.O.I could re-examine the issue of giving some kind of status under the IDP to the Pundits to alleviate their suffering.

3.0 Socio-Economic

- a) In the short term attention needs to be given to such measures that would help to reduce the adverse consequences of the internal displacement. Those who are putting up in the government camps along with the lower strata of those not living in Camps need the most attention. It could be restricted to those who are on relief. These shall have to be provided with a spew of measures covering, health, education, employment etc.
- b) Housing: The present arrangements are singularly un-imaginative and grossly in-adequate. Nor only are these insufficient but also cramped and unhygienic resulting in a lower population growth rates and increased morbidity. By no standards can these be considered just and humane. The present number of around 4500 odd one room tenements needs to be augmented by another similar.

- number of two room tenements on an emergency basis. Similarly for those not living in the Camps a scheme of house rent allowance should be introduced selectively by evolving reasonable criteria.
- c) Health: Every camp of reasonable size should be equipped with a full equipped Primary Health Centres. It should have the complete quota of medicines as well as necessary diagnostic and investigative tools at the site along with a gynaecological unit. There is also a need to provide some sort of insurance cover, both health and life, to the Kashmiri migrants. By one estimate this may not involve more than Rs.20 crore per year. The present provision for the dispensaries in the Camps is Rs. 0.80 crore per year and most of this is spent on the salaries of the staff! No wonder there are no medicines available and morbidity has increased.
- d) Education: Camps have suffered on account of discontinuation at the high school level; the female students more than the boys. There is need to open educational institutions including technical ones to them free of cost. Besides free books, uniforms, and writing materials should be provided to all the students in the Camps. Kendra Vidyalayas in densely populated areas of migrants should be set up as per the scheme already announced. Malnutrition amongst the students in the camps needs to be addressed to by providing daily free meals. Efforts at personality and skill development of the students in the camps should be institutionalized and professional counseling provided through them.
- Occupation: Rural migrant households who had agriculture as their main occupation generally and those living in Camps specifically are in real indigent conditions. They are mostly dependant on the meagre relief provided by the government. The overall participation rate has declined sharply from 62% during the pre-migration period to 46% now: males from rural areas and females from urban areas recording significant decline: 49% households were jobless in the camps: 63% families from urban background living in Camp locations were either jobless or dependent. Significant proportion of adults is without employment and financial and technical support to start any development and productive work ventures. Government guarantees to entrepreneurs on the merits, to acceptance of mortgage of valley properties by the financial institutions, to low interest loans etc and time bound guarantees carrying all the required safe guards: all these and the other facilities could be routed through an institutional arrangement which could draw funds from National institutions like N.M.D.C., involved in similar work. Special recruitment drives in the camps by the State as well as the Central governments could be under taken to improve the presence of Pundits in the state/ public sector. Vocationlization and skill development should be encouraged especially in the camps through government and voluntary efforts even involving the private sector. The State Government is committed to provide employment

- to one person from the family which has been a victim of militant killing. *Pundits still in the Valley* numbering less 8000 odd souls should be provided jobs, one per family. Special care should be taken about their security.
- Cultural and Religious: To protect the identity of the Pundits as a socio-cultural f) group with its own uniqueness, they will need encouragement to promotion and protection of their language i.e. Kashmiri. One of the factors which comes in their way of learning it is the absence of a familiar script as many of them particularly the younger generation are not at all familiar with the Persian-Arabic script used by the Kashmiri Muslims. It is necessary that Dev-Nagri script is recognised with limited applicability to the Pundits only. Pundits' religious places in the Valley are subject to vandalism and mismanagement. Hence a statutory Religious Board on the pattern of Shri Mata Vaishnav Devi Trust should be created to run and manage all the religious places and Shrines in the Valley in which fifty percent Pundit representation is assured. According to a rough assessment hundreds of crores are locked in the trusts boards etc, apart from land and other properties attached to these heritage centers. Once management of these places is regulated under the statute the blocked capital can be retrieved and used for various purposes by the community, which could also be helpful to the development of the state.
- property: Large number of families, particularly from the rural sector still retain their properties like land, houses etc; many of the houses though have been burnt. It would be economically sensible to put these properties to good productive use. Since the migrant can not do it himself, it might be a good idea for the government to take hold of these properties and put them to productive use in the interest of the migrant. A similar treatment could be given to the house property. This would not only discourage the distress sales of these properties but also help the minority to retain some economic interest in the Valley and therefore help in the process of return. To further discourage the purchase of such properties by the local mafia it might be a good idea to consider declaring all such distress sales as null and void; a law will have to be passed for this purpose. For this purpose of managing and protecting the migrant property, a statutory authority will have to be created with sufficient over riding powers. The existing Act lacks teeth and has failed either to protect or prevent distress sales of the migrant properties.
 - h) Social security: It is time to consider providing the migrants a social security net particularly in the case of old and infirm. The existing scheme of old age pension should be modified to suit the requirement of these people. The condition of the Camps with the splitting of families and lower population growth rate has left many an old men and women destitute and helpless. The Government must

come to their aid and succor. Further *craft training and other social welfare schemes* should be designed to cover the females in the Camps, particularly old and not so well of.

4.0 Return and Permanent Rehabilitation

- a) There is no comprehensive policy on the issue of rehabilitation and return of these migrants. Whatever attempts at planning was made in the past ran into rough weather due to deliberate and targeted acts of violence against the Pundit and Sikh migrants.
- b) In view of the ongoing violence and Pakistani hand, Return, if ever, will be successful only as a part of an overall settlement with necessary guarantees. Any attempt at partial return could be counterproductive and possibly disastrous.
- There is a need to evolve a policy for the permanent rehabilitation in the long term for all including those who are not willing go back. Pundits should not return in isolated pockets. A package shall have to be designed for them which must provide for means of livelihood, decent housing, compensation of losses suffered, return of their land, houses, property, shops, commercial and industries establishments etc.
- d) This would entail clear guarantees on safety and security; protection of the Fundamental Rights as guaranteed under the Constitution along with the essential Human Rights applicable universally; unobstructed freedom of movement and right to livelihood with dignity and honour.
- e) The feeling of total alienation and being left out will have to be addressed and their participation in the affairs of the community at large ensured; and, specifically, right to be consulted in the matters which concern their own welfare, identity, religious and cultural rights etc., through such institutional arrangements as may be consensually evolved and duly guaranteed. Further measures will have to be taken to increase their sense of belonging as a step to their re-integrating them in the social milieu. All this and more will have to be clearly and unequivocally laid down and made known through a socio-political scheme as a component of the Package.
- It will involve the mechanism, process and the resources for enabling the complete economic rehabilitation and resettlement of the migrants preferably at their places of origin or in the alternative at an agreed place which provides the necessary and requisite arrangements and conditions for the same. The quantum of the resources will depend upon the size of the resettlement and rehabilitation. Perception of such relief by the migrants varies. There may be a need to set up

an authority for settlement and rehabilitation with necessary statutory backing to oversee and facilitate the same.

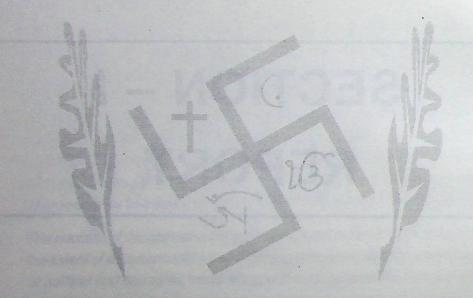
- g) Launching of *Economic Reconstruction Fund* with a revolving corpus of Rs.200 crores for the Kashmiri migrants could be another major policy initiative for this purpose under the above mentioned statutory authority.
- h) Size of the return will become debatable if the majority of the Pundit Migrants choose not to return for whatever reasons. As mentioned earlier the return is not only a matter of relief on humanitarian grounds but also a matter of restoration and protection of multiculturalism, pluralism and secularism that is basis of Indian Constitutional system and the moral force behind Indian position on Kashmir, internationally and domestically.
- degree of success with a wider applicability, as a larger number of Migrant Pundits will be willing to return as long as their disabilities are addressed and attended to. In absence of a consensus on Kashmir, it will face numerous difficulties. The size will get reduced considerably and so will its impact. Moreover, the need to maintain security will tax the resources of the State considerably. These and many other circumstances will come in the way of returnee's re-integration with the local milieu. In fact, it may, in the long run, be counterproductive as the returnees may flee again at the earliest provocation for want of physical security.
- j) The success of the plan for return of the migrants in the end will essentially depend on the extent of accommodation that the majority community is prepared to give in respect of political and economic fronts along with such guarantees as become necessary.

"One of the biggest problems confronting us today is the rehabilitation of the minorities, who have become political and economic migrants. To help in furthering the Government policies and programmes for the rehabilitation and development of minorities, I propose to set up a J&K Minorities Development Corporation, which will promote employment opportunities in various trades/activities, promote entrepreneurship by sponsoring self-employment programmes in different trades. It will arrange the supply of necessary inputs at reasonable prices for different trades and crafts to acquire and install suitable machinery and equipment for the purpose of hiring out. It will also monitor its own sponsored schemes, as well as economic schemes implemented under minorities welfare programmes. As a whole, this Corporation will try to develop the socio-economic conditions of the minorities with the help of National Minorities Development Finance Corporation."

(Budget Speech of the Chief Minister Gh. Nabi Azad on 6/3/06 in the Legislative Assembly of J&K)

SECTION - I REPORT

TAK CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES



Chapter - 1 Introduction and Methodology

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Large-scale internal displacements have taken place due to ethno-centric strife and terrorism in recent times, e.g. in Bosnia, Kashmir, Kosovo and Rwanda. These involuntary movements take place in search for security of life, honor and property; or in search of protection from religious and other kinds of persecution; or to avoid strife and wars; or as a consequence of drives towards ethnic, racial, ideological or religious homogenization. In most of the cases the catalytic agents are the terrorist and other violent actions precipitating events leading to such phenomena. The international linkages of terrorism, which in many cases enjoy the sponsorship of hostile neighbours or that of partisan organizations from within the national boundaries, complicate the situation further.
- 1.1.2 The dawn of Independence and the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 saw a massive movement of people, nearly 15 million, mostly based on religion, across international borders in search of security of life and honor or in search of protection from religious persecution or towards ethnic, racial, ideological homogenization. Kashmir remained relatively isolated from this phenomenon due to its timely accession to India. The impact of Pakistan's intervention was blunted by the timely arrival of the Indian army that forced the Pakistani occupation to roll back from the Valley of Kashmir. The eventual ceasefire under the U.N. auspices saw Pakistan in occupation of territories beyond the Valley, and also parts of Ladakh and Jammu.
- 1.1.3 Dating from this time the dispute between India and Pakistan over J & K has evolved through different stages, which by now has acquired additional political and strategic characteristics making it fundamentally different in a number of ways. The conflict is much more perplexing today than what it was half a century ago. With both India and Pakistan becoming nuclear weapons States, the external environment has further changed. The world community has added Kashmir to its list of nuclear flash point, which involves much more than mere India & Pakistan and even Kashmir.
- 1.1.4 The subject matter of this report however, concerns the consequences of the changed internal circumstances in Jammu & Kashmir. The ideological shift towards radical

Islam created a kind of religious nationalism, which reached far beyond the state borders, thus, complicating further the issues of ethno-religious identities. The emergence of the powerful Kashmiri Muslim separatist movement in the eighties took its toll of the religious minorities. The consequent drive at religious homogenization resulted in the precipitate exodus of the minorities, particularly the Pundits in the beginning of 1990.

- As the militant violence increased towards the end of 1989, the security structures 1.1.5 of the State, crumbled rapidly, partly because of the inadequacy of the local security forces and partly because of their ineffectiveness to deal with the terrorist violence. Its immediate and a major consequence has been the forced migration of more than 3,50,000 people to seek security and shelter from the on-going militant activities. The migrants mainly comprised of minority Kashmiri Pundits (Hindu), some Sikh families and a few Muslim families who were perceived to be pro-Indian. These families moved to Jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country to seek shelter.
- This wholesale exodus of Pundits from the vale of Kashmir left them in dire straights 1.1.6 socially, psychologically and economically. The manner, magnitude and nature of internal displacement of this religious minority from the Valley were such that the National Human Rights Commission of India was constrained to observe, that 'acts akin to genocide have occurred in respect of the Kashmiri Pundits and that' indeed in the minds & utterances of some of the militants "genocide type design" may have existed.' (Vide NHRC, 11 June 1999, Case No. 938/94-95 & 1181/94-95).

Ethnic Identity (Kashmiriyat)?

The concept of "Kashmiriyat" has been used to extol the uniqueness of Kashmiri 1.2.1 identity and nationalism, both of which shunned religious animosities between the Muslims and Pundits. Two major ethnic groups of Kashmir Valley, Kashmiri Muslims and Pundits, have been living together in an arrangement which many ascribe to a common identity shared by both, popularly called 'Kashmiriyat'. Several writers argue that it was only in the twentieth century that the Muslims and Hindus of Kashmir developed distinct communal identities (Akbar, Bhattacharhrjee, Puri). To quote Munshi; 'Truly was it said that the Pundits and Muslims were two brothers, pursuing two different faiths in perfect mutual affection, respect and trust. They shared each others joys and sorrows, respected equally the Sufis, saints and sages, traditions and rituals and places of worship... In essence, they lived a common community life, keeping the core of religion outside the circle of day-to-day social life... These shared values were rooted in common stock, ethnicity and perceptions of good and evil which they took pride in as an invaluable inheritance from the past.* Balraj Puri attributes it largely to geographical and historical factors. 'Kashmir has been a melting pot of ideas and races. It received every new creed with discrimination and enriched it with its own contribution, without throwing away its earlier accretions.' As Sufi observes... 'it has imbibed the best of Buddhism, the best of Hinduism, and the best of Islam'. Bamzai writes: 'As in religion, so in philosophy, arts and literature Kashmir evolved a composite culture.....the fusion and assimilation of varied faiths and cultures had resulted in their particular and specific ethnicity'.

- 1.2.2 The proponents of 'Kashmiriyat' emphasize common cultural and religious practices as evidence of a distinct regional identity. As Bazaz sums up; 'Islam as practiced in the Valley...... has been deeply influenced by the ancient Kashmir culture..... A Kashmiri Muslim shares with his Hindu compatriots many inhibitions, superstitions, idolatrous practices as well as social liberties and intellectual freedoms which are unknown to Islam⁺. Perhaps the most obvious example of Kashmiri Muslim-Hindu synthesis is their common reverence for the Shrines. It has been averred that though Kashmiri Islam differed little from their coreligionists in the rest of the subcontinent in that it stands on the basis of the cardinal principles taught by the Quran, there are many religious practices which differentiate it from their co-religionists in the subcontinent such as 'peer parasti'.
- 1.2.3 Similarly, differences between Kashmiri Hindus from rest of Indian Hindus are more pronounced. Indeed according to Sender the differences between the two are so great that 'to view the Pundits as "Kashmiris" is more sensible than to view them as "Brahmins". In fact Tremblay maintains that religion is a significant factor in Kashmir's regional identity. The concept of Kashmiriyat does not exclude religion.... its emphasis on syncretism and tolerance for other religions has led to the development of indigenous philosophies, practices and traditions of Hinduism and Islam in the Valley, which tend to differentiate both religious communities from their counterparts elsewhere. Thus to an outsider all Kashmiris appear to share a common culture, or have large elements in common, in food, language, dress, customs, physiognomy, etc.

Iffat Malik, Kashmir: Ethnic Conflict International Dispute Oxford University Press, 2002

[#] Balraj Puri, Kashmiriyat: The Vitality of Kashmiri Identity

⁺ P.N. Bazaz, The History of the Struggle for Freedom in Kashmir

Nor is the presence of 'Peer-parasti' exclusive to Kashmir. It is prevalent in most of India as evidenced by a number of such Mazars and the like, e.g., Nizammudin Aulia, Khaza of Ajmer etc.

[§] H. Sender, The Kashmiri Pandits; A study of Cultural Choice in North India (Oxford University Press 1988).

μ R.C. Tremblay, 'Kashmir: They Valley's Political dynamics; Contemporary South Asia, 1995

- 1.2.4 A closer examination, however, will reveal that similarities are superficial. As Madan, in his perceptive analysis of the rural Kashmir has observed: 'The traditional clothing of Pundit men and women and children is different from that of their Muslim co-villagers....Pundit houses look different from those of others... both from inside and outside. Their places of worship are also distinctive in appearance as are their religious, wedding and funeral gatherings....Though they speak Kashmiri, like the others, the Pundits' speech is more laden with Sanskrit then that of the Muslims. Family and personal names, with a few exceptions are also different*.
- 1.2.5 Deep social-interaction is absent and marriages in between the two are taboo. The Pundits and Muslims... don't inter-marry, nor do they inter-dine... are linked by co –residence in villages (or urban neighborhoods) and by economic transactions. There is no marriage or commensual relation between them and physical contact between them is severely restricted... [Ibid] Modernization and education has broken down some of the barriers preventing Hindu Muslim socialization, which was more visible in urban areas then in villages. However, the most intimate form of social interaction- marriage- is strictly taboo.
 - dependant on Muslims in providing for services which breeched some of their traditional taboos. In absence of middle or lower castes, the Pundits were dependant upon Muslims to provide services & perform tasks which they were prohibited from doing themselves, e.g.; blacksmiths, cobblers, oil-pressers, potters, washer men, barbers, sanitary workers, etc; which were polluting for them to do themselves. They had arrived at an accommodation out of functional needs. This (secularization of Pundits) was also facilitated by geographical isolation of Kashmir from the rest of India, which made compromise easier as departure form the orthodox standards of the plains could, by and large, go unnoticed. However, the compromise did not go so far as to adopt any specifically Islamic practices or to result in a very deep social interaction including inter-community marriages.
 - 1.2.7 Nor was a belief in common origin and descent present. Before the advent of Islam in Kashmir most of the Valley's population was Hindu/Budhists. Despite being divided into numerous castes they viewed themselves as one ethnicity. With the advent of Islam

^{*} T.N. Madan, The Family and Kinship: A study of the Pandits of Rural Kashmir (Oxford University Press, second edition, 1989).

most of non-Brahmins chose to convert, particularly during the rule of Sikander Shah [A.D. 1389-1413] when they were given the choice between converting to Islam, exile or death. By the end of his reign all Hindu inhabitants of the Valley except the Brahmins, had probably adopted Islam*. Brahmins, however, chose exile to conversion. Those who remained back were killed in large numbers. Their religious places were destroyed, whose ruins can be seen even today; and their social and cultural base was eliminated. At the time of Sikander's death, it is believed only eleven Brahmin families escaped death and remained in the Valley.

- 1.2.8 It was during Zain-ul-Abedin's reign that liberal policies were restored and the Brahmins were called back. A policy of massive state intervention was adopted to bring back the Brahmins by giving them large economic benefits, employment under the state; restoring of their lands and properties; land and cash grants; restoring of religious places and other privileges. Full religious freedom was guaranteed and aid was given to foster Hindu learning and philosophy. Special dispensations were made in their favor. Discriminatory and disabling taxes and laws were withdrawn. The learned were specially honored and welcomed at the court. Since then the Pundits have maintained their exclusivity and guarded it zealously.
- Muslims who came to Kashmir. On the social plane two classes of Muslims are to be seen: one, who have descended from the original, seven hundred families of Syiads who came under Syiad Mir Ali Hamdani, and another three hundred more who came with his more illustrious son Mir Muhammad: and the other, the descendents of original Hindu converts. Another class, small in number, may also be said to have come into existence as a result of marriage between the Syaids and occasional members of the powerful locals. The Syaids are the Brahmins among the Muslims and enjoy the privileges of the ruling class being descendents from the Prophet. This group has, by and large, maintained their exclusivity. The other group, being descendents of the converts show some of the social stratifications that marked their earlier Hindu base and to that extent they have a sense of social inferiority vis-à-vis the local Syaids. Even the Muslims of the plains view them as not completely Islamized. This has led to an urge among them to identify themselves more and more with Islamic past and deny their common ancestry with their Hindu compatriots.
- 1.2.10 The absence of communal conflict in the Valley has been attributed to a stronger regional identification overshadowing the religious identity. This however is debatable. The socio-economic niches occupied by Muslims and Pundits were different and hence the

Lawrence, The Valley of Kashmir, 1909.

possibilities of conflict were remote. When the two starting competing for the same, particularly in the job market, relations started to deteriorate. Further, start of the democratic movement among the Muslims saw them mobilizing on a religious platform with an economic content conflicting with interests of Pundits. After five hundred years of Muslim rule the fortunes of Pundits had improved significantly, both socially and economically, during the Dogra rule to such an extent as to be identified with the ruling class of Dogra Hindus in the eyes of Muslims. Absence of communal violence can, thus, be ascribed to balance of power being in favor of Pundits and impotence of Muslims. After 1947 rising power of the Muslim masses marginalized the Pundits both economically and politically. Subsequently, the increasing religious orthodoxy eroded the level of tolerance between the two communities further. The events of 1931inaugerated the emergence of the term "communal" in the political lexicon of Kashmir and in the discourse generated in its aftermath. Religion remained the primary marker of identity for the most Kashmiris in 1930s' and 1940s'*.

- 1.2.11 In the eyes of majority nationalism this identification remained suspicious. The emphasis on majority nationalism saw Muslim Conference become National Conference; a move which went along well with majority nationalism of the Indian National Congress and had a special appeal for liberal democrats. Among the Pundits the fear of majority Kashmiri nationalism not addressing the interests and demands of the minorities remained and this was voiced from time to time particularly by P.N.Bazaz. Muslim interests also expressed themselves against this concept. However, National Conference presented 'Kashmiri nationalism' as an uncomplicated, all-encompassing entity*.
 - 1.2.12 The discourse on common citizenship had not been successful in spite of the "attempts by the nationalists, in eliding over the more entrenched idea of rights on the basis of religious enumeration"*. It was in this atmosphere that the concept of "Kashmiriyat" was used to provide sustenance to the 'Majority Nationalism'; it did not emerge from the soil of Kashmir; it was a product of the collusion of the Kashmiri and Indian majoritarian Nationalism, both of which needed to obscure the inherent contradictions*. Therefore, there are sufficient reasons to doubt the existence of a single Kashmiri community sharing a common identity, the so-called 'Kashmiriyat'. The two communities had much in common, which differentiated them from non-Kashmiris, in language, dress etc; but the critical indicators of a shared

^{*} Zutshi Chitralekha; Language of belonging, Islam, Regional Identity and the making of Kashmir: Permanent Black. 2003. In her brilliant research she has established that the concept of Kashmiriyat was created in '30s and '40s by the National Conference under the leadership of Sh.Moh'd. Abdullah, to meet the challenge of Muslim Conference on the one hand and Hindu Communal parties on the other hand, particularly when he was getting nearer to I.N.C.

ethnicity and deep social intercourse was absent. They formed two quite distinct communities, with their own social orders, practices, and values. The two communities formed a sort of pluralistic society with a degree of harmony in the past. Both had a strong regional as well religious sense of identity and many things in common which given the right circumstances could have led to the evolution of common Kashmiri identity. It did not happen and the differences got accentuated- a failure of the secular experiment in the Valley.

1.3 The Genesis

- 1.3.1 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru seemed to have had a foreboding of events to come when he was addressing the annual session of the National Conference at Sopore in August 1945. Exhorting the Muslims & non-Muslims of the Valley to shun their communal politics he said that 'if non-Muslims want to live in Kashmir they should join the National Conference or bid goodbye to the country... if Pundits could not join it no safeguards will protect them'. Subsequently, after the abolition of Dogra rule the land reforms of early 1950's deprived a large number of Pundits, subsisting on agriculture, from their land holdings which was in excess of ceiling without any payment of compensation.
- 1.3.2 Socio-economic policies of the state government between 1950 and 1989 resulted in the gradual offloading of privileges that the Pandit community had been enjoying in employment in the government. An attempt was made to formalize the informal system of reservations on social, educational and economic criteria, which continued to favor the Kashmiri Muslims. Having been deprived of their lands this subjected the Pundits to a great deal of socio-economic hardship. The non-existence of employment opportunities in the private sector and slow economic development of the Valley did not provide them with alternative opportunities either. This resulted in trickle of migration over the years in search of livelihood and better educational prospects.
- 1.3.3 The decades of seventies and eighties with accelerated economic growth in the Valley offered better economic opportunities. There was general prosperity, which reasonably benefited the Pundits also though not on the same scale as that of the Kashmiri Muslims. In spite of this, the movement to greener pastures continued steadily. Another significant departure from tradition among the Pundits was their shifting to higher levels of professional education and setting up of small scale private businesses. This shift away from seeking government employment to exploring opportunities in the private sector through self employment or other avenues became increasingly common. In 1989 there were, however,

still a large numbers of Pundits working in the State and Central government offices. Pundits contributed significantly particularly in two social sectors of Health and Education; as they were willing to take up jobs in rural sector. Over the years these two sectors came to depend so much on Pundit employees, more particularly at the lower levels, that with the exodus, the two services in the social sector were crippled & remained so, for many years.

- 1.3.4 There was also simultaneous marginalization of the Pundits in the political process. Through a series of four delimitations of constituencies Pundits were reduced to electoral insignificance as nowhere were they anymore in a position to influence the outcome of elections by community voting. One of the results of this was a gradual process of alienation from the political process over the years. Their fears of majoritarian nationalism overriding their interests from time to time seemed to be coming true.
- 1.3.5 With the emergence of Muslim separatist movement in the decade of eighties it was easy next step for Pakistan aided terrorist movement to take roots. The widespread belief that the state elections were rigged by the then ruling party provided it the necessary impetus. In the wake of terrorist violence since 1988, more than 50,000 families have migrated from the strife torn Kashmir valley and registered with the government authorities in various parts of India including Jammu and Udhampur.
 - 1.3.6 Kashmir valley which was once considered as abode of hermits (Reshiwar) upholding values of love, compassion, mutual trust, hospitality and respect for human dignity suffered a shock from the violence unleashed by militants. The period witnessed hurling of bombs, explosions and launching of rockets underscoring an end of an era of peaceful, blissful and tolerant people, where Mahatma Gandhi had seen a "ray of (religious tolerance) hope" in the violent days of partition. This human tragedy has affected Pundits and has pronounced demographic, socio-cultural, economic, psychological and behavioral impact on them.
 - 1.3.7 A large number of migrants are languishing in camps in one room hutments mostly in and around Jammu city. They are living a life of unofficial refugees in their own country. Many others, slightly well-off, have been staying in rented rooms in slum conditions. Joint families under the weight of cruel times have cracked up paving way for social disintegration, breakup in links, parents living apart from their sons, brothers falling apart from their near and dear ones. There are families that have divided, husband at one place earning his

living and spouse, desperate and frustrated, roaming from pillar to post in quest of jobs and admissions*. The horrendous events leading to their exit from their native abode have shaken them to roots and have made them vulnerable to social, cultural and economic uncertainties in the new habitat.

1.4 Objectives

1.4.1 The present research attempts to examine the circumstances leading to their forced migration and examines and evaluates their changing psychological, behavioral, demographic, socio-cultural and economic conditions. It also examines the road ahead to rehabilitate them and preserve their polity and socio-cultural traditions.

Major objectives of the research/investigation are:-

- i). To investigate the circumstances and causes that forced the migrants to flee from the Kashmir valley and examine their forced migration patterns and processes.
- ii). To examine the living and environmental conditions prevailing in the accommodations availed by the migrants at the destination areas immediately after their exile from Kashmir valley.
- iii). Examine and evaluate changes in their demographic and socio-cultural characteristics post-migration as compared to the demographic, social and cultural characteristics prevailing before migration from the valley of Kashmir. Also highlight socio-cultural and economic scenario of migrants in the new habitats.
- iv). Study education levels of the migrants during pre and post migration period and evaluate avenues available for education and professional training courses during the post migration period.
- v). Identify major abrasions and erosion of social, cultural ethos and values experienced during the post migration period, its impact on the Kashmiri ethnic identity for future generations.
- vi). Examine the pre and post migration employment and income pattern and identify the changes in the occupational, employment and income patterns and the impact of such changes on the economic and their living conditions.

^{*} R.N. Raina, Migration and After, Daily Excelsior, April, 24, 1991.

- vii). Assess the loss of assets (movable and non-movable), property, income generation assets (like; orchards, live stocks and commercial avenues) and community cultural and social assets due to terrorist activity in Kashmir valley.
- viii). Identify major vulnerable patterns of morbidity, mortality, psychological and behavioral problems and other health hazards experienced by the migrants in the new physical, socio-cultural and economic environments after their mass migration from Kashmir valley.
- ix). Study changing scenario of political, social and human rights perspectives of the Kashmiri Pundits and its impact on Kashmiri language, culture and their social and political space.
- x). Examine the prospects of their rehabilitation, return and inclusion within the polity and society of Jammu and Kashmir.

1.5 Methodology, Sources of Data and Sample Survey Design

- 1.5.1 In order to achieve the above stated objectives, and to address the specific issues of the research enquiry, a team of project staff was selected to conduct in-depth interviews of the migrant families and other stakeholders in Jammu division. A detailed field survey was conducted in migrant camps and other residential colonies at Jammu and other cities in Jammu division. The methods adopted were field observation and respondent's perception, group discussion and filling up of carefully prepared questionnaire from the migrant families and other stakeholders. In addition to the above, a number of research monographs by the students, NGOs, etc. were also taken into consideration. [Annexures III(a) to (d)]
- 1.5.2 **Methodology** Several research associates were selected to conduct the survey and collect relevant information from selected representative sample consisting of migrant families, community leaders, intellectuals and other stakeholders.

The selection of appropriate sample design for the field survey was done after collecting secondary sources of information related to registered migrant families in camps/ other areas, their original places of displacements in Kashmir valley, their status in terms of seeking relief and other benefits, from the Relief Commissioner at Jammu. Details of information collected from the Relief Commissioner, Jammu are given below:

- Migrant families registered at Jammu –their originating addresses.
- Religion wise migrant families registered at Jammu.

- Camp wise and locality wise registered families at Jammu
- Distribution of registered migrant families seeking relief/* leave salary/* other benefits.
- 1.5.3 *Field Survey* A detailed field survey of the appropriately selected sample of the registered migrant families at Jammu, Kathua, Doda and Udhampur was conducted to ascertain information and their views in order to achieve the objectives of the study. The field survey covered both camp and non-camp areas. The areas selected for the field survey are given in **Table No.1**.
- 1.5.4 **Survey Design and estimation procedure** A multi-level Stratified Sampling technique was applied to obtain a proper representative from each stratum selected for the survey. The criterion for selecting an appropriate representation of the migrant families in the sample survey considered the following criterion:-
 - Coverage of maximum geographical area by selecting all Camp and Non-Camp localities residing in Jammu city, Udhampur, Kathua and Doda.
 - Coverage of appropriate representative samples of migrant families from rural and urban background in Kashmir valley before migration.
 - Coverage of migrant families drawing relief / leave salary and other facilities
 of Jammu and Kashmir government.
 - Consideration of all social and cultural groups proportionately by selecting families representing Hindus, Muslim and other religious groups who have migrated from Kashmir valley due to security reasons.
- 1.5.5 A stratified multi- stage sampling design for the registered migrant families in Jammu division dwelling in camp and non-camp localities was adopted for selection of the sample units for the field survey. The first stage units (FSU) were the camp and non-camp localities, were the migrant families were dwelling. A base line census survey of all the migrant families dwelling in the identified camp and non-camp localities in Jammu division was conducted by the research team to identify FSU for the survey. Details of the FSU survey are given in **Table No. 2 and 3**.

Relief: Migrant registered families, who have no source of income in the new habitat and are provided relief by the state government as per the rates fixed by government of Jammu and Kashmir from time to time.

^{**} Jammu and Kashmir government permanent staff, who were drawing their salaries at the time of forced migration from Kashmir valley are provided leave salary in the new habitat.

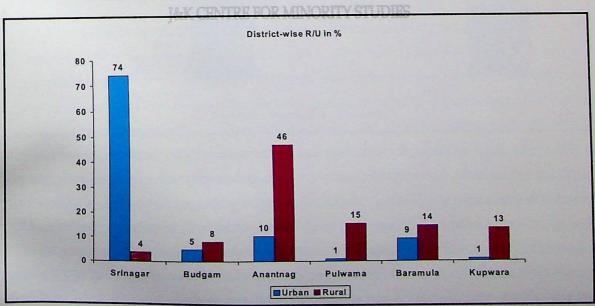
- 1.5.6 **Selection of the First Stage Unit** The list of registered migrant families living in Jammu division was ascertained from the Relief Commissioner, Jammu. A total of 12 camp and 44 non-camp localities were identified with the help of the list procured from the Relief Commissioner (**Refer Table No.1**). All the identified FSU were selected for the sample survey.
- 1.5.7 Sampling Frame of Migrant households Migrant households in all the FSUs were listed and identified through the data collected from the office of the Relief Commissioner, Jammu. However a detailed baseline survey was also conducted by the project research team in all the identified FSUs to identify the families in terms of rural/ urban base in Kashmir valley, religious composition of families, and families drawing relief/ leave salary or other benefits. All the households identified in the first stage unit (both though the secondary source of data as well as from the detailed base line survey) separately for camp and non-camp localities were stratified in terms of the following indicators:-
 - Families having Rural/ Urban origin before the migration from Kashmir Valley.
 - Families receiving relief, leave salary and other benefits from the government.
 - 1.5.8 Households were selected from each of the above identified strata in camp and non-camp localities by circular systematic sampling with equal probability method. For the purpose of systematic sampling, households in the frame of second stage stratum were identified as those whose originating place was from rural and urban areas in Kashmir valley. Third stage stratum was identified by listing families receiving relief and leaves salary etc; 10% households were selected from each of the above identified stratum in camp localities, where as 5% households were selected from each of the above stratum in non-camp localities. In order to give appropriate representation to all religious groups who have migrated from Kashmir valley, special stratum was selected in non-camp localities from Muslim and Sikh families.

1.6 Characteristics of Identified Migrant Groups

1.6.1 **Composition** - Camp and non-camp locality wise distribution of actual and surveyed migrant families in terms of rural/ urban originating place and families drawing relief/ leave salary or other benefits is given in **Table No. 2** and **3**.

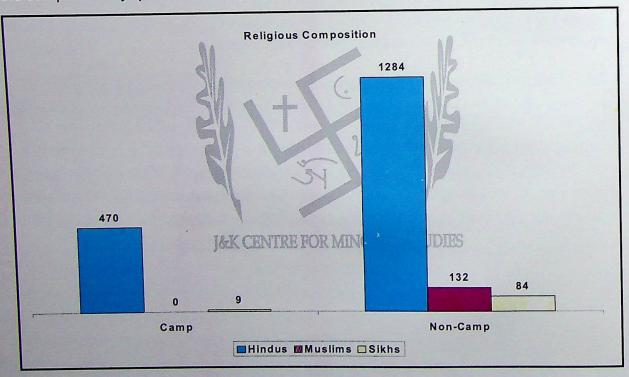
In order to have appropriate representation of the migrant religion groups, Muslim and Sikh migrant households were listed separately in the non-camp localities (In the camp localities only Hindu migrant families were dwelling). Five to Seven percent sample households of Muslim and Sikh religious migrant families were selected in the field sample survey.

- 1.6.2 A total of 1979 migrant families out of the identified 32,244 migrant families dwelling in both the camp and non-camp localities in Jammu division were selected for the detailed field survey. 479 migrant families out of the identified 4717 migrant families representing 10.15% of actual migrant families were selected from the camp localities and the rest 1500 migrant families out of 27,527 families in the non-camp localities representing 5.44% of identified migrant families were selected from the non-camp localities in Jammu division*. The proportion of selected migrant families in terms of rural/ urban and relief/ non-relief stratum is given in **Table No. 4**. The proportion varies from about 9.90% to 10.95% in Camp localities to 5.47% to 6.65% in non camp localities (**Refer Table No. 4**).
- 1.6.3 Out of the total 1979 migrant families selected for the field sample survey, 1147 families were from rural background and the rest 832 families were dwelling in urban areas before migration from Kashmir valley. Similarly 947 selected migrant families were drawing government relief, while 1032 selected migrant families were receiving leave salary/ other benefits. (Refer Table No.4).
- 1.6.4 **Spatial Location before migration** An analysis of the originating place in Kashmir valley of the selected migrant families before the forced migration depicts that 33% sample was from Srinagar district, 6% from Badgam district, 31% from Anantnag district, 9% from Pulwama district, 12% from Baramulla district and 9% from Kupwara district. Thus the spatial location of selected migrant families are appropriate in terms of their originating location in Kashmir valley, as all districts have been appropriately represented in the sample survey. **(Refer Table 5)**.



This, however, does not take into account the total sample also including 132 families from Muslim migrants, 7% (Non-Camp) and 8% families from the Sikh migrants (Non-Camp) and 9 families in Camps, a total of 225 families.

Hindu community; however targeted Muslim and Sikh community families have also migrated. According to the registration data available at the office of the Relief Commission, Jammu as on March 2002, a total of 1856 Muslim, 1903 Sikh and 23 other religion groups were registered in Jammu division*. Accordingly 132 Muslim and 93 Sikh migrant families were selected for the sample field survey. The representation for the sample survey was 7.11% for Muslims and 4.88% for Sikhs. All 132 Muslim migrant families were selected from non-camp localities, while 9 Sikh families were selected from the camp localities and the rest of the Sikh selected families were dwelling in non-camp localities. Significantly all selected Muslim and Sikh families were getting relief from government. Thus appropriate representation of non-Hindu migrant families was also taken into account while selecting the sample survey. (Refer Table 6)



1.6.6 Occupation Groups -An analysis of the occupation group of the selected migrant families for the field survey depicts, that all three occupational groups (agricultural, government service and private service/ business/ self employed before the migration from Kashmir valley) have been represented in the sample design. Main source of income of the selected 30% families was agricultural activities, while 34% families were engaged in government service and the rest 26% families were dependent on business/ self employment/ private service. The proportion of selected occupational group families in camp and non-

^{*} As of Jan 2006, 34131 were registered in Jammu and 21684 were registered outside J&K, according to the Relief Commissioner.

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camp localities varied. In the case of Camp localities 54% families were from agricultural background, while 20% were having government service and the rest 26% were from business and private occupation. In the case of non-camp localities 23% selected families had agricultural occupation, while 45% families were in government service and the rest 22% were from business and self employed occupation. (Refer Table 7)



1.7 Selection of Field Staff

1.7.1 Several research associates were selected to conduct the survey and collect relevant information from the selected representative sample households consisting of the identified stratum of households. Preference was given to select Field investigators from the local area with knowledge of the local language, in order to create a proper rapport with majority of the target groups. Orientation training was imparted to the selected research associates and field workers with inputs from professionals and experts. (A month-long training programme was conducted in Jammu for this purpose). The training provided to the staff was mainly to inculcate the skills of conducting quality interviews, develop a proper rapport with the target families and identify appropriate target groups for the survey. A thorough exposition of how to observe relevant information from the field with vivid description of various situations was imparted to the selected staff in view of the objectives of the present study stated earlier. Wherever possible, pictures and photographs were also taken in order to explain the existing situation.

1.7.2 A structured questionnaire with multi- schedules was prepared after thorough discussion with expert committee members. Important inputs from experts in the field of social work, economists, planners, sociologists, administrators, civil society organizations and academicians were a significant contribution while developing the questionnaire. (Refer Annexure-II) Each component of the questionnaire was discussed with the Project Research Committee. A pilot survey with the designed questionnaires was conducted in 5 localities covering both camp and non-camp locations for a period of one month. The response to the pilot survey was monitored by experts to appropriately modify the schedules, so as to obtain more meaningful information from the respondents. The pilot survey provided significant inputs to improve the questionnaire and seek good and appropriate responses from the target group.

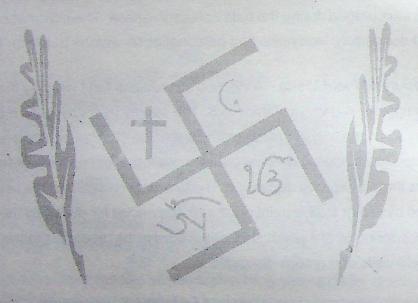
The questionnaire covered:

- Family profile of all members in the household. The family profile covered questions related to age, sex, educational status, occupational status, marital status, age at marriage and other demographic parameters of all family members in the household. Information was sought for both pre and post migration period. 1989 -90 was selected as pre migration period, while post migration period was 2002-03.
- Schedule –I of the questionnaire covered aspects related to migration, reasons for migration and immediate living conditions in the host locations after migration.
- Schedule-II covered all aspects related to prevailing demographic characteristics during pre and post migration periods. The demographic characteristics covered family size, age and sex composition of family members.
- Schedule-III covered questions related to pre and post migration educational status of family members as well as avenues of education in the post migration scenario.
- Schedule –IV and VI covered questions related to pre and post migration employment status of family members and its impact on household income.
- Schedule V of the questionnaire provides information about loss of movable and non-movable assets of the family as well as the community due to the mass migration.
- Schedule- VII was devoted to assess the health status of the migrant families as a consequence of change in physical, social, cultural and economic environment.

- Schedule –VIII covers questions related to erosion of social, cultural values especially breaking up of families, adoption of multi caste marriages and abrasions in preserving the original Kashmiri culture.
- Schedule- IX examines political, social and human right issues of the migrant community in the wake of mass exodus.
- Schedule –X looks into the aspects of rehabilitation, return to valley and other ways to overcome the problems of migrant community.
- 1.7.3 Both open-ended questions and multiple-choice answers with codes were prepared in order to bring in flexibility in collecting information and also for direct and ready feeding of data into the computer. The open-ended questions ensured adequate flexibility from the respondents and they were able to express themselves freely and frankly. A participatory approach was encouraged during the data collection phase. The information was collected through group discussion, interviews and personal observations of the investigators.
- 1.7.4 **Schedule of Field Visits** A detailed schedule of field visits by the research staff and field investigators is given in Table No.8. The survey by investigators was conducted during day-time when majority of family members are free from household work. Sometimes investigators had to visit during evening hours in order to meet majority of family members and seek views through a group discussion. The field data collected by the field investigators were evaluated by senior staff to point out the discrepancies for review by the investigators. Continuous monitoring by the senior staff was in build in the research programme including supervisory field visits and groups discussions.

Five percent questionnaires selected at random were tested for authentication by senior staff who were advised to visit the identified families for review of the filled up data.





1&K CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

Chapter - 2 Migration

2.1 Historical Background

- 2.1.1 The rise of militancy from the middle of 1988 saw a fructification of a half a decade of planning by Pakistan to promote a separatist militant Islamic movement in Kashmir. It coincided with the period of unrest that followed the State elections earlier in 1987. The period saw a growing disenchantment with the internal political management by the ruling political force which was perceived to be corrupt and incompetent. It was largely believed that the ruling coalition had rigged the elections to prevent its new rival, Muslim United Front (MUF) to emerge as a potent force*. This is supposed to have lead to disenchantment among the Muslim youth who had backed the MUF. They turned to Pakistan and were eagerly received and trained in armed subversion. Militant Islamic fundamentalism found a willing partner in these young men. The two trends in Kashmir, namely, political disaffection of the Kashmiri youth with the system, and a growing involvement of international Islam in the socio-political life of the State, got intricately mixed*. As a result the political movement in Kashmir assumed an Islamic character replacing the secular Kashmiriyat*. The political mobilization on fundamentalist Islamic platform increased since the early 1980's.
- 2.1.2 The growth of Islamic fervor in the eighties in J&K received a great boost by infusion of large funds from Saudi Arabia and Iran for setting up Islamic schools and religious institutions including mosques and seminaries. Jamaat-I-Islami grew in strength and influence and expanded their network of schools and Islamic study circles. By 1990 it was estimated that more than 100 JI schools had trained about 150000 students, over the years in the orthodox Islamic values*. During the decade, in line with growing sentiment, names of about 800 villages were changed to Islamic ones.
- 2.1.3 South Kashmir, in 1986, also saw an unprecedented exhibition of communal violence that left the rural minority in the effected villages stunned. In many a place they had to leave their villages to save their lives; in fact most of the effected rushed to the capital city and the district headquarters. Strong response from the Administration prevented the situation from becoming ugly and catastrophic. The memories of these incidents of wholesale arson and looting were as yet fresh in the minds of the minorities. There was

^{*} From Legalism to Realism in Kashmir - Partha S. Ghosh.
Heidelberg Papers in South Asian & Comparative Politics. Working Para No.7 D Sept.2002

already a feeling within the community that a repeat of such incidents on a larger scale would be disastrous, and may force them to flee out of the state.

- 2.1.4 There were several factors responsible for this. In the neighborhood Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979 had provided an opportunity for embarking on a policy of Islamization in Pakistan. The military-state relation in Pakistan conceptualizes a dialectical relationship between Islam, Pakistan and Military. Without Islam Pakistan would not have come into being; without Pakistan the military wouldn't be able to exist; and without military both Pakistan and Islam would be threatened*.
 - 2.1.5 The ruling military bureaucratic oligarchy in Pakistan, having successfully used Jihad as instrument of state policy in Afghanistan, was only too eager to try it out in achieving its ambition in Kashmir^a. Religious parties were used to recruit and indoctrinate young men and train them. There is overwhelming and incontestable evidence, now, of Pakistans'direct complicity in the preparation initiation and sustenance of Islamic terrorism in Kashmir. ISI started to interest itself in Kashmir from 1984 onwards using tactics it found so useful in Afghanistan. It went about enlisting the services of JKLF and in the process split it. They approached Hashim Qureshi in 1984 but failed to pull him on board. It was only with the deportation by U.K., of Ammanullah Khan to Pakistan in Dec.1986 that the plan took a concrete shape and political planning was done in right earnest. Pakistani military intelligence had already started recruiting and training and arming of Kashmiri youth as far back as 1984.
 - 2.1.6 Simultaneously, Hizab-ul-mujahdin was created from the pro-Pakistan cadre of J-e-Islami J&K, along with the recruits from P.O.K as a rival to JKLF, adding another dimension to its programme of terrorism, by infusion of religious bigotry. They were better trained and better armed. Some of their cadre was used as Jehadis in Afghanistan. They were tightly controlled by the ISI. They were to be used later to take over the main role for an indigenous armed insurgent group as JKLF was considered to be too independent minded to tow the Pakistan line in the long run. These groups were supplemented by creation of a large number of front militant Jehadis organizations particularly the notorious L-E-T which was recruited and controlled from a well known Islamic seminary in Pakistan which was also deeply involved in Jehad in Afghanistan.

^{*} Iftikar.H.Malik, State and Civil Society in Pakistan: London; Macmillan Press, 1992, pp66-67

Nasr.S.V.R. Islam, the State and Rise of Sectarian Militancy in Pakistan, Manohar Publishers, 2002, pp90.

2.1.7 As revealed by the biographer (Haroon Rashid) of late General Akhtar Abdul Rehman, former chief the ISI of Pakistan, the plan made by the General was to come into effect in1991 as it was thought that the Afghanistan liberation would have been achieved by then. (In 1989 a plan of sort was circulating in Srinagar under the codename of "Operation Topac", which was largely similar to what later came to happen. It was however discounted by the intelligence community as Pakistani disinformation). The plan had to be prematurely implemented following the untimely death of General Akhtar in the air crash of August 1987. As per Selig Harrison, a senior Fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in the two years following 1987, 63 training camps at different times, were in operation, roughly half in POK and half in Pakistan. At least 11 camps operated continuously. Meanwhile POK Govt was also used as a channel parallel to the JKLF and H.M. In 1985 Rs.20 lakhs were allocated as a token grant for Liberation of Kashmir and in the subsequent years it was enhanced. Ammanullah Khan has cited 31st July 1988 as the start of the armed uprising in Kashmir.

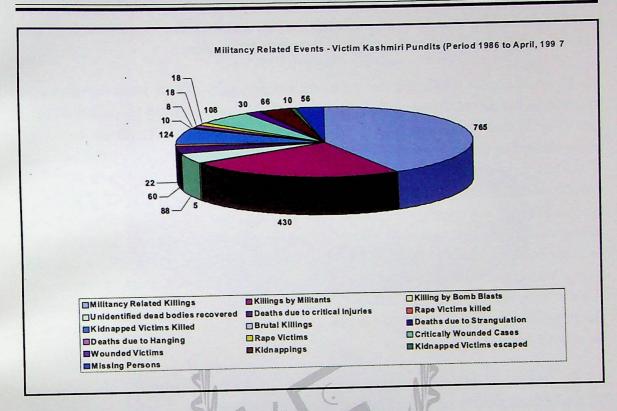
2.2 Terror

Once launched it started gathering momentum and by later half of 1989 had 2.2.1 the State authorities in a spin. Random bomb explosions aimed at creating an aura of invincibility were followed in the last quarter of 1989 by targeted killing of political activists seen to be able to sway the public opinion against terrorists starting with the ruling party leader, M.Y.Halwai. This was followed by the daylight murder of a prominent minority leader Tika Lal Taploo and targeting of minority areas to a campaign of intimidation and terror. Once an atmosphere of terror was created random killings were directed towards minority community leaders and opinion makers. With general elections due in the last quarter of 1989 there was neither the competence nor the will to take on the militancy. Police was inadequately armed and intelligence was at best clueless. Political management at the state level was infected with distrust between the coalition partners. A certain amount of ambivalence affected the people at large to whom the militants started acquiring a hero's hallo. The minorities were harassed and scared enough to start moving out of outlaying isolated villages towards more secure places, in some areas of North Kashmir. The Administration was at their wits ends and was entirely unprepared to meet this challenge. In spite of the unprecedented tourist season there was an undercurrent of uneasiness and a heavy pall of gloom hung on the valley. Each evening was greeted with blasts and attacks on police pickets.

- 2.2.2 The "gun culture" introduced in the valley, in the second half of 1989, by terrorists' owing loyalty to fundamental religious organizations destroyed the age old communal harmony and peace*. The secular credential of Indian polity were questioned and thrown overboard. Kashmiri Pundits and governing Muslim leaders were targeted at as agents of India and informers of Indian armed force. Sporadic and random killings of Kashmiri Pundits and ruling class Muslim leaders created an atmosphere of scare and terror among the minorities. The government was reduced to a mute spectator and was unable to provide security to the community. The terrorists operated under various front organizations like JKLF, Muslim Janbaz Force, Ul-umur, Al Burq, Hizbul Mujahideen, Al Jehad, Ikhwan-ul-Muslim et al^a.
- Terror was created and violence propagated to obliterate dissent and opposition 2.2.3 to the formulated goals of the terrorists. The elements that were deemed inimical to the terrorist campaign were liquidated with impunity. The last quarter of 1989 and first half of 1990 witnessed random and brutal killings of Kashmiri Pundits (Refer Photographs), ruling politicians and intellectuals. The Report submitted to the National Human Rights Commission by Panun Kashmir Movement (PKM) has put the figures of killed Pundits at 319 till October, 1990 (Refer Table No.9). The manner of their killing was particularly horrifying. victims were from all parts of Kashmir valley; however, majority of them were from Srinagar district followed by Anantnag and Pulwama districts. The occupations of the Kashmiri Pundits killed till October 1990 depicts that majority of them were in Jammu and Kashmir government service, small traders and central government employees having nothing to do with the politics. Even innocent housewives, teachers, students, religious persons, poets, lawyers and commoners were targeted to terrorize the community (Refer Table No.10). The main objective of the terrorists seemed to create insecurity among the minority community. And their moving out of the valley, was therefore, no surprise.
 - 2.2.4 B.N. Nissar, editor of the *Kashyapvani*, has given a list of 765 Kashmiri Pundits who were brutally massacred from 1990 onwards. According to his report, 22 ladies were raped and brutally killed, 18 were hanged to death, 25 ladies were raped and let off, 8 were strangulated, 124 were kidnapped and killed and 60 were critically wounded and died for want of medial aid (**Refer Table Nos. 11, 12 & 12A)**.

Places of popular entertainment, cinemas, bars etc. were bombed. Public sector banks, Central Government offices and establishments were targeted with bombs and arson.

Tashbih Sayyed write in "The Kashmir Dilemma - Feb.2002: Friends of Asia Peace'. "In Kashmir we originally had a freedom movement against Indian occupation. This struggle for self-determination was high jacked by Islamists who turned it into a Jehad.....L-E-T, Harkat-ul-Mujahidin....These groups appear and disappear and re-emerge in other forms. Pakistani Islamists are convinced that Al-Quada will emerge in Kashmir."

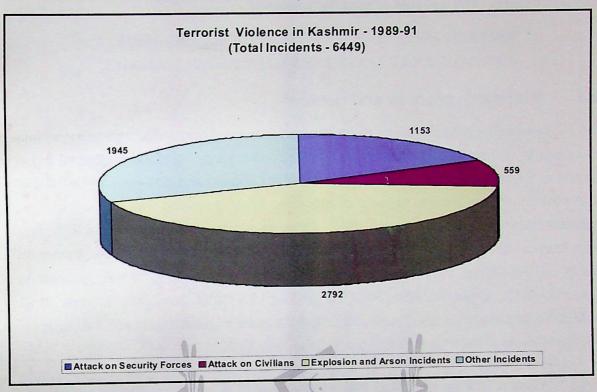


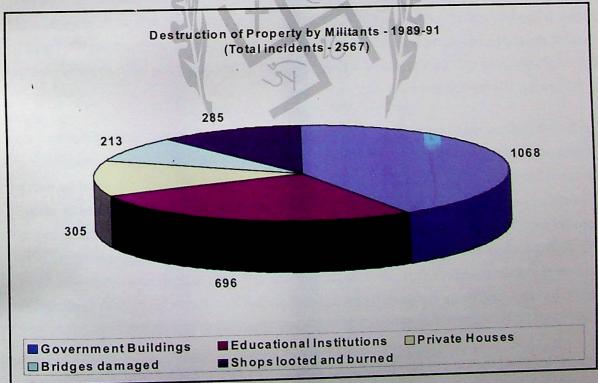
2.3 Prelude to Mass Migration

- 2.3.1 The abduction, by JKLF, of the daughter of the new Union Home Minister, in Dec.1989, provided the last straw. The abject surrender to the terrorist demands gave them their first major victory in the battle with the authorities and created a widespread public euphoria eroding the credibility of the Government totally. The new dispensation at the Centre practically panicked and ensured the release of his daughter by surrendering to the demands of the terrorists. The new Home Minister (a Kashmiri), started settling personal political score with the National Conference leadership resulting in a political crisis at a time when militancy had assumed an upper hand. There was total breakdown of Law and Order. The structures of the state started crumbling resulting in total chaos. The Governor's rule was imposed on Jan 19, 1990, as the elected government lost heart to face the challenge and resigned.
- 2.3.3 Large processions lead by young men and women wearing white and black shrouds, for the ultimate sacrifice, herded and protected by gun wielding terrorists were taken out almost daily in all towns of the valley chanting slogans for Independence from India and imposition of Islamic rule in Kashmir i.e. Nizam-i-Mustapha. Government offices closed down, the employees joining these processions prominently. (Refer Photographs) The state police which was under attack from the militants abdicated their duties and were totally demoralized having been outgunned and out smarted. With the dissolution of civil Administrative structures the task of holding the fort fell increasingly on the central paramilitary and Army who were neither sufficient nor locally CC-O. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation

knowledgeable. Further Army had to keep a close watch on the borders for fear of a Pakistani offensive to take advantage of the internal situation.

- 2.3.4 A revolution was in the making and it was popularly believed that Pakistan was to come to the aid of the so called revolutionaries as promised by Pakistani dictator Zia. With no clear-cut policy but that of holding on somehow, the Governor, besieged as he was in Raj Bhavan, was prevented from coming down with a heavy hand because of the coming elections in Gujarat, by the Union Home Minister. This turned out to be unfortunate as it finally resulted in the total collapse of civil order and State institutions in the valley. These developments coincided with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the news of which added fuel to fire and drove the people into a frenzy believing that freedom from India was round the corner. A revolutionary fervor was visible all over the valley. Young men in large numbers went across to POK for arms training. There was open and public celebrations of their departure and mass farewells were organized. Suddenly these men turned into heroes and martyrs rolled into one and they were welcomed back as victors.
- 2.3.5 Mosques with their daily exhortation to Islamic revolution and imposition of Nizam-I-Mustapha become the focal points for the mobilization of the public at large. And among these exhortations were those directed at the minorities threatening them with dire consequences and exhorting them to flee. Their loud exhortations greeted the people daily first thing in the morning and carried on till late in the night. These mosques set up local committees which among other things used to draw up lists of the opponents and those members of the minorities who they believed were acting against them. They also carried out campaign of terror against the minorities. Public warnings and threats were pasted on the doors of minority houses in a manner reminiscent of Nazis. Simultaneously arson, loot and killings increased in intensity. The institutions founded and run by the Kashmiri Pundit minority were put to bomb blasts and arson.
 - 2.3.6 The media was held hostage by the terrorists and news was dictated to Kashmir Press by the militants. Some of the major newspaper reports for the first quarter of 1990 give a feel of the violent and lawless environment that prevailed then. (Table No.13) Newspaper reports and Editorials November 1989 to March 1990). These reports in turn added to terror and insecurity among minority community. The new dispensation at the national level was shaky and weak. Government authorities were watching the whole scenario without any zeal to create security among the minority community. The figures of the incidents of violence, killing, and kidnapping, and extortion, destruction of properties and recovery of weapons from mercenaries indicate the magnitude of the miseries suffered by Kashmiris (Table No.14) generally and minorities specifically.





The Press in the valley was at the mercy of the militants. Correspondents of national 2.3.7 dailies who tried to be objective were beaten and driven out of Kashmir. Any journalist, who did not faithfully report the utterances of the leaders of the various militant outfits, almost all of it propaganda, haddo face their Wight Preservation Foundation

from Srinagar dated 14th April, 1990 was last nail for accelerating the process of exodus of Kashmiri Pundits. The newspaper headline screamed:-

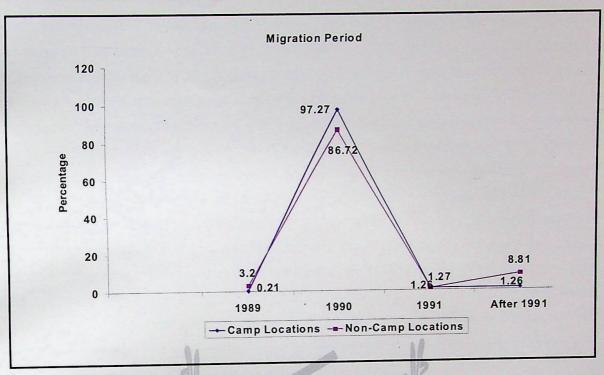
"KASHMIRI PANDITS RESPONSIBLE FOR DURESS AGAINST MUSLIMS SHOULD LEAVE THE VALLEY WITHIN TWO DAYS".

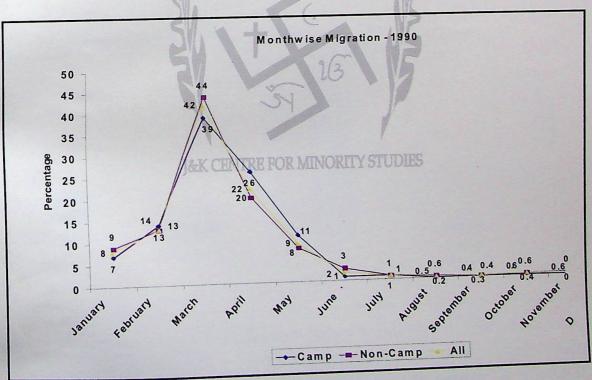
2.4 Migration: process and pattern

- 2.4.1 **Process:** The present research was directed at investigating and analyzing the pattern and process of migration "the exodus". Representative sampling of the migrants living in camps and outside camps was done as mentioned in Chapter I and they were polled, among many things, for the act and process of migration. What is striking was that most of the migration took place in 1990 (About 90%). From among those in camps about 97%, and from Non-camp 87% fled the valley in 1990. And, not surprisingly, 94% of these, from both camp and Non-camp, migrated during the first five months of 1990. It was heaviest in March'90(40%), followed by April (24%), Feb. (13%), May (10%), Jan. (8%). However, most of Muslims migrated in 1996-97, while majority of the Sikhs migrated along with the Hindus in 1990 and some at the time of Chittisinghpora incident in 2002.
 - 2.4.2 What is striking is the fact that the peak period of migration corresponds to the period when killings, arson and looting directed at of the minorities, was at its highest and the civil structures had completely dissolved thanks to the daily huge processions for "Azadi". The migration was spontaneous and accelerated by the fast changing scenario and feeling of insecurity. (Refer Tables 15 & 16).
 - 2.4.3 A malicious campaign was launched that then Governor, Jagmohan had deliberately organized the forced migration of Pundits to give a bad name to the secular peace loving Kashmiri Muslims. Truth was far from this. The mass of Kashmiri Muslims were as much shocked as was every one else but a certain ambivalence had crept in their behavior. They were as frightened and insecure as others. But it was easier for them to conform to the Islamic dictates then it was for the Pundits. For the latter it meant a struggle for their very survival and they could not fight for it, leaving them with only one choice which was flight from the valley. The flavor for what these people felt can be savored from their description of the flight by many in the statements at Appendix attached to this chapter.

Ashish Nandy of the Centre for Developing Studies has appropriately said:-

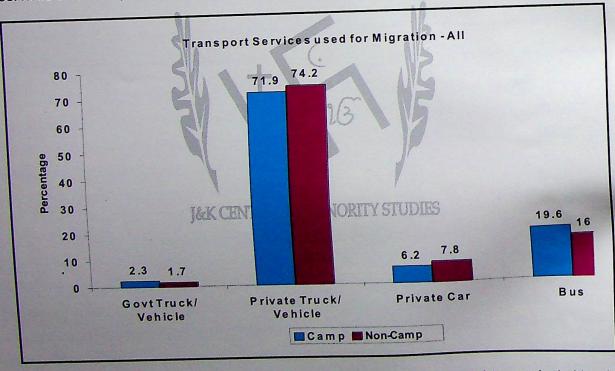
"When Hindus began to be exterminated systematically in Kashmir and to leave in large numbers, our secularist friends said then governor Jagmohan had deliberately organized





the forced migration. I would like to see people leaving their ancestral homes with a sack in hand just because the Governor of the state asks them to do so! When questioned later as to how the killings of Hindus were not condemned strongly enough, some of them said newspapers had refused to carry their statements." ("A Dangerous Symbiosis", Outlook, April 1, 2002.)

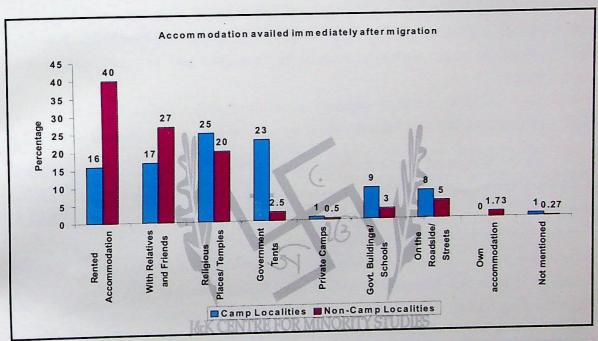
2.4.4 Pattern: An analysis of the responses in the field survey that was conducted throws up some very interesting facts. Notwithstanding the charge against the Governor of having stage managed the exodus only 2.30% of the migrants used Govt. transport/vehicles as against 72% who used private transport. It stands to reason that had the Governor instigated the migration he would have kept the entire fleet of the Government transport at the disposal of the Pundits. It was not so. Around 17-18% used buses to get away. Discussion with the migrant family household heads also indicated that majority of them came in private trucks booked overnight/ on spot by group/ individuals as limited bus transport services were available. Majority of the families had to pay exorbitant charges, as the demand for trucks was high. However, a significant proportion of families stated that due to terrorist ban for taking belongings out of Kashmir valley families could only bring clothes and minimum belongings. Some families had to camouflage their belongings along with trading truck services and thus paid exorbitant rate of transport. (Refer Table No.18)

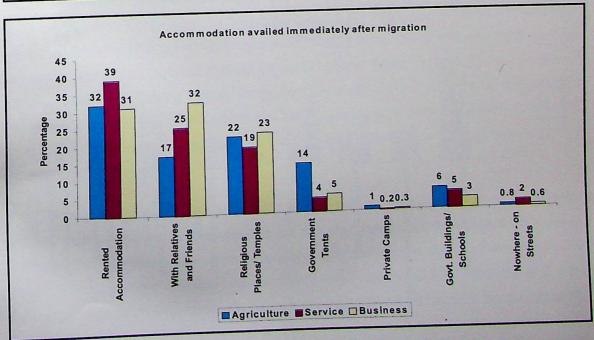


2.4.5 About 66% of those staying in the Camps spent their first night on arrival either in a temple/religious place (25%), or with relatives or friends (16%), or rented accommodation (16%), or on the roadside (8%), or in private camps (1%). Govt. facilities accounted for only 32% i.e., tents (23%), and Schools & buildings (9%). In respect of migrants living in the Non-Camp areas, only 5-6% used Govt. facility; tents (3%) Schools/buildings (3%), 47% stayed with friends /relatives/religious places (27%) and in temples(20%). Some of them also had to spend their first night in exile on the roads side (5%). Relatively more (40%) of

those staying in the Non-Camps stayed in the rented accommodation: some had their own houses (2%). This also indicates that those staying outside Camps were relatively better off economically than those in the Camps.

2.4.6 Significant proportion of migrants who had migrated during March-April 1990, were from rural areas that were directly dependent on agriculture and business activities. In fact most of migrant families with varied occupational background depicted similar patterns of accommodation availed immediately after migration. (Refer Tables Nos. 19 & 20).

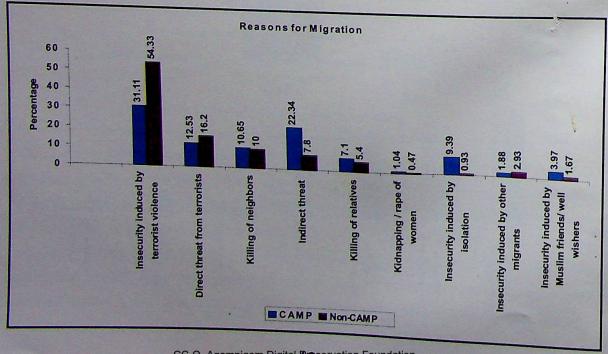




2.4.7 This doesn't say much for Government being behind the effort. The first response of the Government of India to the displacement was to deny the tragedy. The registration process, in fact, was first started by the non-Governmental organizations in Jammu. Even the initial shelters and relief measures were started by them rather than the Government. When the Government moved in formally to register these people in March 1990, its policy projection did not go beyond a few months. In fact Government was very tardy and reluctantly and grudgingly introduced a system of temporary relief including tented accommodation with the assistance of Red Cross and other NGOs. These facilities were initiated in the later half of March'90; the structure of the Temporary Relief Organization was, however, set up only in Dec.'90 by the Govt. {Or. No: Rev (B) 235 of 1990 dated 18th Dec.1990}. Up to 60% posts for this organization were to be manned by the migrant govt. employees who had to flee the Valley.

2.5 Reasons for migration

2.5.1 An analysis of the responses gathered during the survey depicts that major reason (First preference choice) for sudden decision for migration was 'Insecurity induced by terrorist violence' in view of random, gruesome and torturous killings, (54% in Non-camps & 31% in Camps), 'Direct threats' from terrorists (16% in Non-camps & 13% in Camps), 'Indirect threats' through pamphlets, newspaper reporting etc (8% in Non-Camps & 22% in Camps), 'Killing of neighbors' (10% in Non-Camps & 10% in Camps), 'Killing of relatives' (5% in Non-Camps & 7% in Camps), 'Isolation' (1% in Non-Camps & 9% in Camps). (Refer Table No.22)



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- 2.5.2 What is significant is that in among those who live in Camps and are predominantly rural and agricultural, a higher percentage (18%) left on account of 'killing of relatives and neighbors' as against those living in Non-Camp areas where it was only15%. Similarly incidence of 'indirect threats' was higher among those living in Camps (22%) than among those living in Non-Camp areas (8%). In the Urban areas 'direct threat' was higher at 16%. Isolation played a greater part in the rural areas (9%) than in the urban areas (1%). It is understandable as Pundits lived in penny packets in the rural areas and were outnumbered and surrounded by the Muslims and when a few Pundit families left in haste secretly, it left their neighbors isolated and scared for their lives. No wonder they also followed suit. Advice to leave by Muslim well-wishers was also higher in the rural areas (4%) than in the urban areas (1%).
- 2.5.3 The 2nd preference choice for leaving Kashmir, other than their first choice, was also "insecurity" induced by terrorist violence (29%). These were the people whose first preference for leaving was other than 'insecurity induced by terrorist violence'. This was, followed by insecurity induced by isolation (21%), insecurity induced by other migrants (15%), advice given by Muslim friends (6%) and indirect threats (5%). The responses for the reasons for migration further strengthen the view that insecurity was the major cause for migration, due to total collapse of state structures in the face of Islamic militancy.

2.6 Characteristics

- 2.6.1 The pattern of migration depicts that terror created by gruesome killings was intense as all members of families were compelled to leave Kashmir due to insecurity and fear psychosis. 94% families left Kashmir valley with all family members, while only 6% families had some family members still in Kashmir valley (Refer Table No.21). The proportion of families who had fled valley with all family members was more than 88% for all the three occupational groups. Even the rural families having landed properties including full blooming orchards had left lock stock and barrel belying the claims that migration was motivated and organized.
- 2.6.2 An attempt was made to identify the periods taken by the migrant families for moving out of the makeshift temporary accommodation (temporary tents/ shelters) to semi-permanent or permanent accommodations [government supported one room hutments/ private houses/ rented houses/ own houses.](Refer Table No.23). The moving from temporary/ makeshift accommodations to semi-permanent/ permanent accommodation

seems to be a continuous process. However families from rural areas with agricultural background have settled in the early phases compared to service and business occupational groups. The table also depicts that migration is still a continuing process as a few families are still moving out of Kashmir valley due to insecurity, incidents taking place routinely, also there is a continuous process as migrants keep on inter-changing their residences between the Camps and Non-Camp areas. Those who are more indigent in the Non-Camp areas try to move into Camps as it saves them rent and those who have built their own accommodations do move out of Camps.

- 2.6.3 An analysis of residences changed after migration was examined separately for Camp localities and Non-Camp localities for the three identified occupational groups of migrant families. (Refer Table No.24 and 25) The analysis indicates that families staying in Camp localities have shifted accommodation one to three times, as majority of them have stayed on in government provided one room hutments due to lesser income profiles: majority of them are from rural background and most of them have lost their agricultural income and are hence overwhelmingly dependent on relief benefits from the government. Different occupations groups residing in Camp localities did not show any significant variations in terms of number of times of changing their residence.
 - 2.6.4 In the case of Non-Camp localities, all occupational groups without any exception have changed residences several times and the process is still continuing. Reasons stated for such frequent changes included expensive rents, pressure from landlords to evict every two years and moving out from core regions of the cities to peripheral regions to save on rent.
 - 2.6.5 A rough estimate of annual expenditure incurred on renting of accommodations in the host localities was analyzed to provide insights of additional expenses incurred by migrant families due to migration. It may be noted that majority of Pundit families had their own accommodation in Kashmir valley and hence rent for accommodation has been an additional expense after the migration. (Refer Table No.26).
 - 2.6.6 An examination of annual expenses incurred on rent after the migration in host locations depicts that 35% families have spent up to Rs.30,000 annually; while 48% families have spent between Rs.30,000 to Rs.60,000 annually; 15% families have incurred expenses between Rs.60,000 to Rs.1,00,000 annually.

2.6.7 As expected variation in the expenses incurred on rent was observed among the three occupational groups. Business group families have spent more money on rent as compared to service and agricultural occupational groups.

2.7 Findings/Conclusions

- The primary cause for the migration of Kashmiri Pundits and other minorities from the Valley in the first half of 1990 was 'insecurity of life and honor' due to the total collapse of the structures of governance and the anarchy that prevailed in the face of pro-Pakistani movement lead by, people who were inspired by the Islamic ideals and others who were Islamic diehards with covert support from Pakistan in terms training, arms, sanctuary and trained manpower.
- The pattern and manner of killings of political, official and common people reflects classic tactics of creating terror among the minorities by making a public exhibition of such brutalized killings and to paralyze the structures of authority into inaction and stupor. That they succeeded so well and in such a short time speaks well for their planning.
- Their success was due to a mix of fortuitous circumstances; weakness of the new Central Govt., abdication from their responsibilities by the then ruling party, i.e., National Conference, political intrigue behind the installation of the then Governor, onset of winter when the Govt. headquarters shift to Jammu, totally demoralized badly armed and inadequate police force, and disintegration of the Soviet empire. In the face of administrative collapse it became difficult to deal with the law and order problems. The classic pattern of inhuman killings adopted (like; killings after rape, strangulation, dismemberments of vital parts etc) by the terrorists resulted in terror and horror and induced mass migration of the minority community.
- Coverage of killings in the daily newspapers, television programmes and radio news services also created panic reflecting the classic way the media was used and exploited in such situations. It is a different matter that Kashmir media allowed itself to be hijacked by the militants. To be fair to them a number of independent and Govt. media people were killed in a gruesome way to effectively cow them down. In the middle of Feb.'90, Director Doordarshan was killed and later a Deputy Director of the state information service was gunned down. Newspaper offices were bombed and Press Information Bureau of Govt. of India was burnt down.
- The pattern of movement for the migration shows that 94% migrant families moved from Kashmir valley during January 1990 to May 1990 with escalated

rates during the month of March and April 1990 (54% in Camps & 64% in Non-Camp) when bomb blasts, killings, arson and looting of minority community property, attacks on the security forces and police were at its zenith.

- The migrations were from all over Kashmir valley covering both the rural and urban areas. All types of occupational groups including agriculturists, farmers, traders, self employed and government servants migrated uniformly, nullifying the claim of some vested interest groups that the migrations were purported or encouraged by the release of salary at the destination places. In fact a significant proportion of minorities from rural areas depending solely on agriculture as main source of income had migrated in the first phase during February March 1990.
- The migration was spontaneous and sudden, catching even the Govt. unaware; without any pre-planning as is evinced by the nature of transport services chosen and places of initial living in the host locations by the migrating families. All types of transport services like trucks, taxis, busses and private vehicles were hurriedly arranged leaving back even movable daily required household goods in Kashmir valley. Community/religious places, government buildings, street corners were initial places of dwelling for a majority of migrant families in the new host locations.
- The terror created by the militants was so intense that all family members including the majority of working members left Valley (90-93%). The migrant families are still in the process of getting proper rehabilitation as these families have changed residence a number of times since their migration. Rent on accommodation has been one of the major expenses for a large number of migrants.



APPENDIX

Source: CMS Survey

Name of Martyr : Mr. Ashok Kumar Koul

Son of : Shri Bashkar Nath Koul

R/o : Village Kharbrari, Tehsil Kulgam, Distt.

Anantnag, P.O. Bagam, Yaripura (Kashmir)

My son Mr.Ashok Kumar Koul was residing in the residence. On 13.05.90 at 9.30 AM four Militants came into the house and called Mr.Ashok that they would like to tell a story. The militants at that time kidnapped and them taken in Shallipora village and then they killed in Boulsoo village and after that on 14.5.90 the Police authorities has taken the dead body of my son in the Policy Station Kulgam and then informed we people. The police along with dead body left to Tehsil Hospital Kulgam and the deal body was postmortemed and handed over to we people. We have not collected the postmortem report due to threatening of Militants. We have received FIR from Police station Kulgam through Suprintendent of Police Anantnag vide his NO.11186-87/90 dated 7-9-90 after writing to the concerned authorities. This is the detail of assassination of my son Mr.Ashok Kumar Koul and afterwards we migrated to Jammu and now residing at Migrant Camp, Muthi, Jammu.

Name : Sh. Sarwanand Kaul "Premi"

Profession : Poet, Scholar, Teacher and Journist

Age : 67 years

Residence : Soaf Shali, District Anantnag

Date of Martydom: 29/30.4.90

Type of killing: 100 armed terrorists surrounded his house. Three armed men appeared at his door and asked the 67 year old Premi to accompany them to their 'Camp' for answering a few questions. They also took his son. Virender Kaul along with. Their bodies were found after two days with multiple fractures. Their limbs were found broken and eyes of both father and son gouged out. The entire body bore marks of cigarette bums and Premi Ji's forehead where he used to apply "Tilak" was chopped off.

Name : Shri Verinder Kaul "Veer"

Son of : Sh. Sarwanand Kaul "Premi"

Age : 27 years

Profession : Central Government (Telecom Deptt)

Date of killing : 29/30-4-1990.

Residence : Soaf Shali, Anantnag District

Type of killing: Kidnapping and torture with cigarette bums and gorging of eyes.

He was killed because he volunteered to accompany his father who was being taken away by the terrorists so that he could lead the old man back in the dead of nigh. After two days, the bodies of both father and son were found badly mutilated.

Name : Sh. Neel Kanth Ganjoo (Sessions Judge)

Son of Sh. Maha Dev Joo Ganjoo

R/o : Karan Nagar, Srinagar

Shot dead by Militants on 4.11.1989.

Mr.Nila Kanth Ganjee was a retired district and sessions judge and after retirement was working as legal counsel to J&K Bank Ltd.

As consequence to his death, Mr.Ganjoo's house at Gole Market Karan Nagar, Srinagar became the victim of recurrent bomb blasts. A policeman was posted at his residence but on 4th of Nov, 1989 while coming out of J&K Bank, Hari Singh High Street Branch, he was shot dead by the Militants in broad daylight.

Name : Withheld

Address : R/o Patlipora, Chattabal, Srinagar

Date of Migration: May, 1990

The family left the home in the month of May and took refuge at Habbakadal Purshyaar with a relative. Terrorists called the respondent his brother met the terrorists. One of the female terrorist was asked to identify the brother of the respondent. Then the terrorists fired three shorts at the brother of the respondent who is lecturer by profession. The victim was admitted in State Hospital then the family left the Valley within two days.

Name : Withheld

Address : R/o Exchange Road, Srinagar

Date of Migration: February, 1990

My husband namely Late Sh.Baldev Raj Dutta was working as an operator in Lal Chowk Srinagar. He was kidnapped on 15th of January 1990 and on 19th of January 1990 we collected his dead body from Nai Sarak Srinagar. The whole body was in the state of clotted blood and on the very day the dead body was given to family. He was a private employee and had nothing to do with any body.

This brutal killing of my husband gave us shock and our family decided to leave the valley and then managed a bus without domestic items and reached Jammu and since then we are here under the mercy of relief and Lord Shankar Maharaj. On loud speakers it was a routine net work of Islamic fundamentalists that Aasi Banao Pakistan Bato Begar Batni Saan. We could not understand what fault was ours.

Withheld Name

R/o Village Gupt Ganga (Rainawari Srinagar) Address

Date of Migration: March, 1990

Late Shahhed Satish Kumar my elder brother was kidnapped at 4.00 P.M. by militants and taken to an unknown place to us reportedly In Ganderbal area where he was interrogated through out the night then hanged till death. This we came to know through a local news paper namely Srinagar times next day. We receive or collect the dead body of the said shaheed brother (Mr. Satish Kumar). We were often remember the abuses like 'Asi Banao Pakistan, Bato Begar Batni Saan'. 'Kafroo Humara Watan Chood Do'.

The whole family was shocked by the kidnapping and brutal hanging of those bloody hell fundamentalists which gave us a great blow for no fault of our. Then we left the home after two days of the said hanging under a stress and strain. We have no hope other than to leave the Valley as Government was totally favouring the fundamentalists. Bureaucrats were also seen paralyzed and no favour to the victims which force us to leave the valley.

Name Withheld

Address R/o Marthgam, Handwara, Kupwara

Date of Migration: **April**, 1990

March 1990 was horrible in Kashmir. Whole of the Kashmiri seemed to be on roads. Militants would openly strength by showing the weapons. They would show their strength by showing their weapons and then they started killing innocent people. This created fear for our lives as well as our minds and made us to flee from our land. We left in the mid night in a private truck, which was shared by three other families.

RMINORHYSTLINGS

Name : Withheld

Address : R/o Badmula Distt. Baramulla

Date of Migration: March, 1990

Killing of Mr. Razdan in front of Fire Station, Kanya Kadal, Srinagar has lasting impact on my psych. He was brutally killed a point blank range and militants didn't allow anybody to touch his body. He was asking for water anybody to touch his body. He was asking for water which eventually was given to him after ½ an hour by an elderly Muslim. We left for Jammu in private truck at 6.00 am in the morning along with three other families.

Name : Withheld

Address : R/o Chattergul Anantnag

Date of Migration: April, 1990

We are directly the victims of militants. My brother's son was kidnapped by the militants from our village and subsequently killed and then body was throne near the bridge at Khanabal. Then whole of our family left for Jammu by truck leaving all the house hold goods.

Name : Withheld

Address : R/o Tangwara, Baramulla

Date of Migration: January, 1990

The basic cause of our migration was killing of my uncle. He was Unani Hakeem. One day few persons came to him and told him that a person is very ill please come with us. In the way they killed him. This brutal act creates feared atmosphere and we left the village by a private truck with five other families and took shelter at Nagrota in a tent.

Name : Withheld

Address : R/o Wakroo, Ganderbal, Srinagar

Date of Migration: 1990

Our cause of migration was indirect threat and isolation. Militancy spread throughout the Valley. People had started to run away from their homes to Jammu. In the terror atmosphere it creates isolation. A muslim fellow who was carrying milk us told that you leave the Valley as soon as possible to save your lives. He also gave me some money for fare and helped to arrange vehicle. I always remember him. We took shelter at Geeta Bhawan Jammu and then shifted to Railway Colony. In 1995 we again shifted to Nagrota in O.R.T. camp.

Name : Withheld

Address R/o Tikker, Kupwara

Date of Migration: March, 1989

I was district General Secretary Congress. I was under direct threat from the militants. One of our neighbours daughter was taken to the saw mill and was cut into pieces. We left the Village during night hours. We were five families in one truck with a little bit of house-hold goods.

Name : Withheld

Address : R/o Hanand, Chawelgam Kulgam

Date of Migration: April, 1990

At 11.00 pm in the night with neighbour families we left in a private truck and took shelter at Dhar Road Udhampur, Jammu. We were compelled to do the same as local muslims totally boycotted us socially. We were not given anything from the market and no one come to work in our orchards. It was announced from a local mosque.

Name : Withheld

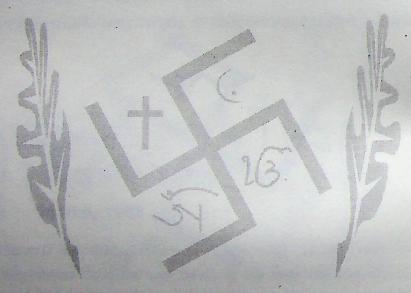
Address : R/o Amahkar, Akingam, Anantnag

Date of Migration: May, 1990

We would never forget those days of 1989-90 when the muslims of Kashmiri came out in large number and asked the Kashmiri Pandits openly to perform the Namaz and other related things. I was helped by the Muslim neigbour in arranging a truck and we left the Village late in the evening.



1&K CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES



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Avtar Krishan Killed on 14.6.1990



Bansi Lal Saproo R/O: Gulab Bagh Killed on 24.4.1990



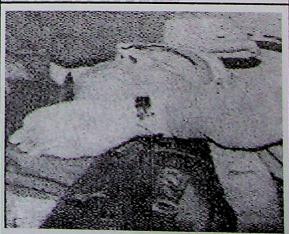
Bansi Lal Killed on 30.8.1990



Choni Lal Koul R/O: Churath, Kulgam



Chota Lal Maisuma Killed on 7.6.1990



Dina Nath Killed on 13.4.1990



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Prem Nath Bhat-Anantnag, Kashmir





Rattan Lal Raina Killed on 18.8.1990



Shuban Lal Kullan



Muhammad Shaban Vakil, Editor, daily 'Al Safa', was killed by terrorists in Srinagar on April 23, 1991.



Syed Ghulam Nabi, Joint Director of the Department of Information, was shot dead by the terrorists. He had earlier been abducted on October 16, 1992.



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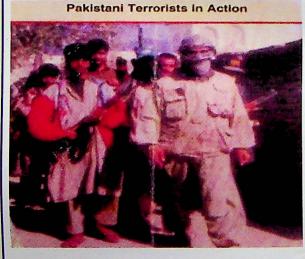
Refugee camp for Kashmiri Pandits in Jammu.

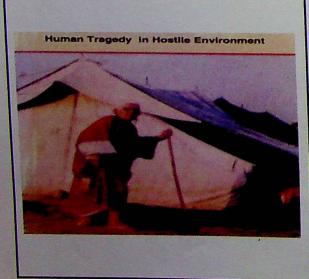


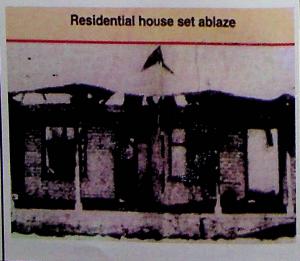
Terrorists in training.



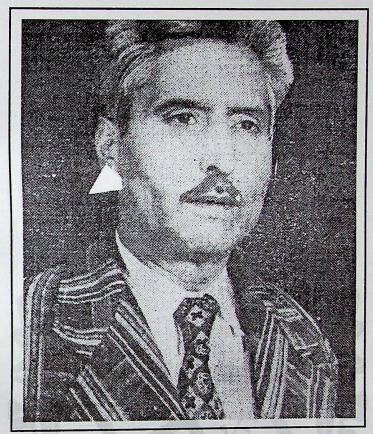
Terrorists in training.







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Sh. Tika Lal Taploo



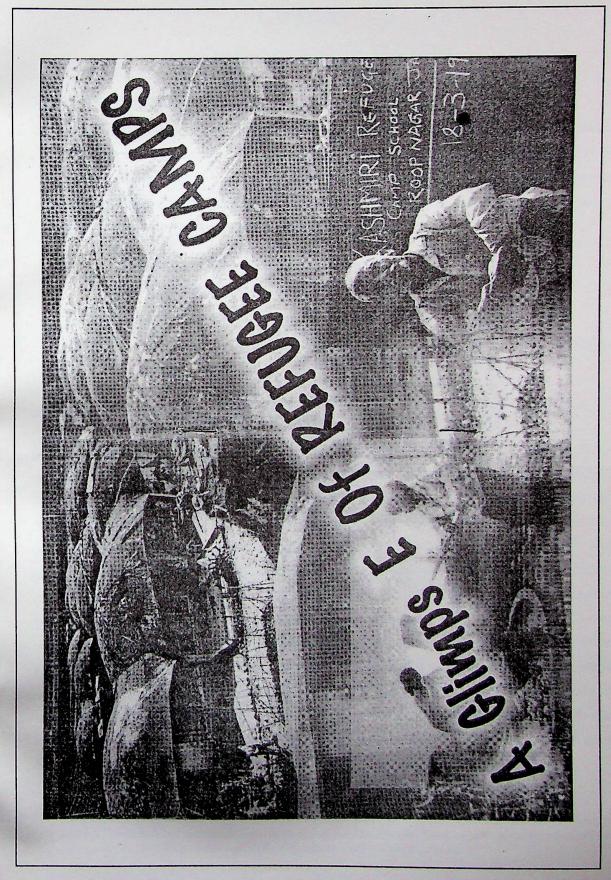
Armed police personnal "guarding" the body of N.K. Ganjoo, former Sessions Judge, who was shot dead in broad day light on Satur day afternoon,

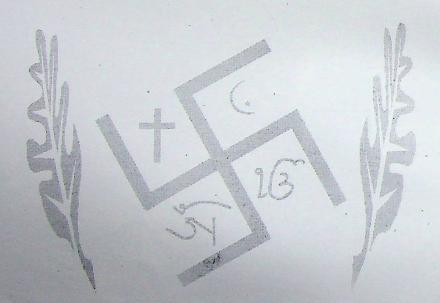
KI 19600: Meraj-ud-Dia

05.11.1989 (Kashmir Times)









J&K CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

Chapter – 3 Demographic Profile

3.1 Demography

- 3.1.1 This section of the study deals with the impact of forced migration on demographic characteristics of the migrant population. In order to arrive at meaningful evaluation, the demographic characteristics of the surveyed migrant families have been compared during pre and post migration periods, at two periods of time; 1989-90 and 3/2002. The analysis has been attempted for the following groups of migrants:-
 - 1. Families living in the Camp locations/ Non-Camp locations and their rural/ urban originating place in Kashmir valley.
 - 2. Families having Relief and Non-Relief Status.
 - 3. Families having Agricultural/ Service and Business Occupations during the pre-migration period.

Family/Joint Family

3.1.2 A total of 1979 households, who were surveyed, recorded a population of 10,944 persons in 1989-90 before migration and 11,763 persons after the migration in 2002-03. These 1979 households (as they stood before the migrations) had split into 3076 households after the migrations. About 37% migrant families (as they stood before migration) recorded split after the migrations*; however the combined split in these households after their migration was 55.51%. The split rate was more among the families of Camp locations (41%) as compared to non-Camp locations (36%). Within the camp locations, 43% families from rural origin recoded split after the migration as compared to 27% families from urban origin. Hence the split rate was more among the rural families as compared to the urban families. The joint family system was stronger in the rural areas than in the urban areas, and large families would live together, sharing all their resources. Split of these households among the rural community was completely against their socio-cultural ethos. In the face of migration and shortage of accommodations in the host environments, their cultural ethos of sharing and living together has crumbled (Refer Table No.27).

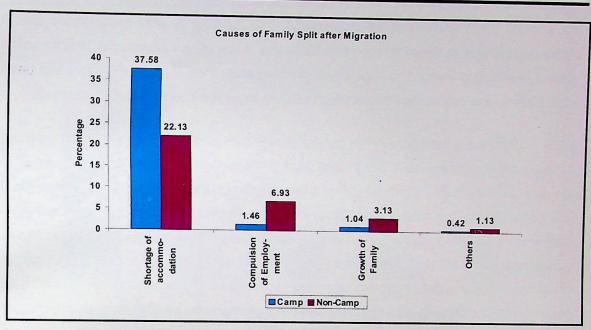
^{*} A total of 723 families out of 1979 families recorded split after their migration from Kashmir Valley; these 723 families further split into 903 families due to paucity of accommodation. Thus the combined split was from 1979 households to 3076 households indicating a combined split rate of 55 percent.

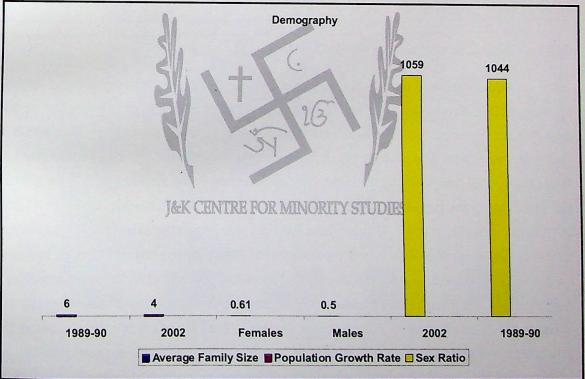
3.1.3 Among the occupational group families, the salaried and other families* have recorded high split rates. Salaried/other non-relief families mostly arranged accommodations provided in the camps or rented houses which had very less space due to economic considerations. Hence a significant proportion of them broke away from joint family norm to single family norm. Moreover their families broke away to seek income support from service postings located at different locations. A significant proportion of these families were split into 2 to 3 units, some families even split up to 5 units, depending upon the original population size of the family. (Refer Table No.28)

3.2 Causes

- 3.2.1 The major cause for the split of families is seen as due to shortage of accommodation and this factor seems to be more so in the case of camps (38%) than in the case of the Non-camp areas (22%). Even within these limits the families of rural origins, both within Camps (40%) and Non-camp (25%) areas showed a higher split rate than those with the urban origin. Compulsions of employment figured higher in the Non-camp urban (11%), compared to Camp locations at 2 %. Similarly, the third reason for split growth of the family, was higher in the Non-camp locations (3%) as against the Camps (1%). It showed a similar pattern in the case of the occupational groups.
 - 3.2.2 Family Size Average family size recoded decline from 6 persons per household in 1989-90 to 4 persons per household in 2002. The decrease was from 5 persons to 3 persons per family in Camp locations and from 6 persons to 4 persons per family among the non-Camp locations. Families with urban origin in Camp locations recorded highest decline from 5 persons to 3 persons per family as compared to people with rural origin, who recorded decline from 5 persons to 4 persons.
 - 3.2.3 **Growth Rate** The annual population growth rate recoded by the migrant families was only 0.56% which was much below the national norm of (1.95% for India and 2.77% for Jammu And Kashmir State). The gender wise annual population growth rate for the migrant families was 0.50 % for males and 0.61% for females. The reasons for such lower growth

The displaced migrant families are classified as those families who depend entirely on the relief provided by the state government in terms of monthly cash and kind relief per family and those families who were working in Jammu and Kashmir government jobs or in private trade activities before their forced migrations and are in Jammu and Kashmir state government or have main source of income from trade or other private jobs. These latter families are referred with assured and known source of regular income self-employed or business or service in private sector, also fall in





rates among the migrant families could be associated with late marriages, shorter fertility periods due to stress and inimical environment after the migrations, increase in mortality rates especially among males and reduced birth rates due economic inability to raise family in the post migration era.

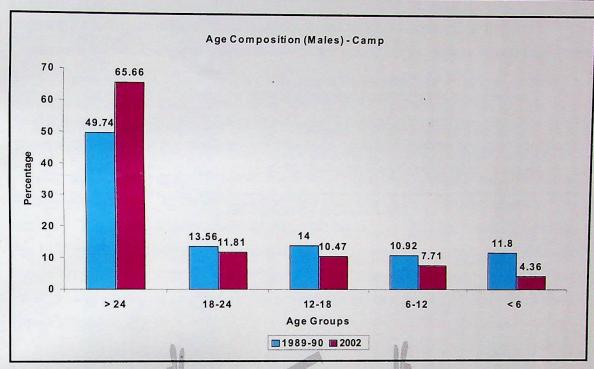
3.2.4 Thus, the most significant consequence of displacements has been decrease in the family size and the consequent decrease in the population of this community, which

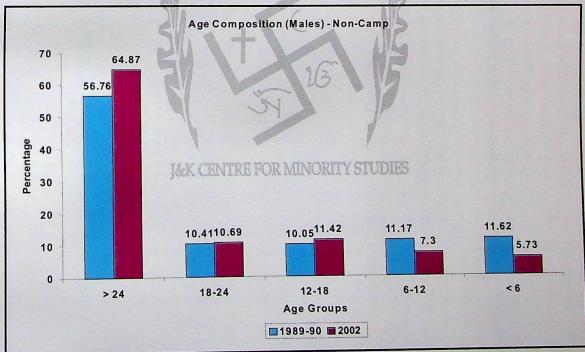
has serious political and cultural dimensions. The community also experiences spatial disintegration due to the displacement. Cohesive voice of the community is unheard in view of declining growth rates and spatial disintegration. Population growth rate has been exceptionally low particularly for families in Camp locations due to reduced incomes.

3.2.5 Significant variations in the gender growth rate of population were recorded more among rural Camp families. The general growth rates were less for males as compared to females. In the case of families having urban origin in Camp locations the reverse trend was observed. In the case of non-Camp locations gender variations in population rates were less. Significantly families having agricultural base before migrations recoded higher growth rates compared to other families dependent on non-agricultural activities. Insignificant variations in the population growth rate were recorded for the families drawing relief from government and families having salary/ business as main source of income post migration period (Refer Table No.29).

3.3 Age Composition of Population

- Age composition of population was ascertained separately for males and females 3.3.1 to examine the demographic changes for the community after the post migration period. Significantly the proportion of male population in the age groups of below 6 years and 6-12 years (the two major age groups, which suffered after migration 1989-90-2002) were much lower in 2002 as compared to corresponding proportions in the similar age groups in 1989-90. Significantly the proportion of male population below 6 years has declined from 11.65% in 1989-90 to 5.44% in 2002. This explains the low male population growth rate experienced by the community. The decline in the proportion of males for the two age groups indicates lower births during the post migration period. These lower births could be due to increase in marriage age resulting in less number of children as a consequence of job insecurity and lower levels of employment. Although the decline in the proportion of males in these two age groups was observed among all groups, yet this phenomenon was more pronounced among rural families located in Camp locations, where proportion of males below 6 years had declined from 11.67% in 1989-90 to 4.18 % in 2002 and for 6-12 ages from 10.92 % to 7.71. (Refer Table No.30)
 - 3.3.2 Age composition of females depicts similar trends of declining proportions among the two age groups of below 6 years and 6-12 years in 2002 as compared to 1989-90. Proportion of female population declined from 10.48% to 4.78% for the age

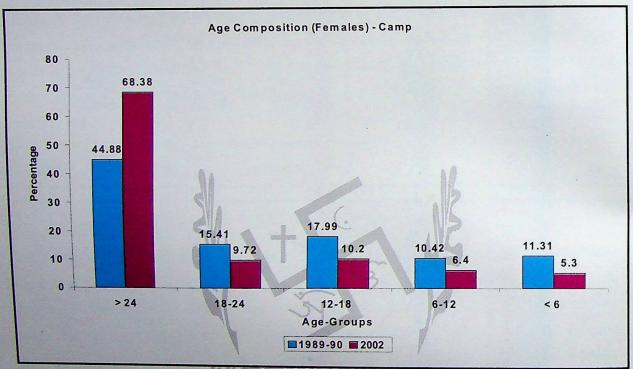


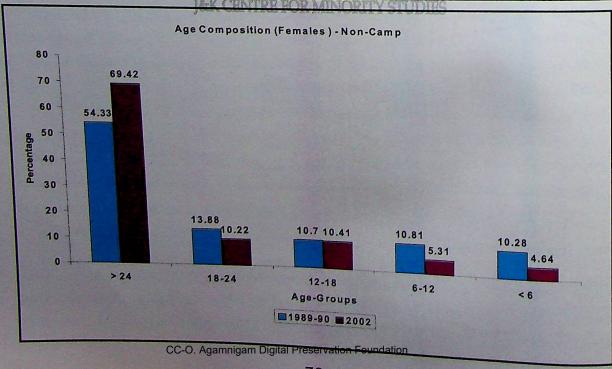


below 6 years, while the decline was from 10.73% to 5.54% for the age group 6-12 years (Refer Table No.31).

3.3.3 Higher declining proportions were recorded for females especially among Camp families having urban origin. If this trend continues than the community will have lower replacement rates in future with a dire consequences to community population.

- 3.3.4 Thus spatial disintegration as well as situations of lower replacement rates will gradually reduce the population size of the community, which will have a farsighted political dimension.
- 3.3.5 Consequently proportion of male and female population in the higher age group (24 years and above) has increased in 2002. This situation if continues will lead to higher dependency ratio and working age population will decrease because of lower replacements rate, while senile proportion of population will increase.





3.4 Sex ratio

- Sex ratio of the surveyed families was 1044 females per 1000 males during the 3.4.1 pre-migration period, which increased to 1059 in 2002. The sex ratio depicts significant variations from the national norm for both 1999 and 2001 as the sex ratio for the country was 927 in 1991 and 933 in 2001. High sex ratio for the community is usually associated to high female literacy rate, equity based status of females, lower mortality rates for females and higher expectation of life at birth among females. The survey depicts that sex ratio has increased substantially during the post migration period from 1044 to 1059. The increase was substantial for rural origin families living in the Camp locations as well as for the families' dependant on leave salary from government. Other categories of displaced migrants did not show any significant variations in the sex ratio during the pre and post migration period. (Refer Table No.29)
- Post migration trends of the increase in sex ratio among the migrant families could 3.4.2 be explained by comparatively increasing trends in late female marriages among the surveyed families due to disintegration of society, lower incomes and changing attitudes to search for appropriate grooms from other locations/ communities with comfortable financial support.

Findings/Conclusions 3.5

- A significant proportion of migrant families have split into a number of small family units after the migration. About 37 percent migrant families (as they stood before migration) recorded split after the migrations, however the combined split in these households after their migration was 55.51%. The split rate was more among the families of Camp locations (41%) as compared to non-Camp locations (36%).
- Large split in families have disintegrated age old tradition of joint family system in the community. Thus the social security provisions of the older people require governmental support. The splits are augmented due to lack of accommodation and lesser income opportunities as well as different job locations of family members in the families.
- Disintegration of families has created cultural, social and economic insecurity among the families and lack of support to fight jointly for any eventuality. It

has also eroded the cultural and social space of the community.

- Average family size of the migrant families has declined from 6 to 4 persons from pre-migration period (1989-90) to the post-migration period (2002).
- One of the serious consequences of the migration has been substantial decline
 in the growth rate of population of the minority community. The annual
 compound rate of population growth for the migrants was only 0.56% as
 compared to 2.77% for Jammu and Kashmir State and 1.95% for India. The
 reasons for such lower growth rates among the migrant families could be
 associated with late marriages after the migrations, increase in mortality rates
 and reduced birth rates due to economic inability to raise family size in the
 post migration era.
 - Significant variation in the gender growth rate of population has been observed as male population growth rates are lower as compared to the female population growth rates.
 - If this trend continues the community may not be able to retain replacement levels in the near future. It will decrease the overall population of the community in the long run, which will have farsighted consequences for their future survival and occupation of political space in the region.
 - Post-migration sex ratio has increased due to comparatively increasing trends in late female marriages due to disintegration of society, lower incomes and changing attitudes to search for appropriate grooms from other locations/ communities with comfortable financial support.
 - Consequent to the lower growth rate in the two age groups, below 6 years and 6-12 years, the proportion of males and females in higher age group (24 years and above) has increased. With a lower replacement rate, this situation will lead to a higher dependence and increase in senile and aged population. This will necessitate appropriate policy intervention by the Government.

Chapter - 4 Educational Profile

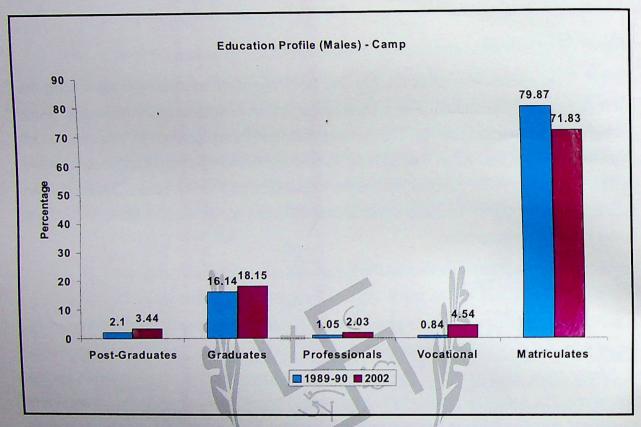
4.1 Education

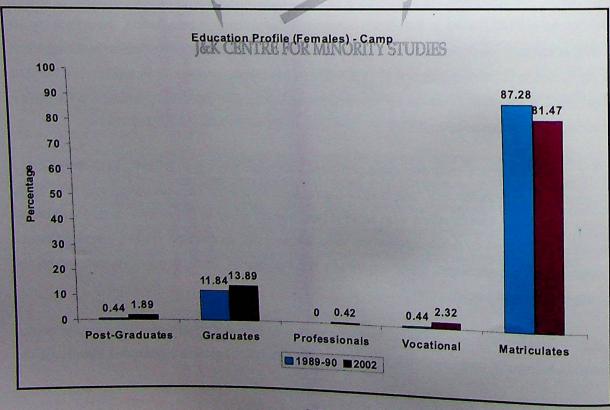
4.1.1 This section examines the pre and post migration education levels among the surveyed migrant families. It also evaluates the impact of migration on education levels during the post migration period. Traditionally, Kashmiri Pundit community has rich culture of gender equity in education. The community has been sending all children, irrespective of gender variations, to educational institutions. However, a gender variation in favor of males was observed in higher education, and in professional and technical training in Kashmir valley even before migration.

4.2 Literacy Rates

- 4.2.1 The proportion of literate population for Jammu & Kashmir State in 2001 was 54% for all population; 66% for males and 42% for females. Traditionally, Kashmiri Pundit population have reported higher rate of literacy as compared to other communities in Jammu & Kashmir. The pattern of literacy rate, as observed through this survey, does not show any significant variation among the males in the migrant households with respect to overall literacy levels for males in the State. In the case of female population, though, a higher literacy rate was recorded for the migrant families through this survey. The overall proportion of educated and trained persons in 1989-90 among the surveyed displaced migrant families was 61.40% for males and 40.33 % for females which has increased to 69.50% for males and 54.65% for females in 2002.
- 4.2.2 Male literacy rate depicts significant variation among the Camp and Non-Camp locations. The male literacy rate in Non-Camp locations was 73% as compared to 56% in Camp locations. The families with rural/urban background in Non-camp areas exhibited variation in the literacy rates, while such variation was not so marked in the Camp locations. Families with urban origin, generally, were having higher literacy rates as compared to families with rural background.
- 4.2.3 The literacy rate in Camp localities was only 56% for males and 40% for females. Families with rural and urban background in the Camps depicted significant variations in

the proportion of educated and trained population. In the case of Camp locations, female literacy rate was 49% for families with urban origin and only 37% for families with rural origin in the post migration period in March 2002.(Refer Table No.32 & 33).





4.3 Education and Training Levels

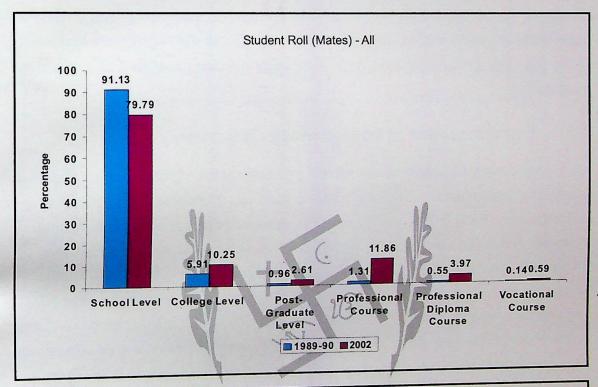
- 4.3.1 Migrant families residing in Non-camp locations recorded higher proportion of educated and trained males and females in 2002 (73.13% males and 59% females), as compared to the families dwelling in the Camp locations. As expected, families dependent on government services registered 79% educated and trained males and 63% females in 2002. Thus, the education situation depicts adverse impact of migration, among families dwelling in Camp localities, especially among those with rural origin.
- 4.3.2 The education and training levels was also worked out among the literates separately for males and females. The table indicates that nearly 50% males and 58% females were educated up to matriculation level, while 28% males and 29% females were educated up to graduation level in 2002. The proportion of educated up to graduation level did not show any significant variation during the pre and post migration period for both males and females. (Refer Table Nos.32 and 33)
- 4.3.3 According to a pilot study conducted by Community Education Development Fund in June, 2004 it has been found that only 11% of children reach graduation level out of which hardly 3% became post graduates. Loss of excellence is also reflected by the fact that only 20% of children enter vocational education through merit, remaining 80% go to these courses through quotas. Obviously drop outs in such cases are constantly increasing. Similarly the quality of such education being poor, majority of children are un-employed or under employed. This stress has caused health problems, psychological depression and mal nutrition. The study has shown that on an average 48 children have been added by 50 families over a period of 15 years. The survey has also indicated that around 68% families, 58% (non-camp) 10% (camp) have funded the education cost of the children either by distress sale of their properties and/or raising of bank loans.
- 4.3.4 The levels of education depicted significant variations among the different categories of surveyed families. The education levels were up to matriculation for Camp localities, indicating that avenues for higher education are less among families dwelling in Camps as compared to families living in non-Camp localities. Among the families dependent on government services, proportion of higher education (graduation, post-graduation and professional and technical training) was higher as compared to other occupational groups.

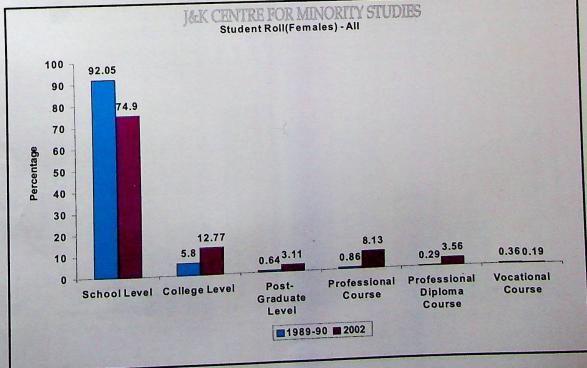
- 4.3.5 The proportion of educated and trained males has marginally increased for post-graduation (5.54% in 1989-90 to 6.15% in 2002), professional training (6.40% in 1989-90 to 8.52% in 2002) and vocational training (3.72% in 1989-90 to 6.79% in 2002). In the case of females, proportion for graduation level and vocational training has increased significantly as compared to pre migration period. The education and training levels attained by the migrant families depicted variations among the families living in the Camp and Non-Camp localities. Less proportion of females had attained professional and vocational training in the Camps as compared to the Non-Camp areas.
 - 4.3.6 Due to prevailing un-employment scenario for youth in Jammu and Kashmir State in general, and in particularly for migrant youths, after the changed circumstances, the families have extended education years in order to better their employability and opportunities after completing post-graduation/professional and technical training.

4.4 Education Levels of Student Population

- 4.4.1 The percent students attending education institutes was worked out with male/ females population aged 6-24 years in order to identify the effective educational rates for school/college going age groups. (Refer Table No.34 and 35)
 - 4.4.2 Significantly, 99% males and 97% females in the age group of 6-24 years are attending educational institutes in 2002, indicating a significant improvement over the premigration period of 82% males and 67% females, respectively. This indicates that in the absence of land resources in the changed scenario and consequent absence of livelihood opportunities from land, they have realized the significance of education as the only source for seeking livelihood opportunities. This is in line with the Pundits' traditional perceptions about the knowledge being a source of survival. Very little variations were observed for proportion of students attending educational institutes among the identified categories of migrant families.
 - 4.4.3 Majority of the students (91% of males and 92% females) were enrolled only at school levels during the pre-migration period, whereas the post-migration period witnessed a significant shift of enrolling of children (both males and females) for college level and for professional training courses. The shift was recorded for all categories of migrant families. The easing of admission procedures in the professional training courses by the various State governments and Central Government contributed significantly in encouraging families to

enroll children in these professional training programmes. The benefit of enrolling children in these professional training courses was enjoyed more among the families living in Non-camp locations as compared to the families living in the Camp localities. Rural/urban background of the families' also depicted significant influence as families from urban background benefited most from the reservations in the professional training courses.

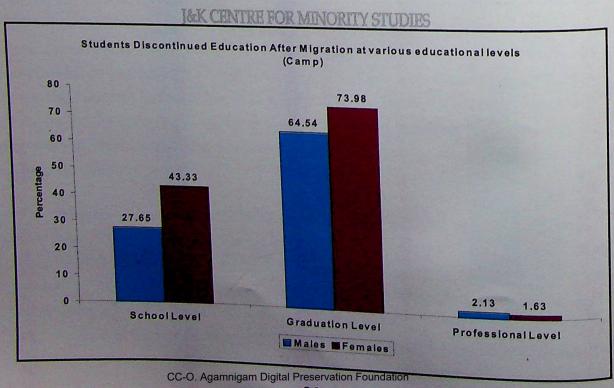




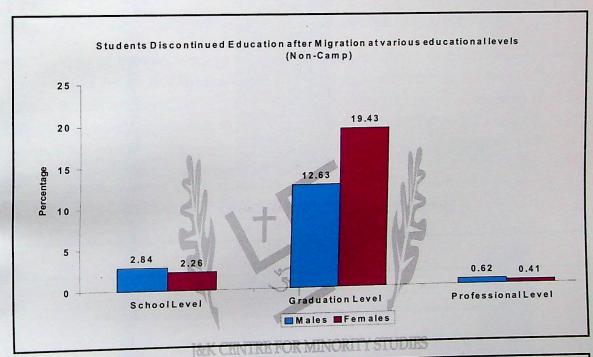
In the case of female students, admissions in under-graduate and post-graduate courses located within the vicinity of their living places was more preferred by the families living in the Camp localities as compared to families living in non-Camp localities. This is clearly reflected as the proportion for college and post-graduation levels has increased significantly for girls during the post-migration period for families living in the Camps. This is partly due to the fact that the female students from the Camps were constrained by their socio-economic status and were not able to compete. For want of employment opportunity in the job market they continued on in their studies to the next level to better their qualifications.

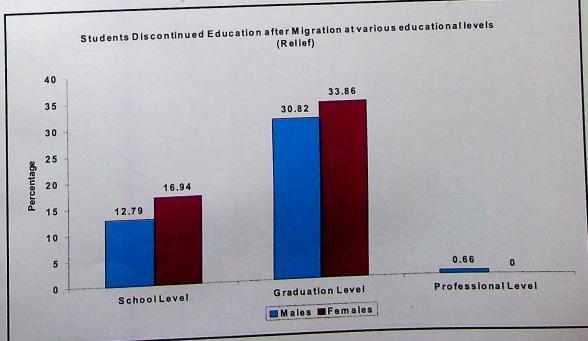
4.5 Discontinuation of Education after Migration

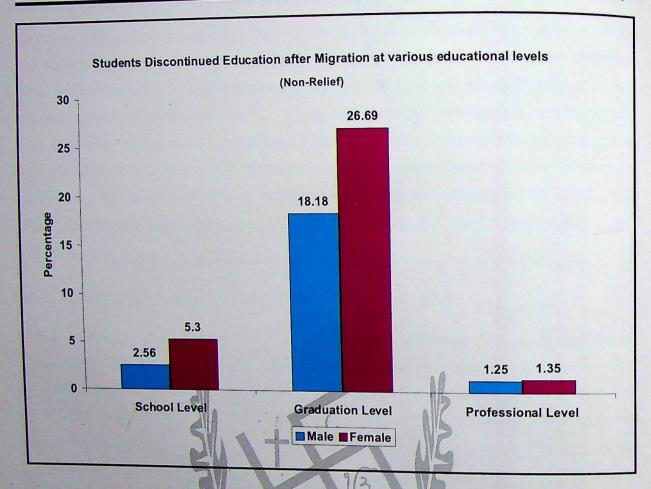
4.5.1 An attempt has been made to identify the impact of the migration on discontinuation of education due to inaccessibility of educational institutes/ financial crunch and other social-economic and cultural factors. Percentage of students who discontinued after the migration, to student population aged 6-18 years for school level and to student's population aged 18-24 years for graduation/ post-graduation and professional training level, was worked out separately for boys and girls. The proportion of discontinuation of education was 8% for boys and 11% for girls at school level; 24% for boys and 30% for girls at college level; and about 1% each for boys and girls at post-graduation and professional level. There was significant variation in the discontinuation levels among the students from Camp and

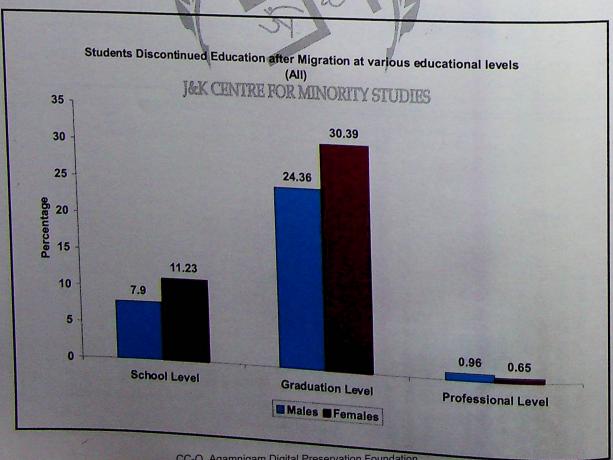


Non-Camp localities. The discontinuation of education for both boys and girls from Camp localities was as high, at 24% for boys and 43% for girls at school level; 65% for boys and 74% for girls at college level; and 2% for boys and girls each at post-graduation and professional training level. The families living in Non-Camp localities demonstrated insignificant discontinuation rates for education, both for boys and girls. This indicates significant impact of dislocation and forced migration on education among the families living in Camp locations and mostly from agricultural occupations.(Refer Table No.36)





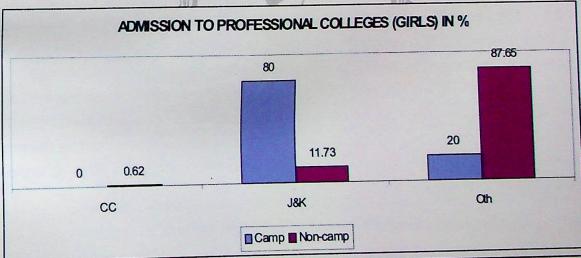


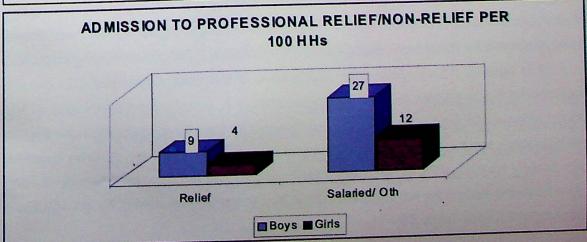


4.5.2 The discontinuation of education was the result of multiple factors which include, changed new environments (housing, harsh living conditions etc;), economic distress, loss of interest among students due to non-availability of jobs, inaccessibility of appropriate education environment in the vicinity areas, inability to afford the economic cost, the institutional confusion because of the change of the University, and the cussed attitude of the Kashmir University and inflexibility and lack of sympathy of the State Government to allow flexibility of jurisdiction. Several students faced serious problems of admissions during the first phase immediately after the migration.

4.6 Students admitted/nominated for professional training

4.6.1 One of the major policy decisions to alleviate the sufferings of the students' community of the migrant families was reservation of seats in professional courses by the Central Government and some State governments. This decision has helped to provide skill development opportunities to the students. An attempt was made to examine and evaluate the impact of the reservation of seats for professional training courses for the displaced migrant students. (Refer Table No.37)





- About 19 boys and 8 girls per '00' households were admitted/ nominated for various 4.6.2 professional training courses throughout the country under this special scheme during 1990-2002 period. A significant variation was observed in the admission/ nomination rates among the selected categories of the migrant families. The rate was 7 for boys and 1 for girls per '00' households among the Camp localities as compared to 22 for boys and 11 for girls for non-Camp localities. Hence, major benefit of the reservations of seats in professional training courses went to families dwelling in the non-Camp localities. Even within the Camp and non-Camp localities, families with urban background benefited more from the reservation policy. Similarly, occupational background of families also depicted significant variations. Families with service occupation benefited more from the reservation policy as compared to the families who were drawing relief from the government. This indicates that the socioeconomic conditions of the families in the Camps did not allow for ability to compete. Those in the Camps are disadvantaged to enjoy the benefit that was made available to migrants. Awareness for seeking the opportunity was also less among families from rural background dwelling in camp locations.
- 4.6.3 Majority of the admissions/nominations (88% for boys and 86% for girls) were provided by other State governments, especially, Maharashtra and Gujarat. However, in the case of girls among the Camp locations majority of admissions/ nominations was done by the J&K government in Industrial Training Institutes and poly-technical training diploma courses. This again underlines the adverse socio-economic conditions of the families in Camp locations, hence, they favored admitting girls in and around Jammu itself for diploma courses as they were neither willing nor able to send girls outside the State for higher education and professional training.

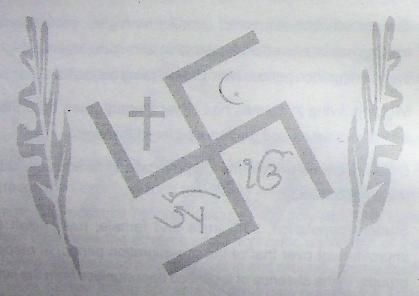
4.7 Students availing training in Jammu

4.7.1 An attempt was also made to examine the training facilities availed by the migrant students in the Jammu division. Significantly, only 3 boys and 3 girls per '00' households have availed professional training courses (Diploma course in Industrial Training Institutes) in Jammu division. This indicates the indifference of the State Government to provide professional training seats to the migrant students. It is unfortunate that in spite of the displacements, J&K government did not reserve seats for the migrant students in the degree professional courses, and instead reservation was only provided for diploma courses. Significantly, majority of the students admitted in diploma training courses in Jammu division got admitted in institutions not supported either by Central Government or by the J&K State

4.8 Findings/Conclusions

- There has been a decline in the educational profile of the migrant (male) from the pre-migration days when they used to have a higher literacy rates as compared to the other communities. Now they don't show any significant variation with the overall literacy rates of the State.
- Excellence has been another loss and as a result lesser number of students, particularly from Camps, is in a position to compete even for the reservations.
- Females continue to show a higher literacy rates than the State average.
 This underlines the gender equity that the females enjoy traditionally.
- Gender variation in favor of females for higher, professional and technical training has improved after migration with comparatively higher rates than in the pre-migration period. Non-Camps fared better than Camps in this respect.
- Migrants living in Camps had lower literacy rates than those living in the non-Camp areas and the females fared the worst.
- Urban migrants even in the Camp locations fared better than the others in the overall literacy.
- Student population, both male and female, has shown a considerable improvement over that of the pre-migration period, in respect of 6-24 age groups. In the absence of livelihood opportunities from the land, significance of education has become marked, more so among the females in the rural sector. There is a marked shift towards college level and professional education after the migration. This is uniform for all groups.
- Discontinuation of education due to inaccessibility of the educational institute/
 economic reasons and other socio-cultural factors was pronounced in the
 Camps where the families were mostly from the agricultural/business and
 self employed sections.
- The major benefit of the reservation of seats in the professional courses was enjoyed by the migrants in the Non-Camp locations over the Camps; that too by the families with the urban background at both the locations.
 Service class fared better than the relief families.





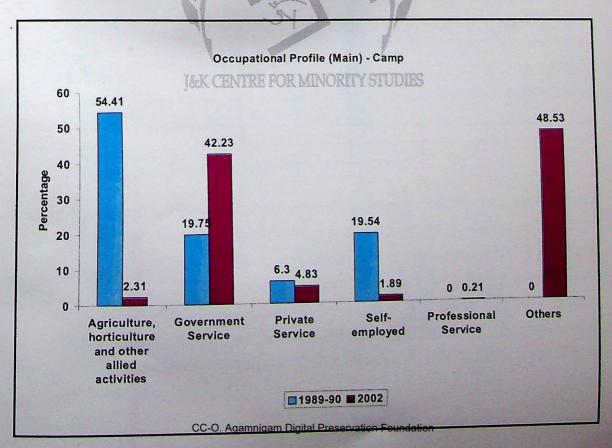
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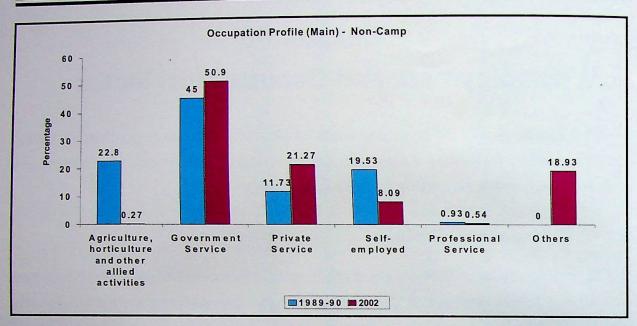
Chapter - 5 Employment and Occupational Status

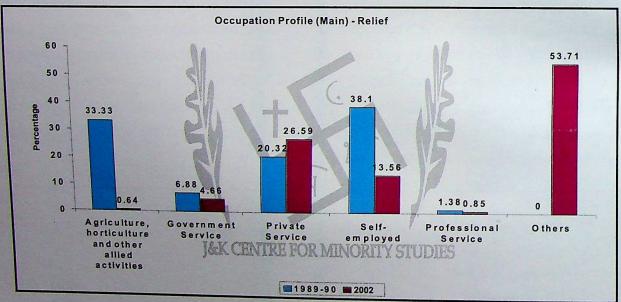
This section of the study deals with employment and occupational status among the surveyed migrant families. It also evaluates the impact of forced migration on occupational shift and employment situation in the new environment.

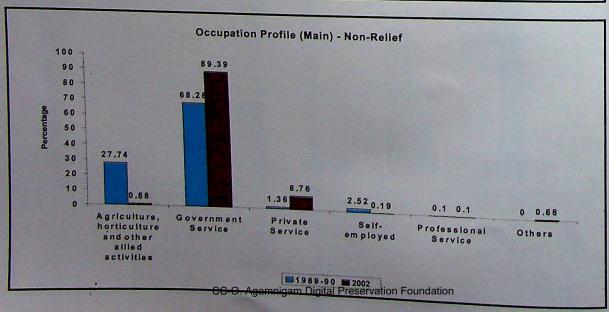
5.1 Occupational Profile

5.1.1 Occupational profile before and after migration indicates a major shift in the sources of livelihood. Before migration 39% of all household were dependent on government services followed by 30% on agricultural, 20% on self employment, 10%, on private services and the rest 1% on other services. The occupational status has changed significantly during the post migration period as households dependent on agricultural activities vanished and instead they were replaced by a new category of jobless/ relief holders representing 26% of the surveyed households in 2002. There has also been a significant decline of households dependent on self-employment who were usually employed in trade activities and small entrepreneur businesses (Refer Table No.39).









- 5.1.2 The nature of occupational dependence among the families residing in Camp and non-Camp areas depicted significant variations. In the case of Camp locations, 49% households were either jobless or dependent on relief from government, while a majority of these were originally engaged in agricultural activities during the pre- migration period. Significantly, 63% families from urban background living in Camp locations were either jobless or dependent on relief from government. However, some of the families from rural background from the camps have managed to get government jobs both in State as well as Central Government services during the post- migration period. In the case of the non-Camp locations self-employment scenario was replaced by working in the private sector as workers on wages. However, families from rural background living in non-Camp locations were mostly dependent on government services and were either jobless or getting relief from government.
- 5.1.3 The rural migrant families located in Camps who had agriculture as main source of sustenance in the Kashmir valley suffered most and are wholly dependant on Government relief underlining their indigent circumstances. Only the government service class from rural areas has rented houses in non-Camp localities. Thus, the phenomena of forced migrations have reduced livelihood opportunities, like agricultural, horticulture and other allied activities and also of self-employment. The migration has made majority of families dependent on the meager relief provided by the government in the Camp localities. The situation is grim in Camp locations as working population are without employment and wasting precious time in the absence of financial and technical support to start any productive work/ventures. This has affected them adversely, both physically and mentally, thus reducing their productivity and their earning capacities drastically.

5.2 Work Participation Rate

5.2.1 An attempt has been made to examine the work participation rate and nature of employment for the workers among the surveyed families during the pre and post migration period. The participation rate has been worked out with the population aged 18 years and above, in order to ascertain the effective participation rate with the working age population. The overall participation rate has declined sharply from 62% during the pre- migration period to 46% in the post- migration period. Decline in participation rate was phenomenal period to 46% in the post- migration sa their participation rate declined from 82% to for families living in Camp locations as their participation rate declined from 82% to 37%.(Refer Table No.40)

- 5.2.2 The pre- migration scenario indicates very high participation rates especially for males among all the identified categories. However, a significant decline in the participation rate of males has been recorded during the post migration period. Participation rate recorded a sharp decline for females in Camp locations from urban background. This indicates that a significant proportion of females from urban areas lost job opportunity after migration as majority of them were engaged in private services during the pre- migration period in Srinagar and other towns of Kashmir valley. Jobs for these females are either not available or alien culture and different physical, socio-cultural environment have forced the females not to seek jobs in the new locations. Salaried group, however, showed a lesser degree of decrease.
- 5.2.3 The declining participation rate during the post-migration period reflects increasing economic pressure on the migrant families in the new environments as decrease in incomes along with increasing expenditures have significantly affected their living standards. New expenditures unknown in Kashmir valley like, house rent and transportation cost have further added to their miseries. This clearly indicates a significant fall in their economic condition.

5.3 Employment Structure

- 5.3.1 The employment structure of surveyed displaced persons has undergone significant changes after the migration due to loss of work opportunities in agricultural, horticulture and allied activities. Majority of workers engaged in agricultural and allied activities during the pre-migration periods were either jobless or seeking relief from government. The proportion of workers engaged in self-employment during the pre-migration period has also decreased in the post-migration period. (Refer Table No.41).
 - 5.3.2 The employment structure of the male workers has also undergone a significant change during the post migration period. A significant proportion of workers engaged in either agricultural activities and self employed during the pre-migration period have become jobless after the migration. This picture is more acute among the families living in the Camp locations. Some families living in Camp localities have managed to get private jobs and jobs in State as well as Central Government services. However, the magnitude of workers absorbed in these private jobs, Central Government and State Government jobs is insignificant keeping in view the loss of employment in agricultural sector and self employed and hence, its impact is not significant in the camps (Refer Table No.42).

- 5.3.3 The employment structure of female workers has also changed after the migration period. A significant proportion of female workforce in agricultural activities and in private jobs before the migration period has become jobless after the migration. Camp locations have recorded a high proportion of jobless female workforce (65%) as compared to the Non-Camp localities (44%). The post- migration scenario also recorded a higher female workforce engaged in private jobs, especially among migrants living in non-Camp localities in order to enhance the incomes of the households, to meet the excessive expenditures on rents etc. (Refer Table No.43).
- 5.3.4 The number in the state employment is insignificant, their number has reduced to 5000 as of this time as against 26000 in1989 (from 25662 as in April, 1996 to 6654 in April of 2004 due to retirement.) During the last decade the state government has provided employment to 2, 65,000 educated youth out of which only 345 were Pundits.

5.4 Post-Migration Un-employment Status

The migration has had serious social, cultural and economic impact on the target 5.4.1 population. The post migration period, traumatic as it was for the displaced families, inflicted social and cultural disintegration as well as economic disaster upon them. One of the consequences was delay in completion of education and its consequent delay in getting employment. Even the eligible members could not get employment due to lack of job opportunities and lack of awareness in the new environments. Moreover, the traumatic life after the migration affected their abilities adversely, thus, reducing their chances and opportunities. A substantial percentage of eligible members in working age group (72%) were still unemployed and were looking for job opportunities. The respondents also stated that a significant proportion of eligible members in the working age groups had faced delay in getting employment ranging from 1-3 years and 4-7 years. The delay in getting employment among the eligible members was higher in the case of families from Camp localities, especially from rural background as compared to the families from non-Camp localities. Thus, the lack of proper awareness for seeking employment was more pronounced among the camp residents. (Refer Table No.44).

5.5 Place of Employment

5.5.1 Disintegration in the family due to place of posting for employment was one of the fallout of forced migration from Kashmir valley. Generally, about 80% households were employed in the same city where their families have settled after the migration, 7% employees

were posted in other places within the same district, while 7% employees were posted in another district within the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Significantly, 6% employees were posted outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir also. However, in the case of families living in Camp areas with rural background, a substantial proportion of members were posted either in other districts (16%) away from the current residential place or were even posted outside Jammu and Kashmir (21%). (Refer Table No.45)

5.6 Migration and Occupational Awareness and Mobility

- 5.6.1 The respondents also stated some positive aspects of migration. The migration from the semi-closed region of Kashmir valley to Jammu helped the families to know more about the newer occupational fields. However, variations were also observed among families residing in Camp and Non-Camp localities, in seeking such information of new occupational fields. Only 49% respondents from camp locations as compared to 82% respondents from Non-Camp localities stated that the migration helped them to get knowledge/information about new occupational fields.
- 5.6.2 About 50% respondents stated that the increased awareness received after the migration has actually helped them to get jobs. However, again the proportion of respondents from Camp location, who actually got jobs due to increased awareness, was only 22% as compared to 57% from Non-Camp locations. Thus, the awareness and the translation of that awareness in actually getting jobs was less among the families of Camp locations.
- 5.6.3 Surprisingly contrary to the expectations, very few respondents (only 2%) stated that migration has compelled them to seek employment in un-conventional or non-traditional jobs. Perhaps migrants who have settled outside Jammu and Kashmir might have taken up jobs in un-conventional and non-traditional employments. (Refer Table No.46).

5.7 Findings/Conclusions

• The phenomenon of migration has resulted in reduced livelihood opportunities for all categories, though, it has been much worse for agriculturists and those living in the Camps. Agriculture, horticulture and other allied activities, which accounted for 30% before migration has been lost along with their lands and cattle. The situations is grim in Camp locations, as a significant proportion of adults are without employment and in the absence of financial and technical support are not at all productive, either for themselves or for the society.

- Significant fall in small trade and self-employment has been noticed with a
 marked decline of households dependent on self-employments who were
 usually employed in trade activities and small entrepreneur businesses in
 Kashmir valley. Self-employment scenario was replaced by working in the
 private sector as workers for other entrepreneurs and seeking wage/ work,
 particularly, in non-Camp locations.
- After the migration, agricultural sector has vanished and instead it was replaced by a new category of jobless/ relief holders representing 26% of the surveyed households. In the case of Camp locations, 49% households were either jobless or dependent on relief from government; 63% families from urban background living in Camp locations were either jobless or dependent.
- Pundits have lost their traditional avenues of service/employment i.e. the
 government. As of date they number only 5000 as against 26000 before
 migration in the state government service. With negligible intake in the
 government they would hardly be present in this sector before long.
- Small number of the families from rural background living in the camps has managed to get some government jobs, both at the State as well as Central Government, during the post-migration period, without any significant overall impact.
- The rural migrants who had agriculture as main source of sustenance in the Kashmir valley, particularly in the Camps, are dependent on Govt. relief.
- The overall worker participation has declined sharply from 62% during the pre- migration period to 46% in the post- migration period. Males from rural areas and females from urban areas recorded significant decline in the participation rates. Decline in participation rate was phenomenal for families living in Camp locations as their participation rate declined from 82% to 37% due to the migration.
- The migrants experienced delay in completion of education and consequent delay in getting employment. Even the eligible members could not get employment due to lack of job opportunities and lack of awareness in the new environments. A substantial percentage of eligible members in working age group (72%) were still unemployed and were looking for job opportunities.

- A significant proportion of eligible members in the working age groups had
 faced delay in getting employment, ranging from 1-3 years and 4-7 years.
 The delay in getting employment among the eligible members was high in
 the case of families from Camp localities especially from rural background
 as compared to the families from non-Camp localities. Thus, lack of proper
 awareness for seeking employment was more among the camp residents.
- Disintegration in the family due to different place of posting for employment was one of the fallouts of migration from Kashmir valley for a substantial proportion of families.
- The positive aspect of the migration has been awareness of new avenues for employment in new occupational fields. A substantial proportion of households had actually benefited through this awareness in seeking employments in newer occupational fields.
- Contrary to the expectations, very few respondents (only 2%) stated that migration has compelled them to seek employment in un-conventional or non-traditional jobs.

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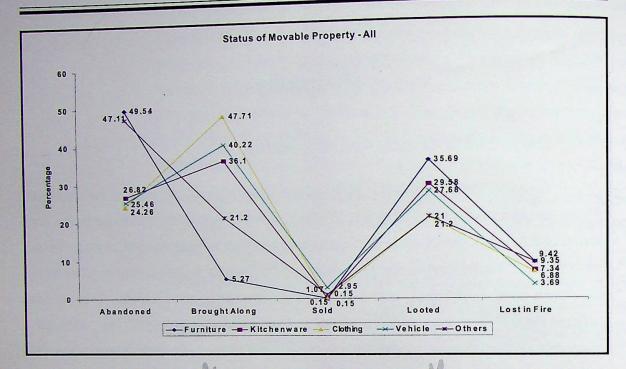
Chapter - 6 Property

6.1 Displaced Migrants- Property Status

6.1.1 An assessment of the status of movable and non-movable property of the displaced migrant families was conducted during the field survey. As already discussed in the first section of the report, the decision to migrate from Kashmir valley was spontaneous, taken due to threat perception and insecurity without any fore-thought. In fact, the transport services (self-driven cars/ Taxi/ buses/ trucks and others) were arranged hurriedly. This section analyzes the status of the properties owned by the displaced migrant families. Although, an attempt was also made to evaluate the value of the property, but the analysis was not undertaken because it was difficult to authenticate the responses received for the actual values.

6.2 Movable Property

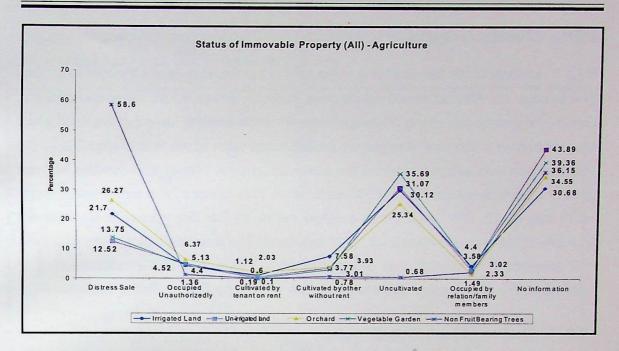
- 6.2.1 The movable property considered for the analysis was furniture/ fittings/ fixtures, kitchenware/ equipments, clothing, bedding, vehicles and other household and electronic equipments. The responses for the status of the above movable property was ascertained in terms of abandoned, brought along, sold, looted and lost in fire. The analysis was undertaken for all identified types of migrant family.
- 6.2.2 In case of the movable property, only 35% to 45% families have brought along some basic kitchenware equipments, clothing, bedding and vehicles, while the rest of the families have abandoned/ lost through fire/ or suffered looting of these regular daily required household items. Only 5% families have brought along furniture's/ fittings and fixtures and the rest 95% families have abandoned/ lost in fire / or suffered looting of these items. **Table No.47** depicts that the migration was spontaneous and all of a sudden, which did not allow the families even to salvage household daily requirements. The families also mentioned that they never realized that they will be leaving their home and hearths permanently and hoped that they would be coming back soon.



6.2.3 Insignificant variations in the responses for the status of movable property were observed among the different categories of displaced families. This indicates that the spontaneity of the decision to move due to threat perception and general insecurity was even across rural/ urban families. Even though, the displaced families had no idea of their future rehabilitation, yet majority of the families came away without the day-to-day household goods/items required by them. Nevertheless, around 50% families staying in non-camp areas could manage to bring some kitchenware, clothing and vehicles with them as compared to the families who are currently living in camp locations.

6.3 Immovable Property

6.3.1 The status of immovable property, which was major source of income for the rural communities, considered for the analysis are land, irrigated and un-irrigated, orchards, vegetable gardens and non-fruit bearing trees. The investigation probed to find out the current status of the immovable property. A significant proportion (more than 30%) of respondents had no information about the current status of their immovable property, while other 30-35% stated that the land was lying idle without any cultivation being undertaken. Significantly, in the case of orchards and non-fruit bearing trees a significant proportion of respondents mentioned that their orchards/ trees were either destroyed or uncultivated. Around 4-6% of the immovable property was occupied unauthorizedly in the absence of the owners. Some of the irrigated land has been put into use by the neighbors without payment of any rent. (Refer Table No.48)



6.3.2 Distress sale of orchards, irrigated land, and trees were major consequences of the forced migration. Around 27% families have sold their orchards, while 21% families have sold irrigated land and 59% families have sold non-fruit bearing trees. Insignificant variations in the status of immovable property among the different categories of migrant families was observed in terms of the selected indicators, thereby indicating that all people have suffered uniformly from the forced migrations and they were compelled to sell their land and orchards to seek financial support for meeting their day-to-day requirements.

6.4. Status of Community and Religious Property

- 6.4.1 As mentioned earlier, the community and religious property was also gutted/ looted or encroached upon in order to create terror among the minority community. The surveyed families were asked to provide information about the status of the community and religious property in terms of temples, dharmshalas, ashrams, charitable institutions and others. A recent survey (January 2005) has revealed that there are not less than 46 temples on the right and left banks of river Jhelum alone, which have their own importance and are held in reverence by the Pundits.
- 6.4.2 A significant proportion of respondents had no information about the current status of these community and religious properties. However, 10% to 20% respondents have knowledge of these community / religious properties being looted/ gutted at the time of their displacement. About 3% respondents were aware of temples being encroached, while 20% were aware that charitable institutions were gutted. (Refer Table No.49)

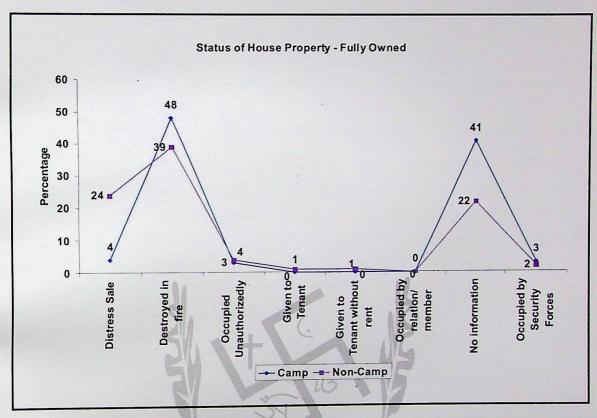
Livestock Status 6.5

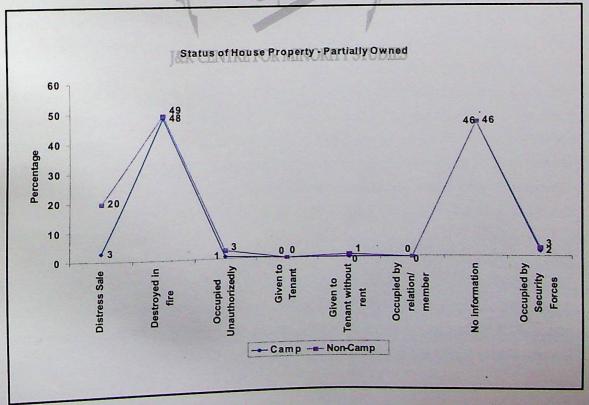
Majority of the families living in the rural areas raised livestock in order to support their income. The livestock raised include cows, bullocks, horses, ducks, sheep and chickens. Due to the spontaneity of the migration, majority of the families have lost livestock which was left behind at the time of migration. An estimated value at the time of migration of the lost livestock was ascertained from the surveyed families. About 42% families had lost livestock worth less than Rs.10, 000/- each, while 22% families have lost livestock worth more than Rs.20, 000/- each. On an average, per family loss due to abandoning livestock in Kashmir valley was between Rs.15-20 thousand. The proportion of families who have lost livestock in rural areas was between 90-95%. Thus, one of the major sources of income for the rural families was lost due to the sudden migration. (Refer Table No.50)

Status of Buildings/Houses 6.6

- Majority of the families in Kashmir valley owned buildings/houses in which they 6.6.1 lived. Renting a house for stay is usually not accepted culturally. As expected, 93% of the surveyed families owned houses, while 6% families owned houses partially and the rest 1% had rented house. In fact, 8-10% families owned more than one houses. Insignificant variations in the status of houses owned partially / fully were observed among the Camp and Non-camp residents.
- In addition to the houses, a significant proportion of families also owned granaries, 6.6.2 cowsheds and shops in rural areas. Similarly, about 5% families owned establishments and shops in the urban areas. In fact, 25% families owned more than one shop/ other establishments. Thus, the migrant families envisaged the threat perception to such an extent that they abandoned their houses, shops and other immovable properties. (Refer Table No.51)
- An investigation of the houses and other structures owned by the displaced migrant 6.6.3 families depicts that majority of the buildings/ structures (40-50% responses) have been destroyed due to fire. The 25-41% families have no information about the buildings and other structures. Significantly, among the Non-Camp localities, 10-12% responses indicated sale of the fully owned houses and shops and 10-15% respondents also indicated distress sale of the houses and shops in order to arrange money for their livelihood opportunities and other emergent expenditure in the new locations. About 1-5% buildings and other structures were occupied unauthorizedly, while the 1-2% houses and other structures were

occupied by the security forces. About 1-4 % houses/ other structures were given to tenants without seeking any rent. (Refer Table No.52)





6.6.4 The status of buildings/ houses and other structures indicate that a majority of the families lost them in fire or have no information about them. Unfortunately, very few families had done fire insurance for the houses and even those who had fire insurance, they also could not seek the return due to immediate dislocation. The government has provided some relief to the families, whose property was destroyed due to fire, but the amount stipulated was too meager to make any significant difference.

6.7 Status and Value of Buildings

6.7.1 The estimated valuation of the buildings at the time of migration was ascertained from the surveyed families to measure the extent of loss in terms of value to the families. The valuation was ascertained separately for all types of buildings and establishments. 69% families mentioned loss to the tune of Rs.2-5 lakhs for fully owned houses, while valued loss of Rs.1-2 lakhs for partially owned houses was reported by 67% families. Majority of the families reported losses between Rupees 1-2 lakhs due to the abandonment of granaries, cowsheds and shops. (Refer Table No.53)

6.8 Status of Commercially Hired Accommodations

- establishment and the status of goods lying in these commercial establishments. 19% families (14% from Camp locations and 22% from non-Camp locations) were having rented commercial establishments at the time of their migration. Significantly, 25% of the families (47% from Camp localities and 20% from Non-Camp localities) have no information about the hired commercial establishment. About 40% of these rented establishments have been resumed by the landlords for commercial activities with or without the consent of the concerned possessioner of the establishment. 15% commercial eştablishment possessioners even reported loss of the establishment due to fire/ looting.
- 6.8.2 Only 6% respondents reported recovering fully or partially the goods lying in these commercial establishments. 30% respondents had no information about the status of the goods lying in these establishments. However, 40-45% respondents from Camp localities and 50-67% respondents from non-Camp localities reported loss of the goods due to looting/ fire etc. (Refer Table No.54)

6.9 Findings/Conclusions

- In line with what was a spontaneous and sudden decision to flee in view of their security perception, migrants abandoned their properties, movable and immovable, and tried to save their lives. Only 35% to 45% families brought along some equipments, clothing and bedding and vehicles, and 5% families brought along furniture's /fittings and fixtures.
- Significant proportion of families, (more than 30%), have no information about the current status of their immovable property land etc. while, other 30-35% families stated that the land was lying idle without any cultivation being undertaken.
- In the case of orchards and non-fruit bearing trees, a significant proportion
 of respondents mentioned that their orchards/ trees were either destroyed
 or uncultivated since their migration.
- Around 4-6% of the immovable property was occupied unauthorizedly in the absence of the owners. Some of the irrigated land has also been put into use by the neighbors without seeking any permission from the owner or without providing any rent for the land.
- Distress sale of orchards, irrigated land, and trees were major consequences
 of the forced migration. Around 27% families have sold their orchards; 21%
 families have sold irrigated land; and 59% families have sold non-fruit bearing
 trees.
- A significant proportion of respondents had no information about the current status of their community and religious properties. However, 10% to 20% respondents have knowledge about these community / religious properties being looted/ gutted at the time of their displacement from Kashmir Valley. About 3% respondents were aware of temples being encroached, while 20% were aware that charitable institutions were gutted.
- Due to the spontaneity of the migration, majority of the families have lost livestock as it had to be abandoned. About 42% families had lost livestock worth less than Rs.10, 000/- each, while 22% families have lost livestock worth more than Rs.20, 000/- each. On an average, per family loss due to abandoning livestock in Kashmir valley was between Rs.15-20 thousand. In rural areas, 90-95% of the families lost their livestock.

- The houses/ buildings / and other structures of the surveyed families (40-50%)
 were destroyed in fire/ or damaged through looting. Similarly, a significant proportion
 of the families (25-36%) have no information of their buildings/ structures.
- About 20% families have sold their houses/ buildings and other structures at throwaway prices (distress sale). Significantly, a large proportion of families (24%) living in Non-camp areas have sold their houses/ buildings and other structures as compared to only (5%) families living in Camp areas. A high proportion of families (30-40%) from urban areas have sold their houses and other structures as compared to (5-7%) families from rural areas. The sale of house property seems to be an urban phenomenon related to the commercial value of these properties. In the rural areas, except at a few-places, there, presumably, was no market for these houses and hence did not get sold.
- Among the non-Camp localities, 25% responses indicated distress sale of the fully owned houses and shops. However, families from rural background living in Camp locations were unable to sell their houses/ structures, as it was difficult to do so far want of market/buyers.
- Thus, the status of buildings/ houses and other structures indicate that a majority of the families lost them in fire or have no information about them. Unfortunately, very few families had done fire insurance for the houses and even those who had fire insurance, they also could not seek the returns due to immediate dislocation. The government has provided some relief to the families, whose property was destroyed due to fire, but the amount stipulated was too meager to make any significant difference.
- 19% families (14% from Camp locations and 22% from non-Camp locations) were having rented commercial establishments at the time of migration. Significantly, 25% of these families (47% from Camp localities and 20% from Non-Camp localities) have no information about the hired commercial establishment; 40% of these rented establishments have been resumed by the landlords for commercial activities with or without consent. About 15 % commercial establishment possessioners have reported loss of the establishment due to fire/ looting.
- Only 6% respondents reported recovering fully or partially the goods lying in these commercial establishments; and 40-45% respondents from Camps and 50-67% respondents from non-Camp localities reported loss of the goods due to looting/ fire etc.

Chapter - 7

Health

7.1 Change of Habitat

- 7.1.1 Displacement results in changing the natural habitat of the displaced group of people; permanent displacement changes it permanently. If the displacement is sudden and terror driven resulting in loss of homes, hearths and all the material possessions, into a totally alien environment (both macro and micro) where survival is the sole objective, health, both physical and mental, becomes a causality. It has consequences which can have bearing at times on the future existence of the group.
- 7.1.2 In these situations of collective distress, the elderly, infants, pregnant women, the disabled, the chronically ill, and, more in general, are especially vulnerable. In general, poor quality of water and sanitation, and overcrowding in temporary settlements, modify interaction with existing infectious agents. Psycho-social balance is disrupted by being uprooted, insecurity, and lack of meaningful employment. It also leads to an increase in hazardous behaviors (e.g., promiscuity and sexual and/or intra-household violence). Weather vagaries and other natural hazards present in the new environment add to their misery. Reduced access to health care facilities and health care services is yet another obstacle. All this has a profound impact, particularly, upon women, children and the elderly.
- 7.1.3 So has it been with the Kashmiri displaced people. The exodus of early nineties saw the entire minority population of Kashmir valley in greatly straitened circumstances. A major section of these people settled in and around Jammu, in camps, or outside camps in often inadequate rented accommodation. The camps comprised of tents at the most in-appropriate places, in flood prone nullahs and gullies surrounded by scrub and thorny plants. Over the years these were replaced by one room tenements with asbestos sheets as roofs. Less than a quarter(17%) of the registered migrants live in camps scattered all over the outskirts of Jammu city in dry flood water beds in miserable living conditions. They were exposed to scorching heat of summers, to the creeping insects and poisonous reptiles and torrential rain. They were not familiar with these vagaries of climate and weather nor were they suitably provided against them.

7.2 Lack of Amenities

- 7.2.1 Poor and congested housing, unsanitary and unhygienic living condition in the Camps as well as rented accommodations, malnutrition, lack of basic amenities like drinking water, drainage and sewerage, over-crowding, extremes of climate, lack of healthcare support, joblessness, idleness, depression lead to morbidity and mortality.
- 7.2.2 No wonder, the first few years saw an increase in mortality by heat stroke and snake bites. The severity of stress of displacement and the strains as a result of fight for survival witnessed emergence of new disease entities that were formerly relatively unknown to the displaced community. Lack of basic amenities in the camps further compounded the problems for camp dwellers. Common and uncommon diseases and a wide array of psychological syndromes made their appearance affecting all ages of both sexes. The response of the Government was tardy. The efforts of the self-help groups and the philanthropic societies were inadequate. The first few years saw a rise in mortality and morbidity. The data available from sources other than the survey conducted by the CMS substantiates the above. The migrants in camps have been housed in tents or one-room tenements. The living conditions in these camps are summarized as:

"In one camp, named Muthi, the total inmates were 2,345, the size of the room, 10x10 feet, and the number of one-room tenements, 498. There were more than seven members, belonging to three generations, packed in one room" (Research Team of the Project while visiting the camp areas)

Several research papers based on field surveys have indicated that major healthcare problems include trauma, anxiety, panic attacks, depression, sleep disorders, nightmares, frozen shoulders, arthritis, muscle cramps, migrant belly syndrome, irritable bowels and hundreds of others. (Table Nos. 54, 55 & 56)

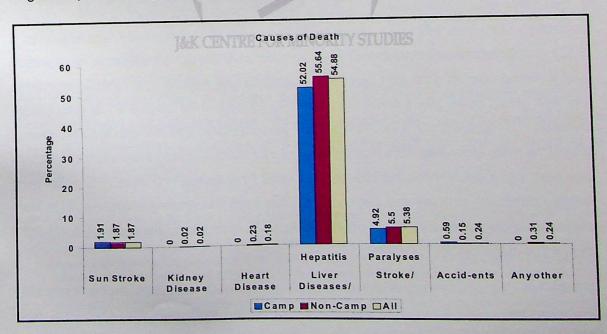
- 7.2.3 Other associated healthcare problems are late marriages and late conception, premature menopause and reduced fertility span, diminished libido and hypo-sexuality of exile, forced celibacy and sexual deprivation, contraception, elective abortion, high divorce rate and low birth rates.
- 7.2.4 An attempt was made in the present study to examine the perspective of mortality and morbidity patterns and associated healthcare problems, services and expenditures incurred by the families living in camp and non-camp localities for healthcare, during pre and post migration period.

7.3 Mortality Rates

- 7.3.1 One of the serious consequences of the forced migrations has been increasing mortality rates of the community, which is also authenticated by vary low growth rate of population. A detailed study conducted by Dr.Chaudhary* in the Camps indicated that in 1993 (three years after their migration from the Valley), 108 Kashmiri Pandits died while only 42 were born. In 1995, there were 200 deaths and only five births while in 1997 the figure was 134 deaths and 85 births. The statistics were obtained after surveys conducted at various camps at Jammu where most migrants stayed in pitiable condition after their migration. Another study indicated that in 1990, 1056 people died because of heat-related diseases while 409 died in 1991, 397 in 1992, 178 in 1993 and 148 between 1997 and 2003. (Refer Table No.57)
- 7.3.2 The present study also authenticated the finding of the above research as crude death rates were high among the selected families especially in the Camp locations. The death rates were higher for males as compared to females. (Refer Table No.58).

7.4 Cause of Death

7.4.1 The study indicates that major cause of death was liver disease and hepatitis, snake bites, stroke and paralysis and sun strokes which were unknown during the premigration period. Insignificant variation was observed in the cause of death among the



^{*} The paper was presented by Dr.K.L. Choudhary in a Seminar organized by ORF in Sept - 3, 2003 at ORF campus in New Delhi.

camp and non-camp localities, thereby indicating that the living and other environmental conditions were not appropriate for all families irrespective of their living status and locations. The deaths due to snake bites were significantly high in the initial phases as camps were located in stony scrubland, an environment most suitable for snakes and other poisonous insects. The tented accommodation in such environments was prone to attacks by these poisonous snakes and insects. Very little attention was paid to provide immediate healthcare support in such emergencies (Refer Table No.59).

7.5 Morbidity Pattern

- 7.5.1 Several research studies have indicated significant changes in the morbidity patterns after the post-migration period. Some of the diseases which were relatively unknown during the pre-migration period have suddenly surfaced after the migrations. These diseases are hypertension, mental depression and psychiatric disorders, diabetes, skin diseases, ulcer/acid dyspepsia, asthma/allergies, heart disease, intestinal problems, kidney disease, malnutrition/anemia and a host of other unknown diseases. (Refer Table No.60)
- 7.5.2 Several research papers presented in the seminar organized by the Observers Research Foundation authenticated the presence of physical and mental stress syndromes, environmental and nutritional syndromes. The stress syndromes include cardio-vascular stress, psycho-trauma, endocrine stress, musculo-skeletal stress, stress-belly (ulcers etc) and cranial stress (tension headaches and migraines).
- 7.5.3 A comparison between 400 females with menopausal symptoms after migration and an equal number, who developed menopause before exile, showed that 25 women in the age group 35-40 years developed menopause after exile compared to nine before migration. In the age group 41 to 45 years, 34 developed menopause after exile as against 26 before exile. More than 36% women become infertile by the time they reach 40 years of age after migration. An amazing 79% migrant suffer from depression while 76% suffer from anxiety disorders, phobias and panic attacks, 8% from post-trauma disorders, 11% from dissociative disorders and hysterical neurosis, 20% from sleep disorders and 8% from delusional disorders and psychosis.*
- 7.5.4 Dr.Chaudhary's study indicated that between 1991 and 1993, immediately after the migration, out of 11,150 patients, 96% suffered from skin disease, 91% from

^{*} K.L.Choudhury

psychiatric disorders, 61% from nutrition syndromes, 38% from allergic syndromes, 21% from ulcer dyspepsia, 11% from hypertension and 12% from stress diabetes. Between 2001 and 2003, out of 5004 patients, 18% suffered from skin disorders, 44% from psychiatric disorders, 62% from malnutrition syndromes, 15% from allergic syndromes, 31% from ulcer dyspepsia, 18% from hypertension and 15% from stress diabetes. The incidence of tuberculosis, renal stones, renal failure and asthma had also increased markedly. Nearly 36% women had developed ovarian failure which was a new trend witnessed.

- 7.5.5 Dr.P.K. Hak, a Professor at the Srinagar Medical College, says in the study "while the incidence of the ailments the exiled community suffered traditionally has increased, a host of new diseases and syndromes, previously unknown or rare, is also afflicting them." "Malaria has caused great morbidity among migrants because the community lacked the immunity acquired by people living in endemic areas. Overcrowding has caused a greater number of pneumonia and tuberculosis cases. Skin diseases afflict almost all. Most patients suffer from renal colics, renal stones and renal infections. Angina pectoris has got precipitated. Hypertension is common even among the youth...Stress diabetes is a new syndrome. A large number of displaced Kashmiri diabetics have no other visible factors except stress."*
- 7.5.6 Noted Neurologist Dr Sushil Razdan says that dozens of patients have died because of heat stroke. The incidence of neuro-cystocircosis has also increased. Older people, very young, and women are the worst sufferers." (*Daily Excelsior, 3 September 2003*)
- 7.5.7 A study conducted by the Department of Human Development and Family Studies, (Kansas State University, Manhattan 66506) among 42 Kashmiri Pundit families living in large community halls indicated the migration affected the health of children as many children reported ill intermittently.

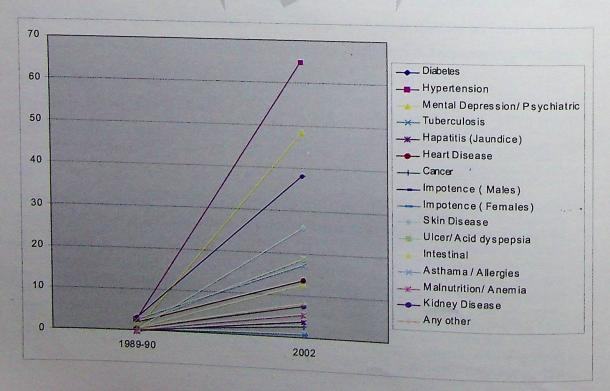
^{*} Dr. Jitendra Singh, Diabetologist & Senior Faculty, Government Medical College, Jammu conducted an initial pilot study on 25 members belonging to the Kashmiri displaced minority presently living in Jamm for more than 7 to 8 years, which was published in the "International Journal of Diabetes in Developing countries". All the 25 subjects were in the age group of 28 to 40 years and were detected having diabetes mellitus only after their migration from their native land in Kashmir. 15 of them had a family history of diabetes mellitus type 2. One factor common to all of them was the severe mental stress following sudden terror driven displacement and consequent loss of property and the anxiety over disruption of children's education and the hassles over insurance claims etc. 16 out of 25 were living in one room tenements along with their large families. Dr. Singh concluded that stress both mental and physical, was the most important single contributory factor in their having developed diabetes. Dr. Singh is presently conducting an on going study covering 1000 Kashmiri displaced members in collaboration with WHO.

7.6 Medical Services

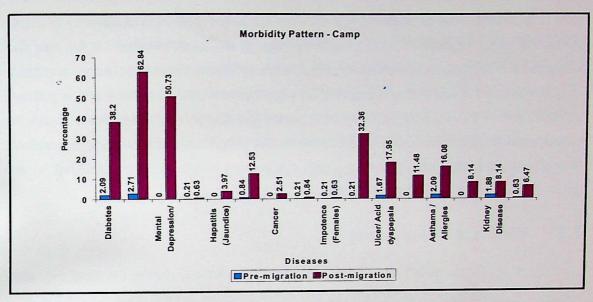
7.6.1 Responses from the surveyed families revealed that medical services available during the post migration period were less and majority of the people were dependent on private clinic/ hospitals. They had been used to a very efficient network of Primary Health Services in the Valley. Post migration, the situation was completely contrary. Lack of government hospital support during the post-migration period in the Camp localities forced the families to look for private clinics. Moreover, heavy rush on the carrying capacity of the existing Government hospital in Jammu and on health services in general, also forced the migrants to look for other options (Refer Table No.61). Subsequently, the Government did set up dispensaries in the Camps but they always were/are inadequately stocked.

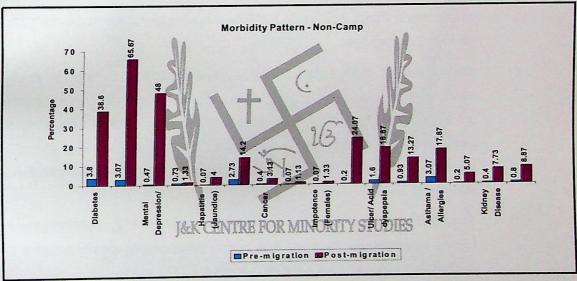
7.7 Expenditure on Healthcare

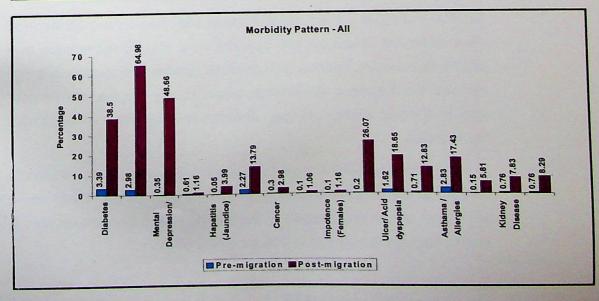
7.7.1 An attempt was made to evaluate the change in the expenditure level on healthcare in the new environments. Expenditures were classified as expenditures on medicines, doctor's fee and hospitalization. Comparisons on the proportion of expenditures on these healthcare services were ascertained for both pre and post migration period. The results indicate that significant expenditure is now incurred on medicines after the post-migration period. As compared to only 3% expenses on medicines during the pre-migration period for



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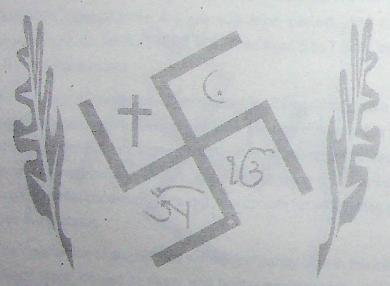
92% respondents, the expenses on medicines are between 5-10% in majority of cases during the post- migration period. The proportion of expenses on doctor's fee has also increased substantially as in majority of cases private clinics are visited due to non- availability of government services. The expenses on hospitalization did not show any significant variation during the pre and post migration period indicating that the trend was to use the Government hospitals as private hospitals cost more. A significant proportion of respondents from Camp localities were not happy with the current health services provided by the government (Refer Table Nos. 62 & 63).

7.8 Findings/Conclusions

- Crude death rates have increased substantially during the post migration period as compared to the pre-migration period, due to hostile new environment. Crude death rate increased from 5 to 7.8 for males and from 4.5 to 4.8 for females.
- Major cause of death was liver disease and hepatitis, snake bites, stroke, paralysis and sun strokes which were unknown during the pre-migration period. Insignificant variation was observed in the cause of death among the camp and non-camp localities, thereby indicating that the living and other environmental conditions were not appropriate for all families irrespective of their living status.
- The deaths due to snake bites were significantly high in the initial phases as camps were located in stony and bushy environment mostly suitable for snakes and other poisonous insects.
- Significant changes in the morbidity patterns after the post-migration period were observed. Diseases like hypertension, mental depression and psychiatric disorders, diabetes, skin diseases, ulcer/ acid dyspepsia, asthma/ allergies, heart disease, intestinal problems, kidney disease, malnutrition/ anemia and host of other unknown diseases have suddenly surfaced after the migration.
- Medical services available during the post migration period were inadequate contrary to the situation prevailing before migration period. There was a heavy rush on carrying capacity of the existing Health Services network in Jammu forcing the migrants to look for other options.

- Significant proportion of expenditure is now incurred on medicines after the post-migration period. As compared to only 3% expenses on medicines during the pre-migration period (as indicated by 92% respondents) the expenses on medicines are now between 5-10%. The proportion of expenses on doctor's fee has also increased substantially as in majority of cases private clinics are visited due to non- availability of government services.
- A significant proportion of respondents from Camp localities are not happy with the current health services provided by the government.





J&K CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

Chapter - 8 Social and Cultural Changes

8.1 Impact of migration

- 8.1.1 Kashmiri Pundits are an ancient people with their history and culture going back to millennia. The earliest picture of their religious and social life can be found in the Nilamata Purana, a sixth century text. Some of the festivals of these early ancestors are observed even today. They are heirs to a rich culture and heritage. It is this shared heritage and common bonds of religion, ethnicity, cultural value and way of life that gives them a distinctive collective identity and it is this identity that is under pressure as a result of the migration. In their earlier habitat they had attempted to come to terms with the Kashmiri Muslims and had evolved a way of co-existing together without subsuming their separate identities. In their present state of dispersal, they are facing new challenges to their identity. In the present host environment, they feel more secure in close proximity of the co-religionists. Incompatibilities of life style, differences in language, customs, and behavioral patterns with the local ethos, however, make them stand apart. The social, cultural and ethnic ethos in the new environment is significantly different. Even as they are trying to adjust to the new realities, displacement has affected several aspects of their social and cultural life.
- 8.1.2 Prof. Rekha Choudhary of the Political Science Department, Jammu University, states that "the migration has led to extreme stress and sudden changes in living conditions.......has resulted in the breakdown of the community's otherwise close-knit social fabric. The younger generation has largely failed to adjust to the difficult living conditions of migrants, and has become intolerant towards each other", she says. Families got split and scattered in the scramble for shelter and livelihood. Parents got separated from children, spouses from their partners, and brothers from sisters.
- 8.1.3 A study conducted by the Department of Human Development and Family Studies (Kansas State University, Manhattan–66506) among 42 Kashmiri Pundit families living in large community halls indicated that the migration affected the intra and inter-family interactions. For Kashmiri Pundits the sense of being uprooted was felt very strongly as there was a complete change in ecology and loss of status, property, and prestige. The community had taken over the role of socialization. The younger children (4-11 years) expressed enjoyment of communal living more than the older group (12-18 years). Children reported being closer

to their mothers. Incidence of child abuse was reported as higher since migration. Girls disliked camp living more than boys. Most of the children were performing above average at school. Children preferred to speak in their native language at home.

8.1.4 An attempt has been made in the present study to examine the social and cultural changes experienced by the community in the new environments. Information regarding family system, spouse relationships and working situation of the spouses has been evaluated based on the respondents' perception. The analysis has been attempted for all categories to examine the impact on various groups separately.

8.2 Joint Family

8.2.1 The strong family bonding that used to exist in the Pundits was the first to suffer as a result of the migration. As already discussed in Section-III of this study, joint family system found itself under attack due to variety of reasons; lack of accommodation and decrease in income being the primary ones, along with loss of jobs, particularly, in respect of females. The institution of joint family had started cracking up even before migration due to economic compulsions, though it continued to be strong in rural Pundits. But after the migration, the nuclear/ single family replaced the age-old joint family rather at an alarming rate. This phenomenon was found uniformly in all the migrant groups. (Refer Table No.64).

8.3 Marriage

8.3.1 Marital status has undergone significant changes during the post migration period, due to breakdown of traditional family structure and influence of other cultures. The exposure of family members to urban style has exposed them to different cultures and to materialism. Significantly the divorce rates have increased. Percent of adults married outside the community has also increased during the post-migration period. There is an increasing tendency to marry late. Incidence of marrying at the age of 30 years or above has gone up from 3.59% before migration, to 7.38%. Similarly, there is larger number of people marrying in the age group of 25—30 years. Non-camp data shows even higher percentage in the same category.

8.4 Divorce

8.4.1 Divorce rates have increased (Refer Table No.65) due to several factors, most significantly due to lesser interactions among the spouses. In some camps, a family only

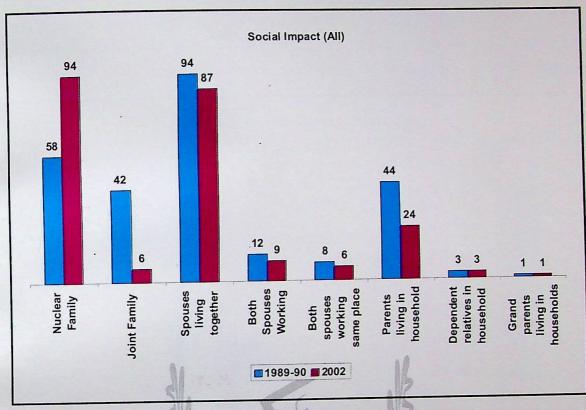
had a thin curtain to separate it from the neighbor. Many of these families were used to living in big houses near freshwater streams. Due to overcrowding, several couples rarely shared private moments and often did not develop physical or emotional bonds. Interference by their in-laws served to further alienate them from each other. One respondent stated ""Due to lack of privacy, I could not develop a bond with my husband. Moreover, he became impotent because of financial pressures and family responsibilities". The situations of separation of spouses for job purposes as well as tensions due to decrease in income of households have led to serious rifts in the families.

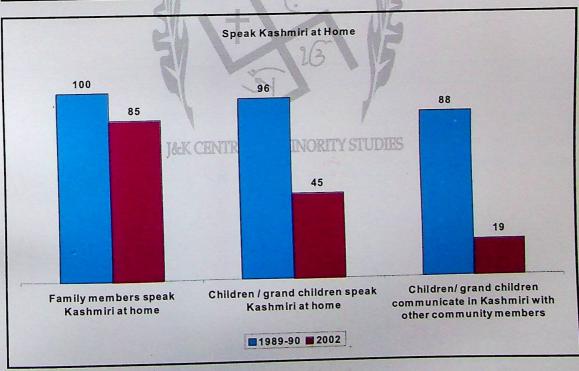
- 8.4.2 In recent years, divorce petitions filed by Kashmiri Pundits who have been forced to migrate to other towns in India, have increased by 35-40%, according to officials of the Matrimonial Court of Jammu and Kashmir. In 1995, 250 divorce petitions were filed in the State, of which 30 applications came from Kashmiri Pundits. In 2001, the number had increased to 976 divorce petitions, of which Pundits accounted for 300. In 2002, out of the 600 divorce petitions filed, 200 were from Pundits in the age group 25 to 40 years. The last few years have also seen an "unprecedented increase of this phenomenon uniformly in the entire migrant groups and in the number of petitions filed by Pundit women", say court officials.
- According to Justice S.K. Jamwal, who heads the Matrimonial Court, the Pundit 8.4.3 community accounted for few cases of divorce prior to their exodus from the Valley more than a decade ago. Since then, thousands of Kashmiri Hindus have left their homes to find shelter in camps in Jammu, New Delhi and other cities. Since the education graph in the community is very high, "they are more aware of their legal and social rights and thus approach the court. Besides, couples are unwilling to make minor adjustments, which is the major cause of disputes between them," says Justice Jamwal. The main reason for separation is incompatibility. Pundit women are, however, also seeking divorce from husbands who are unemployed or addicted to drugs or alcohol. Princy Bharti approached the court for divorce after three years of marriage. Her husband was unemployed and a drug addict. Shivani Dhar initiated legal proceedings against her husband last year. "I tolerated him for over three years but he did not stop drinking. Ultimately, I approached the court. I have a government job and can take care of my three-year-old daughter", she said. The elders in the community are disturbed by this trend. In the absence (or destruction) of the joint family system, through which elders intervened constructively to sort out problems, the couples find they are unable to settle these differences.

8.5 Language

- 8.5.1 Language is regarded as the bedrock of identity. Yet, in spite of much touted concept of 'Kashmiriyat', Kashmiri language has never enjoyed the status of an official language. It is not used as medium of instruction or administration at any level. It is only very recently that it was introduced as a subject to be taught in the schools. Migrants and their children in particular, live and work in a milieu where Kashmiri is neither spoken nor understood. Ability to speak this language does not give Pundits any advantage in the job market or in their ordinary everyday discourse and interactions in the host environment.
- 8.5.2 Besides the problem is further complicated by lack of a suitable script. Official and recognized script, the Persian-Arabic script, is not adequate in rendering the correct Kashmiri sounds. Moreover, most of the migrants are not conversant with it at all. Adoption of Devnagri script by the displaced migrants and attempts to obtain official blessings from the HRD Ministry created a storm which took communal overtones which had first surfaced in 1940s' when an attempt to introduce Kashmiri as medium of instruction in the schools was made. While a powerful section of Kashmiri Muslims then attacked this for creating a split between the Muslims of Punjab and those of Kashmir, the National Conference considered it as an attack on common nationality that it had started espousing then: N.C. opted for Urdu*. It is apparent that there are reasons other than academic behind this controversy.
 - 8.5.3 The children are faced with a peculiar situation where they have to learn multiple languages, which ultimately may lead to erosion of a specific dialect of Kashmiri language usually spoken by Pundits. They are faced with conflicting situations as the older members of the family are trying to impose strict measures to reinforce speaking Kashmiri at home in order to strengthen their cultural values. The phenomenon of speaking Kashmiri at home is extent in the Camps especially in families having rural background. Non-Camp localities have, however, experienced erosion of Kashmiri speaking even at homes. (Refer Table No.66)
 - 8.5.4 Lesser proportion of children and grandchildren are communicating in Kashmiri language with other community members within their homes. There seems to be a clear-cut demarcation line in children and grandchildren communicating with other community members between the families dwelling in Camp locations as compared to families dwelling

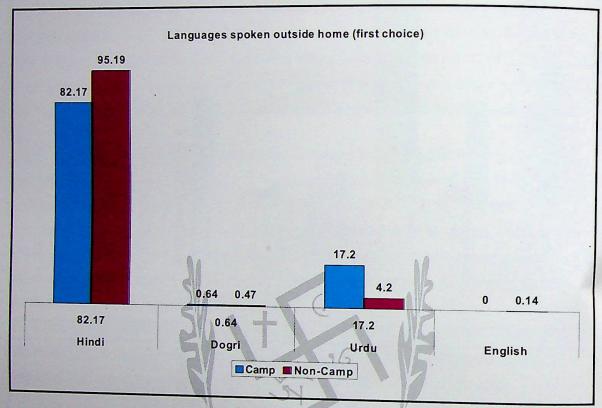
^{*} There has always been a dichotomy between the oral culture of the Valley and the print political culture, a split which is still there. Refer Zutshi Chitralekha. Language of Belonging.

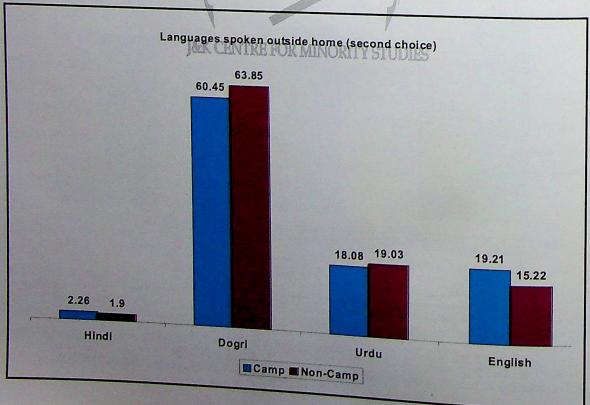




in Non-Camp locations. The preservation of Kashmiri language is strong in Camp localities as compared to the Non-Camp localities. But it is difficult to state, how long these families will succeed to retain speaking Kashmiri language at homes (Refer Table No.66).

8.5.5 First two major languages used for communicating outside homes with other than community members were examined through the detailed survey. The results of the survey indicate Hindi as first choice (92%) and Dogri as second choice (62%), as two major





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languages used for communicating outside homes by children from both Camp and Non-Camp localities. The other two languages used to some extent, were Urdu and English. Kashmiri language, understandably, was not even figuring anywhere as a means of communication with people outside homes (Refer Table No.67).

- 8.5.6 There is, thus, a danger that gradually the spoken language of the Kashmiri displaced people may disappear in future. The specific Kashmiri dialect of Pundits will vanish and it will be spoken only in few homes. However, there is some hope of preserving this dialect in and around Jammu to some extent for some time. With Kashmiri displaced people staying in Jammu in large clusters/ numbers and in constant touch with the Kashmiri Muslim from across the mountains, the incentive to remain in touch with the language will remain. It is true that over the time there will be many modifications imposed on it that it may, in the long run, perhaps, no longer resemble the original Kashmiri dialect.
- 8.5.7 It is important to protect these families in their natural surroundings and provide all appropriate facilities, so that they may not also disintegrate to different spatial regions and they may loose the specific dialect forever.

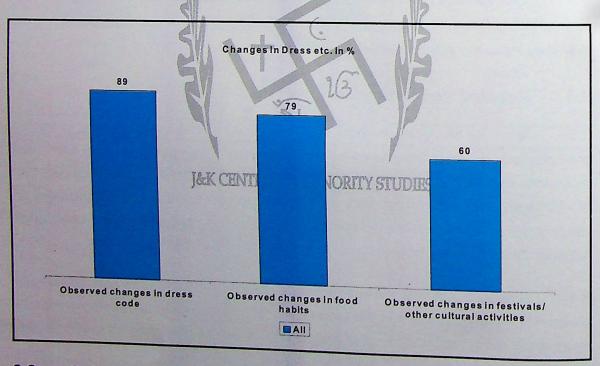
8.6 Reading and Writing

- 8.61 **Table No.68** depicts order of languages used for reading and writing in the new environments by all family members and by children/ grandchildren. First four major languages used for reading and writing were ascertained from the family members from the surveyed selected groups. Very insignificant variations in the use of languages for reading and writing purposes were found among the selected categories though urban families showed slightly lesser use of Urdu against those of the rural families.
- 8.6.2 Urdu language was the first ranking language used for reading and writing by all categories. Hindi language was the second ranking language used for reading and writing by all family categories, while English language was the third major ranking language used for reading and writing.
- 8.6.3 The languages used for reading, writing, speaking and communicating by children and grandchildren of the migrant families has been ascertained. Hindi, Urdu and English are the three major reading and writing languages used by children and grandchildren of the migrant families in the new environments. However, Urdu is the first ranking language in Camp localities following by Hindi and English, while Hindi is the first ranking language for reading and writing among Non-Camp localities. (Refer Table No.69)

8.6.4 Kashmiri language is only used for communication purposes by the children and grandchildren mostly from Camp localities. Further discussion with the parents revealed that significant changes have been experienced in the use of Kashmiri language for communication purposes even among the Camp localities.

8.7 Dress and Food Habits

8.7.1 Significantly, majority of migrant families have observed changes in dress code, food habits and methods of celebrating festivals and other cultural activities. Changes in dress code is due to change in climatic conditions, whereas food habits have also changed partly due to climate and partly due to the market; limited availability as well as higher costs of local Kashmiri vegetables, demand generated in Jammu etc. Majority of the respondents stated that acclimatizing to new vegetables was difficult in the initial stages but gradually the community has got used to the changes in food habits. No significant variations were observed among different groups of migrant families (Refer Table No. 70).



8.8 Cultural Changes

8.8.1 As expected the observance of festivals and cultural activities have also undergone changes. Influence of surrounding social and cultural environment has crept into the system by way of adopting local festivals. Kashmiri Pundits have many features common with rituals performed by other Hindus. There are some significant variations, modifications and innovations prompted by 'deshachara' or regional practices. The pressure of conformism

notwithstanding, they have stuck to their major rituals and customs by and large*. One of the reasons for this is their being in some concentration in and around Jammu, and being not too far away from the Valley.

- changes among the migrant families over a period of time. Three alternatives were given to the respondents in terms of great extent, some extent and rarely. The questions were asked to all identified categories of respondents. Significantly, the response indicated change is taking place over a period of time for the identified cultural indicators. Gradually, majority of the families are giving up age-old rituals and customs especially wearing "Dejhoru". Wearing Dejhoru is considered a symbol of identity of married women and it is held in the same esteem as Mangalsutra in other parts of India, though, it is not cast away in the case of widowhood. It is shaped like a stylized form of 'Srichakra' and indicates the influence of Shakhtas on Pundits*. But this cultural symbol and tradition is gradually losing its importance, which can be considered as a significant cultural change. Its use is restricted to special occasions and celebrations and at special community gatherings. Made of gold, it is open to risk of snatchings etc. in the cities where petty crimes abound. Perhaps, this is the reason for its increasing discontinuance at large. It is a mark of identity and is still used on all special occasions.
- Pundit ladies started adopting some of the non-Kashmiri but more pan-Hindu practices like wearing *Sindoor*, piercing nose, wearing *Payals*, *Bichu* and *Nuth*. Brides sometimes wear non-traditional dress. Similarly, non-traditional fasts are being observed due to influence of the new cultural environment. Demands for dowry have been observed. As already mentioned earlier, divorce case have increased significantly among the migrant families. Similarly inter-culture marriages, which were non-existent in Kashmir valley, have gained ground. More and more inter-cultural/caste marriages are taking place. The communication gap between older and younger generation is increasing due to different mind-sets as well as due to crumbling of joint family system. Although all types of migrant families have experienced these cultural changes, but the proportion of changes among the families in Camp localities were comparatively lesser in relation to the families living in Non-camp localities (Refer Table No.71).

8.9 Changes Observed in Recreation

8.9.1 Significant changes have also been observed in the mode of recreation, which is one of the most important requirements for positive and healthy personality development.

^{*} Dr.S.S. Toshkhani

The new environments have eroded the recreational facilities and services for elders, adults and children. Due to lack of space and community services family members have no other extra curricular activities. This has definitely affected their psyche and opportunity of developing healthy personality traits. Children are always glued to television programmes or family talks. A significant proportion of respondents have mentioned paucity of playgrounds and income avenues to pursue their cultural activities like regular picnics, excursions and playing games which would have developed their mental and physical ability. In the absence of services and facilities by the state government/ community, majority of people have remained aloof from cultural/ social and other physical activities. (Refer Table No.72).

8.10 Identity

8.10.1 Pundit heritage include pilgrimage centers of most classic significance besides, places of worship. These iconic places together with their unique scenic beauty make the Valley a holy land. This vibrant environment of Kashmir has given birth to the philosophy of Trika Shavism, characterized by its depth of thought and originality. The community is proud of such a heritage, which it has not forgotten even, while in exile. In spite of difficult living conditions, the community has created replicas of some of these places out side the Valley. It also avails itself of every opportunity, which comes its way, to pay obeisance at these places, ignoring risk to life by visiting some of these places in the Valley. These heritage centers and places of worship in the Valley are unfortunately in danger. Attempts are on to erase the non-Islamic character of these places. Absence of the community from the Valley is facilitating this process. Vested interests, mismanagement and lack transparency, have added to the problem. The important organizations controlling the affairs of these places, like Dharmarth Trust, Sanatan Dharam Sabha, Mahants, Trusts and Boards and the like, work under various constrains and much is not known about how they look after these properties.

8.10.2 There is a great amount of debate among the Pundits about their identity. The major denominators of separate ethno-religious identity e.g. language, rituals and customs, marriage, etc have been discussed above. It does appear that change is taking place and over a period of time these may erode the marked identity of this group of people. But it is also a fact that the community is showing a certain amount of resilience. This is because of the fact that most of members are settled in Jammu and in clusters and Camps which encourage retention of the essential customs. Nearness to the Valley also provides an incentive to stick to their basics. Further there has been a successful attempt to re-create

certain type of *iconic* institutions mostly in and around Jammu, which tend to strengthen their special kind of identity. These *icons* are linked with devotion and faith to each other. They are either linked to a person, linked to the actions and teachings of one great person; or to that of a place back in the Valley, with some special spiritual or religious association and significance. Both attract followers who retain a binding faith in them. They observe all the rituals/customs associated with these persons or places regularly and this binds them down to their memories and roots which have spiritual significance associated with the Valley. By one count more than one hundred such places/icons which have been re-created in and around Jammu* . In addition anniversaries of another 30 to 40 personages are also celebrated. All these events re-create the memories and flavor of the original places in Valley. This helps in strengthening the original roots and sense of uniqueness which is essential to the identity of any distinct group.

8.11 Findings/Conclusions

- Joint family system is crumbling and has been replaced by nuclear/ single family system due to the lack of accommodation and decrease in income due to loss of agriculture, trade and other allied activities. All the categories have recorded the same uniformly.
- A significant feature in the post migration period is separation of spouses due
 to different work places. This phenomenon was also found uniformly in all the
 migrant groups. At the same time the proportion of both spouses working has
 also declined, as women had to give up the jobs in the new environments
 either due to non-availability of job opportunities or due to inaccessibility from
 their living areas.
- Marriage as an institution is under stress and has undergone significant changes during the post migration period, due to breakdown of traditional family structure and influence of other cultures. Significantly the divorce rates have increased.
- Percentage of adults married outside the community in inter-cultural marriage has also increased during the post-migration period.
- Language is also changing. Speaking Kashmiri at home is still prevalent more so in the Camps than in the Non-Camp locations. Kashmiri at home has been to some extent reinforced in Camp locations, especially by families having

^{*} Vijesher Jyotish Karyalya - Vijesher Panchang

rural background, but non-Camp localities have experienced erosion of Kashmiri speaking even at homes. Less and less proportion of children and grandchildren are communicating in Kashmiri language with other community members within their houses.

- Hindi and Dogri were the two major languages used for communicating outside
 homes by children from both Camp and non-Camp localities in that order.
 The other two languages used for communication were Urdu and English.
 Kashmiri language was not even figuring anywhere, while communicating
 with people outside homes.
- Hindi, Urdu and English are the three major reading and writing languages
 used by children and grandchildren of the migrant families in the new
 environments. However Urdu is the first ranking language in Camp localities
 following by Hindi and English, Hindi is the first ranking language for reading
 and writing among Non-Camp localities.
- Significantly changes in dress code, food habits and methods of celebrating festivals and other cultural activities have been noticed. Changes in dress code and food habits may be due to change in climatic conditions,
- As expected the manner of observance of festivals and cultural activities have also undergone significant changes. Influence of surrounding social and cultural environment has crept into the system of adopting local festivals.
- Cultural changes in manner of dropping Kashmiri practices and customs to adoption of non-Kashmiri ones have been observed e.g. not wearing *Dejhero*, and instead putting *Sindoor* etc. Similarly demand for dowry has increased due to increase in inter-culture marriages.
- However, the proportion of cultural changes among the families living in Camp locations was less as compared to the families living in the Non-camp localities.
- The new environments have eroded the recreational facilities and services for elders, adults and children. This has definitely affected their psyche and opportunity of developing healthy personality.
- Kashmiri migrant's identity is under a great deal of pressure and there is a danger of its erosion. There is a spontaneous attempt within the community to mitigate this to some extent by re-creating Iconic institutions to strengthen the association with and memories of the Valley which in turn underline the uniqueness of its separate ethno-cultural identity. Its success in the long run will depend on factors much beyond the control of the community.

Chapter - 9 Political Aspects

9.1 Political and Social Rights

- 9.1.1 Political alienation of Kashmiri Pundits from the mainstream politics began soon after the adoption of the Constitution of India in 1956 by J&K. The Kashmiri Hindus had been clamoring for a system of safeguards or separate arrangements since 1930s* in any future political structure. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, like many other Constitution makers, and liberal democrats, understandably, repudiated the idea of any kind of special constitutional safeguards in India for religious minorities. He advocated joint electorates in Kashmir and criticized anything contrary as communal. To allay the fear of Hindu majority riding rough shod over the sensitivities of the Muslim majority Kashmir, safeguard in terms of Article 370 was provided in the Indian Constitution which filtered the application of laws passed by Parliament to J&K. Attempts to rationalize/ dilute/restore this arrangement became, latter, a matter of controversy between the National Conference lead by S.M.Abdullah/Farooq Abdullah and Congress Party. The present debate about 'internal autonomy' also centers on it. However, no such safeguards were available at the sub-regional level to Kashmiri Hindu minority or Jammu Hindus or Ladakh Buddhists.
- 9.1.2 Democratic majoritarianism over-rode the concerns of the Pundit minority, as was happening elsewhere in the country in respect of caste and religious minorities. In a series of delimitations, Pundit constituencies were subject to gerrymandering in a manner to make them electorally totally irrelevant. No wonder that by 1972 they were reduced to just one constituency Pahalgam, perhaps for a symbolic association with Amarnath Yatra and Mattan; even this they could not win on their own. Earlier in 1952, 1962, and 1967, they had won from three constituencies, two in Srinagar proper and one in Anantnag District where they had enjoyed sizable presence with enough political weightage. After 1967, Habakadal, where there were nearly 30% Pundits now, didn't see a Pundit legislator till 1996, when no Pundits were left in the Valley after the exodus! It is a different matter that in some constituencies in the Valley N.C. candidates won in 1996 on the basis of the minority Puncit

Letter from Prem Nath Bzaz to Jawaharlal Nehru dated June 24, 1936; and from the latter to the former, dated July 8, 1936. Saxena, H.L., The Tragedy of Kashmir.pp.336-345.

Bazaz, who became an advocate of accession with Pakistan, considered the political agencies of the Card N.C. hegemonistic and homogenizing almost similar in impact and not in the interest of the minorities. "Cardham Jinnahism and Socialism."

(migrant) vote as the Muslims in two districts of Kashmir totally boycotted the election. The poll percentage in the Valley/districts was a bare 10-15%. In 2002 elections, N.C for the first time did not put up a single Pundit candidate. Congress Party, however, had always been putting up a Pundit candidate from Habakadal constituency, though it could never win it. An independent Pundit candidate, fortuitously, won this seat in 2002!

In 1947, when the Kashmiri Pundits constituted 15% of the valley population, there 9.1.3 were at least six constituencies - four in Srinagar and two in Anantnag, where the Pundits had considerable presence. No wonder that there were three legislators representing them. What seems to have gone against them was their dwindling numbers and their ambivalent role vis-à-vis National Conference. Subsequent delimitations saw them loosing their representations. By 1981, as per 1981 census they were nearly 5% of the total population of the Valley and by 1991 less than 0.1%, not even a nominal presence. The Pundits have always questioned these census figures alleging that their number has been deliberately underplayed under a conspiracy. The unsettled nature of states' accession, economic and social decline in the face of the land reforms, lead to increasing insecurity among Hindus in Jammu and among Pundits in Kashmir, 20% of whom had emigrated from the Valley by 1950*. As has been maintained by Pundits, there was a continuous trickle of migration after 1950 in search of better opportunities in education and employment. As mentioned earlier, with the land reforms, a large number of Pundits faced economic distress. In addition, special reservations in employment and education in favor of Muslims, on account of social justice, only added to impetus to seek greener pastures. With simultaneous political marginalization it only acquired greater urgency. After the communal riots of 1986 in South Kashmir security also became an increasing concern apart from livelihood and education. Increasing spread of Islamists in the 1980's and increasing political mobilization on the religious platforms within J&K and outside further undercut the Pundits' sense of security.

9.1.4 There does seem something wrong about the census figures. The migration of 1990 has already proved the census figures totally wrong as many as around at the least 3 to 3.5 lakhs Pundits have left the Valley, of which over 1.70 lakhs are registered in Jammu alone. Pundit organizations hold that another 3 to 3.5 lakhs pundits are those who have gone out over the years 1947-1989. Prof. S.D.Soz, an M.P., and ex-Minister at the Centre, has given an estimate of 7 lakhs as the total number of Kashmiri Pundits.ⁿ Some even hold

^{*} Bazaz, Truth About Kashmir.

H.T. dated 26.04.95; he gives the following breakup; Jammu province-300,000; Delhi-100,000; other metropolitan cities-100,000; other States in India-100,000; Abroad-10, 000. Pre-1947 displaced-70,000; valley-20,000.

that the total number of Kashmiri Pundits all over India and abroad is around 1.5 million, however preposterous it may sound. The reliability of these figures has not been tested and naturally they are contested by many. Be it as it may, currently it is the figure of 7, 00,000 which is popularly being accepted and quoted in the seminars.*

- 9.1.5 The process of political alienation of Kashmiri Pundits after their mass migration from Kashmir valley has further been strengthened and the community has become irrelevant for playing any political role. The political authority of the community has been completely eroded by attaching the community members with the existing constituencies of Kashmir division for electing their representatives in the State Assembly and in the Indian Parliament. The irony of the situation is that a community of 350,000th members with distinct ethnocultural traits, a certain spatial relevance to the Valley, remains unrepresented in the democratic setup.
- 9.1.6 The elected representatives also are indifferent towards their requirements, as they understand their irrelevance. The survey results indicate that whatever involvement of the community in the political process was before the migration from Kashmir valley, has been further eroded as nearly 50% eligible voters have not even been registered as voters. Even among them, only 23% voters have cast votes in the elections after the migration. (Refer Table No.73)
- 9.1.7 In majority of cases, the candidates seeking election have rarely visited the people for seeking votes, the Camps (20%) faring better than Non-Camps (15%). Even after being elected, they have rarely visited these areas. The constituency development funds available with the elected representative have never been spent at these new settlements or in the areas where Pundits live except to some extent in Camps.
- 9.1.8 Majority(90%) of the people have expressed disillusion at the current political situation where they are neither heard nor even acknowledged, and have demanded constituency in exile as per their numerical strength to give them voice. There is immediate need to enroll all migrant Kashmiri Pundits as voters. The fact remains that their demand for a share in the political structure of the state acquires a special significance in the face of ongoing dialogue on "autonomy" along with similar dispensation for Jammu and Ladakh. One can not visualize a situation in which political interests of minorities can be overlooked while making any adjustments on the "autonomy" eventually.

Seminar at ORF campus Sept 2003: Seminar in Jammu University on Kashmiri Migrants, Department of Pol.Sc.

Some would contest this and insist that when talking of political relevance all the 700,000 should be taken into reckoning.

9.2 Human Rights, Minority rights and IDP.

- 9.2.1 Human rights violations sometime overlap with violations under other laws; and this is so in the case of Kashmiri Pundits. Human rights are granted to everyone by fact of birth as a human being. It is necessary to assess the impact of violations of human rights on the ongoing situation faced by Pundits, which have affected them. Persistent violations leave enduring effects and these effects can already be seen and further projected. They, in turn, often raise complex and irresolvable questions of restitution and rehabilitation.
- In addition, it also involves violation of certain rights as a minority group. These 9.2.2 rights are conferred upon a community, dealing with its collective will to preserve certain ethnic, cultural, linguistic or religious rights. These rights are also exercisable by the members of that community. And so, Pundits can also be stated to be conferred with minority rights, or to put it negatively, any violation of minority rights of Pundits constitutes violation of rights conferred upon every individual of that community. While individuals can claim the rights, the States cannot fully implement them without ensuring adequate conditions for existence and identity of the group as a whole. Can a national religious majority claim a minority status under certain conditions in a specific part of the country? This, of course, is closely linked to the "concept of reverse minority" as understood in the International Laws and conventions. Claims of violations that have occurred anticipate restitution of those rights. As is often the case with minorities, Pundits too are refugees in their own country. Their international status remains in doubt and the breadth of protection available to them remains narrowed on account of their internal displacement.

9.3. Minority Rights

- 9.3.1 Article 27 of the ICCPR* recognizes the existence of minority rights but their protection is stated more in negative terms rather than affirmative terms. It also fails to define minority status. States (Governments) may declare that no minority population exists within their territory and avoid the reach of this Article.
- 9.3.2 Minorities in India as per the National Commission of Minorities Act, 1992, are Muslims, Christians, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsis. As per 1991 census, these communities constitute about 17.5 % of the total population of the country. There does not seem to be

International Convention on Civil and Political Rights

any broad well defined principles but it merely identifies certain groups as being the only 'minorities' under the Act. One of the possible reasons for not basing the definition on some principles may be the diversity of India's population that would have permitted even a small group of distinct people to lay claim to the status of the 'minorities'. The need for protection of the above mentioned identified groups was perhaps felt to be more stringent. The ensuing rigidity has meant that Pundits could not claim this status. In any event this is of little significance to them whose rights in their homeland as of date are destroyed and cannot be revived till restitution is made possible. The days preceding their mass exodus in 1990 and even after, were replete with instances of gross violations of the full panorama of natural and minority rights.

9.4 National Human Rights Commission

- 9.4.1 These and many other similar contentions were raised by Pundit organizations before the National Human Rights Commission of India. They highlighted the violations of these rights and sought redressal against the State for its repeated and persistent misdoings and ill-actions. There were two main relief sought: (i) to declare the event of exodus, events before and after it, to be a crime of 'genocide' as defined in the International conventions to which India was signatory; (ii) to declare Pundits as Internally Displaced Persons as defined in the international conventions etc. The State Government as well as Central Government contested these, both on ground of facts, law, as well on grounds of jurisdiction. It was maintained that the exodus was essentially due to a series of terrorist actions, abetted by Pakistan, to secure secession of J&K from the Union of India.
- 9.4.2 The NHRC, after many a hearings, held that "killings and 'ethnic cleansing' of Kashmiri Pundits must be seen in the deeper intent to secure the secession of the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The crimes committed against the Kashmiri Pandits are, by any yardstick, deserving of the strongest condemnations......But against the stern definition of the Genocide Convention, the Commission is constrained to observe that while acts akin to genocide have occurred in respect of the Kashmiri Pundits, and that, indeed, in the minds and utterances of some of the militants a genocide-type design may exist,.....the crimes grave as they undoubtedly are, fall short of the 'ultimate' crime of genocide."

9.5 Internally Displaced Persons*

9.5.1 It is only recently, the problem of internally displaced people has come to the fore. The sheer number of internal armed conflicts have caused internal displacement without any existing framework of protection. Even contemporary efforts have failed to recognize the problem of the internally displaced at par with that of the trans-border refugees. India in particular, does not recognize the IDPs and hence, grants no specific relief on account of that status. On the IDP issue, the NHRC found itself limited as in absence of a national determination as to the fact of being internally displaced and consequentially declared as IDPs by the Central Government no relief was possible. Hence, no intervention was possible. The Union Government held that the issue was that of rehabilitation; and the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the land were sufficient to redress the grievances of the displaced Kashmir Pundits; and that the solution had to be found at the political level. It also upheld the jurisdiction of the NHRC in the matter. The Commission expressed its empathy for the feelings of the community that it was not getting the relief that it deserved and beyond this did not give any relief as sought by the Pundits.

9.5.2 Government of India in its letter dated 6th May, 1996 (Case No.802 on the file of NHRC) stated, ".....the complainants are appropriately styled as migrants as they have migrated on their own from areas in the Valley to Jammu area of the same State or other areas of the country. Their claims to designate them as internally displaced persons are not acceptable to the Government of India on the ground that displacement was self-imposed".

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Contrary to the status of refugees, "Internally Displaced Persons" enjoy no special status nor does any specific, legally binding instrument guarantee them protection and assistance. For example, a recent study found that IDPs. Thus, of the forced migrants, IDPs are among the most vulnerable. Furthermore, in most circumstances, by a natural or human-induced crisis. Reduced access to health care facilities and health care services is yet

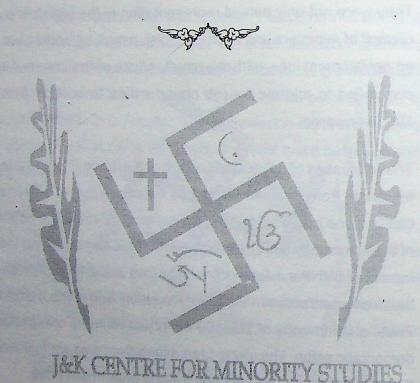
As persons and citizens, though, IDPs are covered by the laws of their own country. International Human Rights Law also remains applicable in cases of displacement. When the displacement occurs in the context of armed conflict, protection under international humanitarian law applies. Specifically, Article 3 and Additional internal armed conflict, including protection and care for the wounded and sick. Special protection is set out for and humanitarian assistance of IDPs and the obligations of governments in all phases of displacement. While action,

W.H.O. and I.D.P.

9.6 Findings/Conclusions

- Political alienation of Kashmiri Pundits from the mainstream politics right
 after the independence has lead to dissatisfaction among this community.
 The consequences of this political alienation have been their insignificant
 presence in policy making levels of the State Government. Their role in
 electing representatives has been systematically eroded through
 constituency delimitation strategies.
- They were not only denied representation in the legislative assembly, in council of ministers and in other decision making bodies but lost out also on government jobs, with the result, adults of the community have been compelled to migrate for job opportunities to outside State right from 1950s onwards.
- The processes of political alienation of Kashmiri Pundits after their mass migration from Kashmir valley has further deepend and the community has become irrelevant for playing any political role. The political authority of the community has been completely eroded by attaching the community members with the existing constituencies of Kashmir division for electing their representatives in the State Assembly and in the Indian Parliament. Thus, a community of 350,000 members remains unrepresented in the democratic setup. The elected representatives also are indifferent towards their requirements, as they understand their irrelevance.
- The survey results indicate that whatever little involvement of the community in the electioneering process existed before the migration from Kashmir Valley has further eroded, as nearly 50% eligible voters have not even been registered as voters.
- In majority of cases the candidates seeking election have never visited the people for seeking votes and moreover, even after being elected they have never visited these areas. The constituency development funds available with the elected representative have never been spent at these new settlements.

Majority of the people have expressed disillusion at the current political situation and have demanded constituency in exile as per their numerical strength. There is immediate need to enroll all migrant Kashmiri Pundits as voters and provide reserved seats according to their numerical strength in lower and upper legislative assembly. Appropriate reservation of the community should also be provided in government services, educational and other professional training institutes.



Chapter - 10 Return and Rehabilitation

"I want to return to my native land. The land where I have spent my whole childhood, where I had learnt to walk and move over the lands which I cannot even forget after my death," says Dolly Bhan, a housewife. "Who will ensure our safety, where will we live? Will the Muslims welcome us and will they share the same affection and love with us, which they used to share prior to the migration?" Kashmiri Pandit families staying in various camps express their strong desire to return, to re-settle in the Valley. Sentiment and nostalgia governs the feelings of migrants with regard to their ultimate return and re-habilitation in the Valley. Yet, time and again, hard-headed realism is injected in the situation every time some major incident of violence takes place in the Valley, be it Sangrampora, or Wandahama, or Chittisingpora, or Nadimarg. Whenever the Government talks about it loudly enough to indicate some planning is at some stage, there has always been an event of violence against the few remaining Pundits in the Valley triggering another movement out. The last was when Mufti's Government was loudly planning a return of the migrants; the Nadimarg massacre took place on 23rd March, 2003, thus, stalling it. The preliminary work of making clusters of flats for rehabilitation is still on and some flats in Badgam district are said to be ready.

10.1 Policy

10.1.1 The policy of the Government, as stated in the Parliament from time to time, highlights the resolve of the Government to take the migrants back to their homes in the Valley. In November 1997, it was stated that "the matter of safe return of migrants to their native places in the Valley is of top most priority for the State Government......State Government has constituted..... a sub-committee headed by the Financial Commissioner (Planning and Development) to draw up an action plan(which) was submitted in July '97," (Annexure – IVa). A sub-committee of the State Cabinet was duly appointed to go into this action plan as well as the whole issue and make recommendations. Meanwhile, a social interaction programme was started where under a group of migrants visited their native districts to interact with their old neighbors and other members of the majority community. In 1997, an act to protect the migrants' properties was passed.*

^{*} J&K Kashmiri Migrants Immovable Properties (Preservation, Protection and Restraint of Distress Sales) Act, 1997. This was followed by The Jammu and Kashmir Migrants (Stay of Proceedings) Act, 1997.

10.1.2 A scaled down version of an action plan was prepared by the then Divisional Commissioner of Kashmir in 1999 (Annexure – IVb). It was to be implemented in phases, and envisaged settling around 2000 families in identified clusters of migrant houses still intact in villages and mohilas in the Valley wherever security was already available. 15 clusters of 166 houses had been identified in Srinagar and Badgam districts for resettlement of 2122 families. For this Rs.44 crores were made available also. This plan came to nothing as the 50 families, registered with the Relief Commissioner, who were contacted did not agree to return. The migrant organizations rejected this package as they had done in case of the Kaul Report.

10.1.3 Again in August 2002, the Rajya Sabha was informed that "......the return....to the Valley with honor and dignity is one of the topmost priorities of the State Government." The last attempt aimed at re-settling migrants in Kheer Bavani and Mattan in two model clusters, by the Mufti Administration was put paid to by the Nadimarg incident in 2003. Those Pundits who earlier had agreed to go back, refused to, in the face of the fresh outrage. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India had provided Rs.10 crores for this purpose, which, because of the incident, were to be diverted towards construction of 500 new one-room tenements to replace 504 leaking one room tenements for the migrants at Jammu.

10.2 The Constraints

10.2.1 Despite the installation of popularly elected Governments since October 1996, no progress has been achieved to take back the Pundits to the Valley for permanent resettlement in view of the continued violence. Both external environment/internal factors, at the moment, are not predisposed to the success of the return. As long as Pakistan's sponsorship of the Islamist terrorism remains, there does not seem to be any end to violence, particularly, against the minorities in the Valley. Pakistan, despite the present status of the composite dialogue with India, has not given up its claim or interest in the J&K nor is it likely to give it up willingly. Being a nuclear power, one cannot foresee it doing so under duress as well. As of now, it is a stalemate with continuous ongoing low intensity conflict raging in Kashmir in the name of Islamic liberation on the one hand and a meandering composite dialogue, internal or external, at the other.

10.2.2 A poll conducted in the Pakistani newsmagazine Herald in January 2002 revealed the support for Jehad in Kashmir was widespread with 64% of the respondents supporting

Jehad in Kashmir.* From the global Muslim point of view, the Islamist movements by and large are pro-Pakistan and view Kashmir issue as a Hindu-Muslim issue in which their sympathies are with Kashmiri Muslims who seem to want separation from India. It does not seem that there will be an end to violence till such time that Pakistan finds the costs of fuelling the low intensity conflict unbearable and hoping that it, itself, does not fall prey to hardliner Islamists in the process. The compulsion for India to maintain and defend democratic pluralism, which is the bedrock of its secular credentials as well as kernel of its constitutional system, can only be ignored at a heavy cost, particularly, in the face of emerging Islamic terrorism world wide. This imperative determines India's international stance as well as its internal disposition.

10.2.3 The internal constraint, apart from the continued violence, is the political ambivalence that is inbred in the situation. The Indian State views it primarily as a sponsored armed separatist movement aimed at separation of J&K from India. It is held that, taking advantage of the majority Muslim population, this movement has taken the garb of Islamic Jehad for the obvious reasons of garnering sympathy from their co-religionists; actually there is not enough support for the armed uprising and even Muslims have been targeted who are in the forefront of fighting this menace. If Pakistan were to desist from supplying arms and supporting the militants, there should be no problem in solving the internal issues of autonomy including that of the return of migrants. Though simplistic, it does have some merit. The composite dialogue seems to be hovering around this, though it will take more than a few goodwill measures to push it further.

10.2.4 There is certain ambivalence amongst the Muslim separatists about Pundits' return. None of these organizations is prepared to take a public stand on the issue. Whatever little has come out is not at all encouraging. In June 1993 issue of newsmagazine *Surya*, Murtaza Shibili the correspondent, interviewed prominent separatist leaders. On the issue of return of Pundits, all of them from Sayed Ali Shah Gilani to Miyan Abdul Qayoom (President of J&K Bar Association), put a pre-condition of Pundits participating in the ongoing struggle in favor of the Islamic liberation!! The leaders of the militant organizations have been more categorical and warned off the Pundits, as they want an Islamic State. Even of today, these so called leaders are hedging about the issue of return not wanting to commit themselves on it. Apart from the separatist opinion, there is an apparent clash of economic interests between the returning migrants and the Muslims who have benefited on account of the

^{*} Partha.S.Ghosh. From Legalism to Realism in Kashmir. Ibid.

m ibid:

exodus, in respect of jobs and businesses as well as purchase/occupation of migrant properties at distress prices. Return, therefore, in certain sections, may not be seen in the interest of the emerging Muslim middle class. In the face of rather cool attitude of the Kashmiri Muslims it becomes counterproductive to really push the issue of return even for the mainstream political parties in the State. Nor has the debate on this issue helped as it generally tends to either become hysterical or communal.

10.3 Pre-conditions

10.3.1 There is no gainsaying that without peace returning to the State there will be no return. No amount of persuasion or incentives can make the migrant move back unless peace returns. He fled the Valley leaving everything behind because of his feeling of insecurity and to expect him to go back in a state of continued violence is a non-starter. And peace can not come to the Valley unless Pakistan goes with it and desists from support to the militants and controls the Pakistani Jehadis. Whether it happens or not will depend on the success or failure of the composite dialogue and the developing situation in the neighborhood. The International concerns are equally relevant as Kashmir is seen as a nuclear flashpoint. As to how the Indian State will project and protect its ideals of democratic pluralism, cooperative federalism and secularism against the above odds will decide the issue of return along with the bigger problem of the fate of Kashmir. The other pre-conditions will, of course, be cooperation of the migrants themselves and the socio-political and economic accommodation that the Muslim majority is prepared to offer in the event of the return.

10.4 Package & CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

And the success will be measured with the yardsticks laid down in the U.N.Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and the principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution. U.N. Guideline 28 says, "Competent authorities have the primary duty and responsibility to establish conditions, as well as provide means, which allow internally displaced persons to return voluntarily to their homes or places of habitual residence." This would entail clear guarantees on safety and security; protection of the Fundamental Rights as guaranteed under the Constitution along with the essential Human Rights applicable universally; unobstructed freedom of movement and right to livelihood with dignity and honor.

10.4.2 The feeling of total alienation and being left out will have to be addressed and their participation in the affairs of the community at large ensured; and, specifically, right to be

consulted in the matters which concern their own welfare, identity, religious and cultural rights etc., through such institutional arrangements as may be consensually evolved and duly guaranteed. Further measures will have to be taken to increase their sense of belonging as a step to their re-integration in the social milieu. All this and more will have to be clearly and unequivocally laid down and made known through a socio-political scheme as a component of the Package.

10.4.3 The economic component will constitute another important part of the package. It will involve the mechanism, process and the resources for enabling the complete economic rehabilitation and resettlement of the migrants preferably at their places of origin or in the alternative at an agreed place which provides the necessary and requisite arrangements and conditions for the same. The quantum of the resources will depend upon the size of the resettlement and rehabilitation. Perception of such relief by the migrants varies. (Table Nos.76 & 79) There may be a need to set up an authority for settlement and rehabilitation with necessary statutory backing to oversee and facilitate the same.

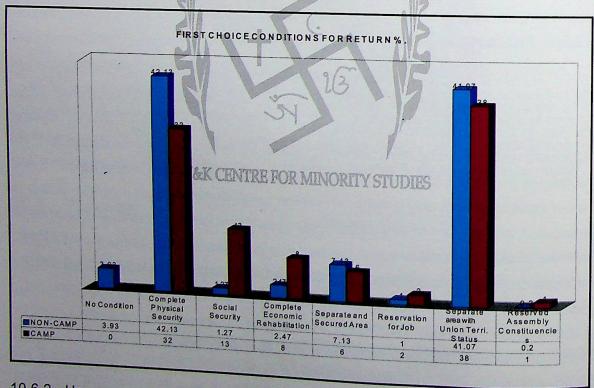
10.5 Process of Return

- 10.5.1 How will this process begin and who will be subject to it? The process has perforce to be voluntary and all those who are willing will be involved. It will encompass all the Pundits, in the Camps and Non-Camp localities, all the Sikhs and the Muslim migrants registered with the Relief Commissioner. Size of the return will become debatable if the majority of the Pundit Migrants choose not to return for whatever reasons. As mentioned earlier the return is not only a matter of relief on humanitarian grounds but also a matter of restoration and protection of multiculturalism, pluralism and secularism that is basis of Indian Constitutional system and the moral force behind Indian position on Kashmir, internationally and domestically. It is understood that around 2000 families have already registered with the Relief Commissioner for the purpose.
- 10.5.2 The context of the return will also have bearing on the process as it will be critical to the size of the return. As an adjunct/part of/to an overall settlement on Kashmir it will have greater degree of success with a wider applicability, as a larger number of Migrant Pundits will be willing to return as long as their disabilities are addressed and attended to.
- 10.5.3 In absence of a consensus on Kashmir, it will face numerous difficulties. The size will get reduced considerably and so will its impact. Moreover, the need to maintain security will tax the resources of the State considerably. These and many other circumstances will

come in the way of returnee's re-integration with the local milieu. In fact, it may, in the long run, be counterproductive as the returnees may flee again at the earliest provocation for want of physical security.

10.6 Survey Results

10.6.1 In the survey conducted amongst 1979 families (Non-camp 1500, Camp 479) on the issue of return and rehabilitation, it was found that overriding concern is with the security aspect of the return. In a multiple choice question, security was the first preference precondition among 32% families in the Camps and 42% in the Non-camp locations. This was closely followed by separate area with union territory, as the first preference pre-condition by 38% families in Camps and 41% families in the Non-camp locations. A separate and secure area was the first preference pre-condition in 7% families in Non-camp and 6% families in Camp locations. Reserved Assembly seat attracted a negligible 1% in the Camps and less than that in the Non-camps. (Refer Table Nos.77, 78 & 80)



10.6.2 However, some variation was observed with Camps indicating a higher need for social security (13%), complete economic rehabilitation (8%), and reservation in jobs (2%). The Non-camp locations indicated 1%, 2.5%, and 1%, respectively. It only background living in abject economic conditions because of loss of agricultural incomes

after the migration and their total dependence on the relief doles. These families have not been able to better their conditions and are not really equipped to face competition; hence, their preference for complete economic rehabilitation and job reservation. As has been discussed earlier, most disadvantaged group comes from the rural-agricultural sector and most of them live in Camps. Their pre-condition is a reflection of the environment they used to live in the Valley where the need for social security was greater because of the scattered nature of their habitations in penny packets in villages than that of the urban migrant who generally lived in compact mohallas in sizable numbers.

10.6.3 Another interesting fact, that was noticed, was the high nature of politicization of the issue of return. About 45% families in the Camps and 48% families in the Noncamp localities have put such pre-conditions which have political connotations. Apart from this, it only bears out the conclusion reached earlier of the gradual alienation of the Pundits from the political process of the State over a period of time. Coupled with their demand for absolute security, it becomes a serious obstacle to the process of return unless their concerns are adequately taken care of.

10.6.4 In case of return before the complete restoration of normalcy, this analysis indicates the likely size of the process. It identifies the likely people who will be willing to return under such circumstances and the areas from which these are likely to come. As has been seen, the most indigent are among the rural families and most of them live in Camps. Some of the urban poor of similar circumstance are also living there. It should be possible to attract these families with a package guaranteeing a job per family and living accommodation in self-contained clusters in relatively secure and defendable areas. Reasonable rehabilitation grants and assistance for starting of some economic activity e.g. agriculture or petty businesses or both will form another component. For this period they should continue to get the government relief as at present, wherever the family might temporarily be residing. They would eventually need a re-construction grant to build /re-build their houses once conditions allow them to move back to their places of origin. The danger, however, will remain of some violent incident, making such a scheme a non-starter. Any such move will have to be taken cautiously and after a great deal of thought, as one incident can reverse the whole process with disastrous consequences.

Findings/Conclusions 10.7

- The stated policy of the Government is for a safe return of the migrants with dignity and honor.
- Despite the installation of the popularly elected Governments in J&K from 1996, there has been no progress in this direction.
- Whatever attempts at planning was made ran into rough weather due to deliberate and targeted acts of violence against the Pundit and Sikh migrants.
- There is no comprehensive policy on the issue of rehabilitation and return of these migrants.
- In view of the ongoing violence and Pakistani hand, Return, if ever, will be successful only as a part of an overall settlement with necessary guarantees. There is no possibility of return in the near future. Any attempt at partial return could be counterproductive and possibly disastrous.
- There is a need to evolve a policy for the permanent rehabilitation in the long term of those who are not willing g to go back.

Chapter - 11 The Government Policy

11.1 The Government Policy

- 11.1.1 The Governments at the State and the Central levels were both taken unprepared in the beginning. The direct responsibility lay with the State Government. With the imposition of the Governor's rule on 19 January, 1990, and later President's Rule after the initial six months, there was direct supervision by the Central Government in the affairs of the State as all legislative power was exercised by the Parliament of India. This continued till later half of 1996 when the elected government, lead by Farooq Abdullah of the National Conference, was sworn-in. After another State election in 2002, government led by Mufti Mohd. Syed of the P.D.P., arch rival of the previous incumbent, was in charge of the State till the beginning of 2006, when Gh. Nabi Azad, of the ruling Congress Party, took over under an arrangement with the P.D.P., its alliance partner.
- 11.1.2 The State and Central governments assured security to Pundits after every incident and yet this failed to staunch the movement out. When the Pundits started to flee in large numbers it caught both the governments by surprise. In fact, the first response from the GOI did not indicate that they had any idea of what was happening; in the beginning, they tried to deny that Pundits were fleeing. The initial relief response came from N.G.Os like J&K Sahitya Samiti etc., religious organizations and the people of Jammu. It was only after the news of continued migration hit the Union Capital and attracted political outrage, an attempt was made to provide relief by the State Government. Formal registration by the government started only towards the later half of March 1990 to provide them relief and temporary shelter. It was only towards the December, 1990 that the adhoc arrangements were replaced by setting up of the Temporary Relief Organisation with defined structures and functions.

11.2 Relief

11.2.1 By March, 1991 around 56,041 families, belonging to Pundits, Sikhs and Muslim political workers of the nationalist parties, had been registered. As of now, 34,305 families

are registered at Jammu, 19,338 at Delhi, 2603 in other States*. The response even then was adhoc as the realization that we were in for a long haul took some time sinking in. The absence of a comprehensive policy on return is another indication of the state of uncertainty that governs this issue. Between 1990 and 1993, 83 orders were issued by the State Government in respect of migrants. These orders catered to the need for aid/relief for basic amenities like accommodation, rations, education, camps etc. to these migrants including those in the government employment. The very multitudes of these orders indicate the adhoc nature of the entire effort. No wonder the Camp sites were selected in dry scrubland on the floor beds of nullahs and gullies which were flood prone in the monsoons. The planning was not beyond those few months to the monsoons in those days.

plan for handling of these migrants. The only constant in this whole series of actions seems to be that, since they had to go back at some point of time, and therefore, the relief measures should not be so comfortable as to act as a disincentive to the process of return as and when that be. It was stated that "thrust of.... policy.... is to ensure that difficulties and hardships of migrants are minimized andprovided a reasonable amount of sustenance."

In the process many a humanitarian considerations were ignored. Each concession/ relief measure had to be obtained through representations and protests belying a well thought out strategy. This piecemeal approach did not give a consistent and clear picture of the problems that the migrants faced.

11.2.3 The Audit reports talk of the confusion that seemed to govern these affairs at the time. A delay of 1 to 6 years was observed in 53% of cases in respect of damaged houses by arson etc. from the date of F.I.R. to the sanction. Only 13% were sanctioned within one year. Disbursement took more than a year for 41% cases. Similarly, Camp accommodation was set up only for a small fraction; only 16-17% of the registered migrants as at present, stay in the camps. In the beginning tented accommodation was set up. As per the C.A.G's report, March 1991, 4226 tents were set up. These were later replaced by semi-permanent 4500 One Room Tenements over a period of time.

^{*} Reply to Rejya Sabha Unstarred Question No.2274 for reply on 7th August 2002 (Annexure-XI). See also Table No.81 for the latest registration figures for the migrants.

A statement, laid on the table of Rajya Sabha in reply to Starred Question No.59 on July 23, 2003.

The components of the relief measures that the Pundits in J&K are getting are as follows:

- Cash Relief @ of Rs. 800/- per person subject to a maximum of Rs. 3000 per month.
- Dry rations @ of 9 kgs of rice, and 2 kgs of atta per person per month; and one kg of sugar per family per month.
- One room tenement to those in the Camps. Those outside Camps make their own arrangements. In addition to the above cash and kind relief, following facilities are provided in the Camps:-
- Basic facilities like free water, electricity and sanitation for those living in Camps.
- 12 dispensaries in the Camps with 28 qualified doctors and 111 Para-medical staff.
- 3 Degree colleges, 8 Higher Secondary Schools and 2 High Schools and Community Halls.

Till 1997, the total of more than Rs.222 crores were spent in J&K on the relief on migrants..This amount is reimbursable from the Central Government on account of security related expenditure.

11.2.4 It is, therefore, time that the policy rethink is undertaken and due attention is paid to some of the glaring short comings in the relief effort is taken care of and the migrants are treated more humanely.

11.3 Return

- 11.3.1 The policy of the Government as stated in the Parliament from time to time highlights the resolve of the government to take the migrants back to their homes in the Valley. In November, 1997, it was stated that "the matter of safe return of migrants to their native places in the Valley is of top-most priority for the State Government. State Government constituted a sub-committee in 1997, headed by the Financial Commissioner (Planning and Development) to draw up an action plan which was submitted in July 1997. (Annexure IV a)
- 11.3.2 A sub-committee of the State Cabinet was duly appointed to go into this action plan as well as the whole gamut and make recommendations. Meanwhile, a social interaction programme was started where under a group of migrants visited their native districts to

interact with their old neighbors and other members of the majority community. In 1997 an act to protect the migrant properties was passed.

11.3.3 A scaled down version of an action plan was prepared by the then Divisional Commissioner of Kashmir in 1999. It was to be implemented in phases, and envisaged settling around 2000 families in identified clusters of migrant houses still intact in villages and mohallas in the Valley wherever security was already available. 15 clusters of 166 houses had been identified in Srinagar and Badgam districts for resettlement of 2122 families. For this, Rs.44 crores were made available also (Annexure – IV b). This plan came to nothing as the 50 families, registered with the Relief Commissioner, who were contacted did not agree to return. The migrant organizations rejected this package as they had done in case of the Kaul Report.

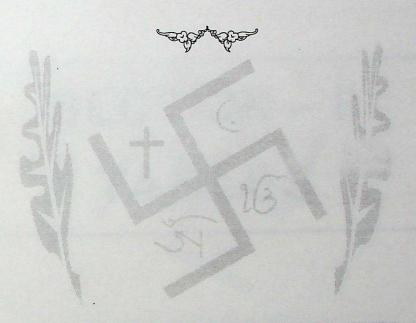
11.3.4 Again in August 2002, the Rajya Sabha was informed that "......the return....to the Valley with honour and dignity is one of the top-most priorities of the State Government." The last attempt aimed at resettling migrants in Kheer Bavani and Mattan in two model clusters, by the Mufti Administration was put paid to by the Nadimarg incident in 2003. Those Pundits who earlier had agreed to go back, refused to in the face of the fresh outrage. The Ministry of Finance, Government of India had provided Rs.10 crores for this purpose, which because of the incident were to be diverted towards construction of 500 new one-room tenements to replace 504 leaking one-room tenements for the migrants at Jammu.

11.3.5 The danger, however, will remain of some violent incident making such a scheme a non-starter. Any such move will have to be taken cautiously and after a great deal of thought, as one incident can reverse the whole process with disastrous consequences. Meanwhile permanent rehabilitation for those not willing to return will need to be planned for in the long run.

"One of the biggest problems confronting us today is the rehabilitation of the minorities, who have become political and economic migrants. To help in furthering the Government policies and programmes for the rehabilitation and development of minorities, I propose to set up a J&K Minorities Development Corporation, which will promote employment opportunities in various trades/activities, promote entrepreneurship by sponsoring self-employment programmes in different trades. It will arrange the supply of necessary inputs at reasonable prices for different trades and crafts to acquire and install suitable machinery and equipment for the purpose of hiring out. It will also monitor its own

sponsored schemes, as well as economic schemes implemented under minorities welfare programmes. As a whole, this Corporation will try to develop the socio-economic conditions of the minorities with the help of National Minorities Development Finance Corporation."

(Budget Speech of the Chief Minister Gh. Nabi Azad on 6/3/06 in the Legislative Assembly of J&K)



Gandhi Memorial College of Education Bantalab Jammu

1&K CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

SECTION - II TABLES

TAK CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

Gandhi Memorial College of Education Bantalab Jammu

Table No. 1

Localities Selected for the Field Survey

Camp and Non-Camp Areas in Jammu City and its adjacent areas.

| Localities in Camp Areas | Localities in Non-Camp Areas |
|--|--|
| Mishriwala | Bakshi Nagar-I |
| Jheri | Bakshi Nagar –II |
| Purkhoo-l | Bakshi Nagar-III |
| Purkhoo-II | Bhagwati Nagar |
| Purkhoo-III | Bari Brahmana |
| Nagrota-I | Channi Himmat |
| Nagrota-II | Digiana-l |
| Nagrota-III | Digiana-II |
| Muthi –l | Digiana-III |
| Muthi-II | DC Office –I |
| Kathua | DC Office –II |
| Battal Ballian (Udhampur) | DC Office –III |
| | DC Office –IV |
| | DC Office –V |
| | Exhibition Ground -I |
| | Exhibition Ground -II |
| | Ghomansa |
| | Janipora-I |
| | Janipora –II |
| | Janipora –III |
| DE THE STREET AND STREET | Kathua |
| | Muthi |
| | Mini Stadium |
| | Mira Saheb |
| | Nanak Nagar –I |
| | Nanak Nagar –II |
| | Nagrota |
| THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF | PCR -I |
| | PCR-II |
| | Sarwal- I |
| | Sarwal- II |
| In the second se | Sarwal- III |
| | Sarwal- V |
| | Satwari-I |
| | Satwari –II |
| | Sangrampora |
| | Trikuta Nagar |
| | Trikuta Nagar (Doda) |
| | Talab Tillo Camp |
| | Talab Tillo (A) |
| | Talab Tillo (A) |
| | |
| | Udhampur-II |
| | WPTC Shiv Nagar. |
| | Mishriwala Jheri Purkhoo-II Purkhoo-III Nagrota-II Nagrota-III Muthi –I Muthi-II Kathua Battal Ballian (Udhampur) |

Table No. 2 Sample Coverage for the Field Survey (Camp Localities)

| Name of Locality | Actual R Families survey) | egistere (based | d Migran on base l | t ine | Selected Migrant Families for Field Survey | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|----------------|--------|----------------|--|
| | Rui | ral | Urb | an | Rui | ral | Urban | | |
| | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief | |
| Mishriwala | 319 | 353 | 67 | 48 | 33 | 35 | 7 | 5 | |
| Jheri · | 306 | 170 | 76 | 28 | . 31 | 17 | 8 | 3 | |
| Purkhoo-l | 223 | 158 | 72 | 7 | 23 | 16 | 7 | 1 | |
| Purkhoo-II | 84 | 95 | 18 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 1 | |
| Purkhoo-III | 174 | 108 | 23 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 2 | 1 | |
| Nagrota-I | 210 | 144 | 61 | 20 | 22 | 14 | 6 | 2 | |
| Nagrota-II | 186 | 105 | 30 | 10 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 1 | |
| Nagrota-III | 46 | 33 | 23 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| Muthi-I | 194 | 136 | 73 | 22 | 20 | 14 | , 7 | 2 | |
| Muthi –II | 248 | 200 | 60 | 44 | 25 | . 21 | 6 | 4 | |
| Kathua | 50 | 20 | 24 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| Battal Ballian (Udhampur) | 188 | 212 | 18 | 7 | 19 | 21 | 2 | 1 | |
| ALL | 2228 | 1734 | 545 | 210 | 227 | 175 | 54 | 23 | |

Source: Field Survey data collected by the Research Team in 2002

Table No.3
Sample Coverage for the Field Survey (Non-Camp Localities)

| Name of Locality | Actual R Families survey) | legistere (based | d Migran on base | line | Selected Field Su | | t Familie | s for |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|
| | Rur | al | Urb | an | Rui | ral | Urb | an |
| | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief |
| Bakshi Nagar-I | 185 | 297 | 220 | 379 | 11 | 17 | 12 | 23 |
| Bakshi Nagar –II | 150 | 238 | 160 | 293 | 10 | 13 | . 8 | 16 |
| Bakshi Nagar-III | 118 | 87 | 197 | 180 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 10 |
| Bhagwati Nagar | 125 | 60 | 206 | 332 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 18 |
| Bari Brahmana | 69 | 57 | 26 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Channi Himmat | 275 | 251 | 81 | 83 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 5 |
| Digiana-l | 102 | 70 | 87 | 70 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| Digiana-II | 95 | 125 | 80 | 85 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 5 |
| Digiana-III | 241 | 86 | 39 | 39 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| DC Office -I | 49 | 43 | 61 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| DC Office –II | 34 | 3 | 27 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| DC Office –III | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | (|
| DC Office –IV | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | |
| DC Office -V | 0 | 0 | 0 | TINO | 0 | HOME | 0 | |
| Exhibition Ground –I | 282 | 125 | 187 | 268 | 3 16 | | 7 11 | 1 |
| Exhibition Ground -II | 145 | 205 | 158 | 26 | 5 9 | 1 | 1 8 | 3 1 |
| Ghomansa | 104 | 208 | 102 | 13 | 1 6 | 3 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Janipora-I | 217 | 437 | 295 | 5 48 | 9 1 | 1 2 | 6 1 | 7 2 |
| Janipora –II | 227 | 340 | 243 | 3 37 | 1 13 | 2 1 | 8 1 | 4 |
| Janipora –III | 205 | 318 | 3 186 | 35 | 0 1 | 0 1 | 6 1 | 2 |
| Kathua | 38 | 3 43 | 3 30 | 0 2 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 1 |

.....Contd....

....from pre-page

| Muthi | 337 | 375 | 127 | 161 | 18 | 20 | 7 | 9 |
|-----------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|----------|
| Mini Stadium | 99 | 202 | 207 | 308 | 5 | 11 | 11 | 16 |
| Mira Saheb | 250 | 178 | 88 | 134 | 13 | 10 | 4 | 8 |
| Nanak Nagar –l | 191 | 135 | 171 | 144 | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Nanak Nagar –II | 226 | 55 | 286 | 57 | 13 | 5 | 16 | 4 |
| | 86 | 85 | 21 | 29 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Nagrota | | | | | 8 | 7 | 17 | 17 |
| PCR -I | 158 | 116 | 321 | 287 | | | | Messel I |
| PCR-II | 125 | 99 | 234 | 231 | 6 | 5 | 12 | 11 |
| Sarwal- I | 143 | 234 | 187 | 480 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 25 |
| Sarwal- II | 101 | 116 | 109 | 223 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 12 |
| Sarwal- III | 114 | 155 | 179 | 382 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 20 |
| Sarwal- IV | 97 | 105 | 106 | 241 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 12 |
| Satwari-I | 157 | 72 | 119 | 138 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 7 |
| Satwari –II | 97 | 188 | 70 | 61 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 4 |
| Sangrampora | 101 | 158 | 52 | 75 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| Trikuta Nagar | 191 | 166 | 157 | 243 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 14 |
| Trikuta Nagar (Doda) | 79 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Talab Tillo Camp | 164 | 187 | 269 | 273 | 8 | 11 | 15 | 15 |
| Talab Tillo (A) | 229 | 232 | 174 | 296 | 14 | 11 | 9 | 15 |
| Talab Tillo (B) | 86 | 184 | 134 | 296 | 5 | 9 | 8 | 15 |
| Udhampur- I | 288 | 485 | 173 | 315 | 17 | 25 | 9 | 16 |
| Udhampur –II | 355 | 450 | 101 | 99 | 20 | 22 | 6 | 5 |
| WPTC Shiv Nagar. | 132 | 147 | 178 | 197 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 10 |
| ALL | 6483 | 7118 | 5848 | 8078 | 353 | 392 | 313 | 442 |

Source: Field Survey data collected by the Research Team in March 2002.

Table No 4

Actual and Selected Migrant Families in Camp and Non- Camp Localities

| Location | Actual Migrant Families | | | Surveyed Migrant Families | | | | Percent Surveyed to Actual | | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|----------------|
| | Rui | ral | Url | oan | Ru | ral | Url | ban | Ru | ıral | Url | oan |
| | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief | Relief | Non- Relief |
| Camp | 2228 | 1734 | 545 | 210 | 227 | 175 | 54 | 23 | 10.18 | 10.09 | 9.90 | 10.95 |
| Non- Camp | 6483 | 7118 | 5848 | 8078 | 353 | 392 | 313 | 442 | 5.44 | 5.50 | 5.35 | 5.47 |
| Both | 8711 | 8852 | 6393 | 8288 | 580 | 567 | 367 | 465 | 6.65 | 6.40 | 5.47 | 5.61 |

Source: Field Survey data collected by the Research team

Table No.5
Originating Place in Kashmir Valley of Selected Migrant Families

| District | Urb | an | Rur | al | All | |
|----------|-----|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | No. | % | No | % | No | % |
| Srinagar | 613 | 74 | 42 | 4 | 655 | 33 |
| Budgam | 39 | 5 | 88 | 8 | 127 | 6 |
| Anantnag | 89 | 10 | 527 | 46 | 616 | 31 |
| Pulwama | 5 | 1 | 177 | 15 | 182 | 9 |
| Baramula | 79 | 9 | 159 | 14 | 238 | 13 |
| Kupwara | 7 | 1 | 154 | 13 | 161 | 8 |
| All | 832 | 100 | 1147 | 100 | 1979 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey data collected by the Research team

Table No.6

Religious Composition of Selected Migrant Families for Sample Survey

Jammu Division

| Religion | Camp | /Non-Camp | Relief/ | Non-Relief | Rural/ Urban | | |
|----------|------|-----------|---------|------------|--------------|-------|--|
| | Camp | Non-Camp | Relief | Non-Relief | Rural | Urban | |
| Hindu | 470 | 1284 | 722 | 1032 | 780 | 974 | |
| Muslim | | 132 | 132 | | 23 | 109 | |
| Sikh | 9 | 84 | 93 | | 29 | 64 | |
| All | 479 | 1500 | 947 | 1032 | 832 | 1147 | |

Source: Field Survey data collected by the Research team

Table No. 7

Occupational Composition of Selected Migrant Families for Sample Survey

| Occupation | Camp/No | on-Camp | Relief/ N | on-Relief | Rural/ Urban | | |
|--|---------|--------------|-----------|----------------|--------------|-------|--|
| before Migration | Camp | Non- Camp | Relief | Non- Relief | Rural | Urban | |
| Agriculture | 259 | 342 | 315 | 286 | 49 | 552 | |
| Govt. Service | 94 | 675 | 65 | 704 | 446 | 322 | |
| Business/ Self Employment/ Private Service | 126 | 483 | 565 | 41 | 337 | . 273 | |
| ALL | 479 | 1500 | 945 | 1031 | 832 | 1147 | |

Source: Field Survey data collected by the Research team

Table No. 8

Schedule of Field Visits and Survey conducted by the Research Staff Camp

| S. No. | Date/Month | Name of the team leader | Camp | Remarks |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| 1 | November, 2002 | Pushkar Nath Bhat | Nagrota | |
| 2 | November, 2002 | Dinesh Koul | Nagrota | |
| 3 | November, 2002 | B.N. Tickoo | Muthi | |
| 4 | December, 2002 | Satish Koul | Nagrota | |
| 5 | December, 2002 | · Ashok Kumar | Muthi | |
| 6 | December, 2002 | Bhushan Lal Bhat | Purkhoo | |
| 7 | January, 2003 | Bansi Lal Marhata | Nagrota | |
| 8 | January, 2003 | Santosh Kumar | Nagrota | |
| 9 | January, 2003 | Virender Raina | Purkhoo, Mishriwala, Batal Ballian | |
| 10 | April, 2003 | Desh Raj | Kathua | |

Non-Camp

| S. No. | Date/Month | Name of the team leader | Non Camp/ Zone | Remarks |
|-----------|------------------------|-------------------------|---|---------|
| 1 | March to June 2003 | Nitin Dhar | Bantalab, Bohri, Bakshi Nagar, Channi Himmat, Sarwal, Nanak Nagar, Digiana, Bari Brahmana | |
| 2 | March to June 2003 | Chander Mohan Nathu | Bhori, Talab Tillo, Bakshi Nagar, Channi Himmat, Sarwal, Digiana, Bari Brahmana | |
| 3 | March to April 2003 | Bahadur Krishen | Anand Nagar Bohri | |
| 4 | March to June 2003 | Suresh Saraf | Roop Nagar, Janipora, New plot, Shiv Nagar, Bantalab, Durga Nagar, Subash Nagar, Rehari | |
| 5 | April to June 2003 | Mohan Lal Tufachi | Durga Nagar, Talab Tillo, Digiana, Nanak Nagar, Gandhi Nagar, Satwari, Bakshi Nagar, Trikuta Nagar | |
| 6 | March to May 2003 | Shiv Narian Raina | Tomal Bohri, Goh Manasan | |
| 7 | April to May 2003 | Bhushan Lal Bhat | Bhagwati Nagar, Miran Sahib, | |
| 8 | April to May 2003 | Puran Kumar Bagati | Barnai, Sangrampora Anand Nagar, Bhagwati Nagar, | |
| 9 | May 2003 | Sanjay Raina | Talab Tillo | |
| 11 | April 2003 | Desh Raj | Roop Nagar, Muthi Kathua | |
| 12 | March 2003 | Virender Raina | Udhampur | |

Table No. 9

Kashmiri Pundits Killed during 1989 and October 1990

| S.N. | Name of the District | Pre 1989 | 198 | 9 | 1990 | | | |
|------|----------------------|----------|--------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|--|
| | | | July to Sept | Oct to Dec | Jan to April | May to Aug | Sept to Oct | |
| 1 | Anantnag | | | 2 | 8 | 45 | 7 | |
| 2 | Bandipora | | | | 2 | 4 | | |
| 3 | Behama | | | | 1 | 3 | | |
| 4 | Baramulla | | | | | 15 | | |
| 5 | Budgam | | n a fi | | 1 | 14 | | |
| 6 | Dambi Dola | | | 209 | | 1 | | |
| 7 | Dangi Wachi | | | 101 | | 1 | | |
| 8 | Ganderbal | | | | | | 2 | |
| 9 | Handwara | | | | | 4 | | |
| 10 | Jammu | | | | | 5 | | |
| 11 | Kawoosa | | | | | 1 | | |
| 12 | Khaller | | | | | 1 | | |
| 13 | Kishtwar | | | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | Kupwara | KK CI | OTRE RO | E MIN | 3 | 9 11 3 | | |
| 15 | Kathua | | | | 1 | | | |
| 16 | Nawhatta | | | | | 1 | | |
| 17 | Pulwama | | | | 5 | 12 | 2 | |
| 18 | Sopore | | | | 2 | 5 | | |
| 19 | Srinagar | 3 | 1 | 2 | 40 | 106 | 9 | |
| | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 63 | 228 | 20 | |

Table No. 10
Occupation of Killed Kashmiri Pundits by Terrorist Acts 1989-1990

| S.No. | Particular | Pre 1989 | 1989 | 1990 (Jan – October) |
|-------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Advocate | | 2 | 7 |
| 2 | Business | | | 21 |
| 3 | Driver | | | 4 |
| 4 | Central Govt. Employer | | 1 | 18 |
| 5 | Hakim | | | 1 |
| 6 | Handicraft worker | | | 6 |
| 7 | Housewife | | 1 | 5 |
| 8 | Judge | | 1 | |
| 9 | Merchant | | | 19 |
| 10 | Police | | | 3 |
| 11 | Service J &K Govt. | | | 105 |
| 12 | Private Service | | 1/2. % | 36 |
| 12 | Teacher | 1 | | 9 |
| 13 | Telecom | | | 4 |
| 14 | Shopkeeper | 1 | | 17 |
| 15 | Religious Head Pujari | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 16 | Students CENTRE | FOR MI | IORITY | TUDIES 5 |
| 17 | Poet | | | 7 |
| 16 | Others | 1 | | 37 |
| | ALL | 3 | 5 | 311 |

Source: Raw data collected from the petition of Panun Kashmir Movement, submitted to National Human Rights Commission of India- 2002

Table No.11
Militancy Related Events - Kashmiri Pundits 1986- April 1997

| Particulars | Numbers |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Militancy Related Killings | 765 |
| Killings by Militants | 430 |
| Killing by Bomb Blasts | 5 |
| Unidentified dead bodies recovered | 88 |
| Deaths due to critical Injuries | 60 |
| Rape Victims killed | 22 |
| Kidnapped Victims Killed | 124 |
| Brutal Killings | 10 |
| Deaths due to Strangulation | 8 |
| Deaths due to Hanging | 18 |
| Rape Victims | 18 |
| Critically Wounded Cases | 108 |
| Wounded Victims | 30 |
| Kidnappings KK CENTRE FOR MINORES | UD183 66 |
| Kidnapped Victims escaped | 10 |
| Missing Persons | 56 |

Source: B.N. Nissar, KashyapVani- Jammu

Table No.12 Select List of Unidentified bodies of Kashmiri Pundits.

| Details Two Women, three men (Molested Blood drained, no mark of bullet only cut marks on arm veins) Jhelum no mark of bullet only cut marks on arm veins) Mean (Face burnt, bullet riddled, Nizam-e-Mustafa engraved on the thigh). Khanyar, Chhanpon (Molested Blood draind, defaced by torture) Chhanpon (Chhanpon (Molested Blood draind, defaced by torture) Chhanpon (Chhanpon (Molested Blood (Molested Bl | where body found | |
|--|--|--------------------|
| Invo Women, three men (Molested Blood drained, Intrinsic New Section) One Man (Face burnt, bullet riddled, Nizam-e-Mustafa engraved on the thigh). One Man (Face burnt, bullet riddled, Nizam-e-Mustafa engraved on the thigh). Chhanpor (Chhanpor Men & one woman (Bullet riddled JKLF poster hanging from necks) Recovere Bjibehara Recovere Man & woman (Bullet Riddled JKLF poster hanging from neck) Man & Woman (Bullet Riddled) One man (bullet-riddled body) Two old men and an old woman (Strangulated to death) One woman (gang raped, Azadi painted on forehead) One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) Three men (Blood drained mutilated bodies) Two boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Three men (Blood drained mutilated bodies) Three men § one woman (Recovered from Dal lake) One woman(bullet riddled) One old man (strangled "Leave Govt. Schools & Join Islamic Schools" chit in his yooket) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Strangled, JKLF engraved on left arm) Man & a Woman (lail on road side, Nailed at the Tilak mark) One young man (repes gouged out, bullet riddled body) Rainaw One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One boy & one girl (blood drained, Nizam-e-Mustafa engraved on forehead) Five male bodies (hands tied) Prive decomposed bodies (Torture marks) Three wone (Strangulated, Threatening letters on their bodies from Hizub-ul-Mujahideen) One man (half burnt) One man (stabed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One man (Stabed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One man (Stabed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One man (Stabed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One man (Stabed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One man (Stabed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One man (Stabed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One man (Stabed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One man (Stabed to death & a threatening letter from JK | near Sopore | 27.1.90 |
| One Man (Face burnt, bullet riddled, Nizam-e-Mustafa engraved on the thigh). Four young men (Blood draind, defaced by torture) Two Men & one woman (Bullet riddled JKLF poster hanging from necks) Recovere gipbehara Recovere gipbehara Recovere gipbehara Willage A. Woman (Molested and hanged) Sirve young men (eyes gouged, bones broken JKLF-AZADI engraved on Face) Willage A. Woman (Bullet Riddled) One man (hanging from free JKLF poster hanging from neck) One man (bullet-riddled body) Two old men and an old woman (Strangulated to death) One woman (gang raped, Azadi painted on forehead) One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) Three men (Blood drained mutilated bodies) Two boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Two boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Three men & one woman (Recovered from Dal take) One woman(bullet riddled) One oldman (strangled "Leave Govt. Schools & Join Islamic Schools" chit in his pocket) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One young woman (Bullet-riddled) One young woman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Strangled, JKLF engraved on left arm) Man & a Woman (laid on road side, Nailed at the Tilak mark) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One woman (Strangled, Treatening letter from JKLF in pocket) Two men (Strangulated, Threatening letters on their bodies from Hizub-ul-Mujahideen) One man (hanged) One man (bullet riddled body) One man (hanged) One man (bullet riddled body) Five decomposed bodies (Torture marks) Three young men (Hanging in an orchard. JKLF Poster around the neck) Kugam Two men (Strangulated, Threatening letters on their bodies from Hizub-ul-Mujahideen) One man (bullet riddled body) One man (fore man (fore body) One man (fore bodies (drowned) One man (fore bodies (drowned) One man (fore bodies (drowned) One girl (Moles | The second second | |
| Four young men (Blood draind, defaced by forture) Two Men & one woman (Bullet riddled JKLF poster hanging from necks) Recovere gipbehara Recovered gipbehara Recovered gipbehara Recovered gipbehara Recovered gipbehara Recovered gipbehara Willage A. Willage A. Willage A. Woman (Bullet Riddled) One man (bullet-riddled body) Two old men and an old woman (Strangulated to death) One woman (gang raped, Azadi painted on forehead) One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) Soura In One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) Three men (Blood drained mutilated bodies) Two boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Three men & one woman (Recovered from Dal lake) One woman(bullet riddled) One man (bullet-riddled) One old man (strangled "Leave Govt. Schools & Join Islamic Schools" chit in his pocket) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Strangled, JKLF engraved on left arm) Man & a Woman (leid on road side, Nailed at the Tilak mark) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) Two en (Strangulated, Threatening letters on their bodies from Hizub-ul-Mujahideen) One man (Isanging in an orchard. JKLF Poster around the neck) Two en (Strangulated, Threatening letters on their bodies from Hizub-ul-Mujahideen) One man (Cada body) One man (Cada body) Five male bodies (drowned) Pulwan One man (bullet riddled body) One man (bullet riddled body) One man (Stabbed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) Five male bodies (drowned) One man (Gead body) Cone man (Gead body) Five male & one female (decomposed bodies) Pulwan One girl (Molested & stabbed) | r, Srinagar | 30.1.90 |
| Five young men (eyes gouged, bones broken JKLF-AZADI engraved on Face) Five young men (eyes gouged, bones broken JKLF-AZADI engraved on Face) Five young men (eyes gouged, bones broken JKLF-AZADI engraved on Face) Wan & Woman (Bullet Riddled) One man (hanging from tree JKLF poster hanging from neck) One man (bullet-riddled body) Two old men and an old woman (Strangulated to death) One woman (gang raped, Azadi painted on forehead) One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) One boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Three men (Blood drained mutilated bodies) Three men (Blood drained mutilated bodies) Duru, Ar Three men & one woman (Recovered from Dal lake) One woman(bullet riddled) One man (bullet riddled) One old man (strangled "Leave Govt. Schools & Join Islamic Schools" chit in his pocket) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One young woman (Bullet-riddled) One young woman (Bullet-riddled) Two girls (Tortured to death) One oldman (Strangled, JKLF engraved on left am) Man & a Woman (Iaid on road side, Nailed at the Tilak mark) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One man (half burnt) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One boy & one girl (blood drained, Nizam-e-Mustafa engraved on forehead) Five male bodies (hands tied) Five decomposed bodies (Torture marks) Two men (Strangulated, Threatening letters on their bodies from Hizub-ul-Mujahideen) One man (hanged) One man (hanged) One man (bullet riddled body) One man (stabbed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) Srinagi One man (dead body) One man (fead body) Five male bodies (drowned) Five male bodies (drowned) Recover | ora, Srinagar | 5.2.90 |
| One girl (Molested and hanged) Bijbehara Willage A: Man & Woman (Bullet Riddled) One man (hanging from tree JKLF poster hanging from neck) One man (bullet-riddled body) Two old men and an old woman (Strangulated to death) One woman (gang raped, Azadi painted on forehead) One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) Srinagar Three men (Blood drained mutilated bodies) Two boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Three men & one woman (Recovered from Dal lake) One woman(bullet riddled) One man (bullet riddled) One old man (strangled "Leave Govt. Schools & Join Islamic Schools" chit in his pocket) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Strangled, JKLF engraved on left am) Man & a Woman (laid on road side, Nailed at the Tilak mark) One young man (eyes gouged out, bullet ridded body) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One one man (half burt) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One one man (half burt) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One how woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One how & one girl (blood drained, Nizam-e-Mustafa engraved on forehead) Five male bodies (hands tied) Five male bodies (Torture marks) Two men (Strangulated, Threatening letters on their bodies from Hizub-ul-Mujiahideen) One man (bullet riddled body) One man (ballet riddled body) One man (stabbed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) Srinaging One man (bullet riddled body) One man (balled body) One man (ballet bodies (drowned) Five male bodies (drowned) Recove Jhelun One girl (Molested & stabbed) | Bus Stand, Srinagar | 15.2.90 |
| Five young men (eyes gouge, bones broken stat 19-25-85). Man & Woman (Bullet Riddled) One man (hanging from tree JKLF poster hanging from neck) One man (bullet-riddled body) Two old men and an old woman (Strangulated to death) One woman (gang raped, Azadi painted on forehead) One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) One boy (Bullet riddled bodies) Two boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Two boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Three men (Blood drained mutilated bodies) Three men & one woman (Recovered from Dal lake) One woman(bullet riddled) One man (bullet riddled) One old man (strangled "Leave Govt. Schools & Join Islamic Schools" chit in his pocket) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Strangled, JKLF engraved on left arm) Man & a Woman (laid on road side, Nailed at the Tilak mark) One young man (eyes gouged out, bullet riddled body) One man (half bumt) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One boy & one girl (blood drained, Nizam-e-Mustafa engraved on forehead) Five male bodies (Indus tied) Five male bodies (Indus tied) Two men (Strangulated, Threatening letters on their bodies from Hizub-ul-Mujahideen) One man (hanged) One man (stabbed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One man (bullet riddled body) One man (stabbed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One young man (dead body) Five male bodies (drowned) Five male bodies (drowned) Five male bodies (drowned) Pulwan One man (bullet riddled body) Five male bodies (drowned) Five male bodies (drowned) Recovery of the male (decomposed bodies) Five male bodies (drowned) | red from Jhelum near ra | 17.2.90 |
| Five young men (eyes gouge, bones broken stat 19-25-85). Man & Woman (Bullet Riddled) One man (hanging from tree JKLF poster hanging from neck) One man (bullet-riddled body) Two old men and an old woman (Strangulated to death) One woman (gang raped, Azadi painted on forehead) One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) One boy (Bullet riddled bodies) Two boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Two boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Three men (Blood drained mutilated bodies) Three men & one woman (Recovered from Dal lake) One woman(bullet riddled) One man (bullet riddled) One old man (strangled "Leave Govt. Schools & Join Islamic Schools" chit in his pocket) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One oldman (Strangled, JKLF engraved on left arm) Man & a Woman (laid on road side, Nailed at the Tilak mark) One young man (eyes gouged out, bullet riddled body) One man (half bumt) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One boy & one girl (blood drained, Nizam-e-Mustafa engraved on forehead) Five male bodies (Indus tied) Five male bodies (Indus tied) Two men (Strangulated, Threatening letters on their bodies from Hizub-ul-Mujahideen) One man (hanged) One man (stabbed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One man (bullet riddled body) One man (stabbed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One young man (dead body) Five male bodies (drowned) Five male bodies (drowned) Five male bodies (drowned) Pulwan One man (bullet riddled body) Five male bodies (drowned) Five male bodies (drowned) Recovery of the male (decomposed bodies) Five male bodies (drowned) | Ashmukam, Anantnag Dist. | 14.3.90 |
| Man & Woman (Bullet-Riddled) One man (hanging from tree JKLF poster hanging from neck) One man (bullet-riddled body) Two old men and an old woman (Strangulated to death) One woman (gang raped, Azadi painted on forehead) One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) One boy (Cut to pieces "Pandits leave or face death - JKLF" written on the trunk) One boy (Bullet riddled bodies) Two boys (Bullet riddled bodies) Three men (Blood drained mutilated bodies) Duru, Ar Three men & one woman (Recovered from Dal lake) One woman(bullet riddled) One woman(bullet riddled) One old man (strangled "Leave Govt. Schools & Join Islamic Schools" chit in his pocket) One oldman (Bullet-riddled) One young woman (Bullet-riddled) One young woman (Bullet-riddled) Two girls (Tortured to death) One oldman (Strangled, JKLF engraved on left arm) Man & a Woman (laid on road side, Nailed at the Tilak mark) One young man (eyes gouged out, bullet ridded body) One man (half bumt) One woman (Raped, cut to pieces) One boy & one girl (blood drained, Nizam-e-Mustafa engraved on forehead) Five male bodies (hands tied) Five male bodies (fordure marks) Three young men (Hanging in an orchard. JKLF Poster around the neck) Kulgam Two men (Strangulated, Threatening letters on their bodies from Hizub-ul-Mujahideen) One man (hanged) One man (hanged) One man (stabbed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One young man (dead body) Five male bodies (drowned) Five male & one female (decomposed bodies) Five male bodies (drowned) Pulwan One young man (dead body) Five male bodies (drowned) Recove the province of the pocket of the province of the pocket of the po | illa (Behind Degree College) | 26.3.90 |
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| One man (bullet riddled body) One man (Stabbed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One young man (dead body) One man (dead body) Five male bodies (drowned) One male & one female (decomposed bodies) One girl (Molested & stabbed) | ama | 10.7.90 |
| One man (Stabbed to death & a threatening letter from JKLF in pocket) One young man (dead body) One man (dead body) Five male bodies (drowned) One male & one female (decomposed bodies) One girl (Molested & stabbed) | | 11.7.90 |
| One young man (dead body) Name of the second of the secon | | 11.7.90 |
| One man (dead body) Five male bodies (drowned) One male & one female (decomposed bodies) One girl (Molested & stabbed) Recov Jhelun Description | | 29.7.90 |
| One male & one female (decomposed bodies) One girl (Molested & stabbed) | | 29.7.90 |
| One male & one female (decomposed bodies) Description: One girl (Molested & stabbed) Behing | vered near Baramulla from | 15.8.90 |
| One gill (Molested & Stabbed) | nd Soura Institute, Srinagar | 27.8.90 |
| Delon | | 7.9.90 |
| Three male bodies (Stones tied to hands & the river at Sumbal drowned) Recov | overed from Srinagar | 17.9.90 |
| Gonor Gonor | eral Bus stand Batmallu, Srinagar | |
| | way near Chowgal, Kupwara | 22.9.90 |
| their house) Alikad | adal, Srinagar | 30.9.90 2.10.90 |
| One boy (Veins cut on arms & ankles and left to die) Sanat | at Nagar, Srinagar | 10.10.9 |

Source: Kashmir News Network

Table No.12A List of persons killed by militants w.e.f. 1.6.90 till 15.7.90

(Source: Government of J&K)

| S.No. | Place of incident | Date | Name of the person |
|------------|----------------------|-----------|---|
| 1. | Near P/S Khanyar | 1.6.90 | R.K.Singh of CRPF(a Jawan) |
| 2. | Gangoora Tengmarg | 1/2.6.90 | Gh Has san Shah s/o Gh Qadir r/o Gangoora, Tangmarg. |
| 3. | Safakadal | 2.6.90 | Romesh Kumar Raina s/o Narinder Nath r/o Kralyar, Sgr. |
| 4. | Hardpora, Achabal | -do- | Gh Mohi-ud-Din Mala s/o Gh Mohd r/o Hardpora,Ang. |
| 5. | Bagh-Mehtab | 3.6.90 | Shiban Lal Raina Police Inspr. |
| 6. | Khonani Nallah Kup | -do- | Un-identified person |
| 7. | Idgah, Sgr. | 2.6.90 | Showkat Ahmed Bhat s/o Ab.Aziz r/oTengpora, Idgah. |
| 8. | Waskoora Handwara | 3.6.90 | Dilawar Shah r/o Waskoora |
| 9. | Aramwari Chatabal | 4.6. 90 | Gulshan Watali s/o Gh Nabi r/o Arampora. |
| 40 | Naidyar Rainawari | -do- | Un-identified person |
| 10. | Miskeen Bag, Sgr. | -do- | Marooqa-@ Godi d/o Hassan Sofi r/o Kralyar Rainawari. |
| | Umar Colony Lalbazar | -do- | Ab.Rehman Najar r/o Soura. |
| 12. | Batpara Hazratbal | 7.6.90 | Un-identified person |
| 13. | Bijbehara Ang. | -do- | Gh Hassan Shah r/o Bijbehara. |
| 14. 15. | Brakpora, Ang. | -do- | Radha Krishan Patwari s/o Sarwanand r/o Hardtooru Ang. |
| 16. | Mandirbagh sgr. | 9.6.90 | Raju Sharma @ Riyaz s/o Om Ditta r/o Rehari Colony JMU |
| 17. | Parrpora Gulgan | -do- | Noor Din Khan s/o Sher Khan r/o Awoora Kup. |
| 18. | Pumbay Kulgam | 9.6.90 | Ahmed Ullah s/o Gh Mohi Din r/o Pumbay Kullgam |
| | - Danahunahi | 9/10.6.90 | Un-identified person Bala. |
| 19. | Butsoomi Dangiwachi | 10.6.90 | Nazir Ahmed s/o Ab.Gafar r/o |
| 20. | Batmulla Sheeri Bala | | Batmulla Sheeri. |
| 21. | Jehlum Habakadal | -do- | One Hindi + One Unidentified |

| 22. | Jamalpora Budgam | -do- | Kanaya Lal s/o Shivdhar Joo r/o Sha!kbte Budgam. |
|-----|----------------------|---------|--|
| 23. | Khayam Chowk | 11.6.90 | One CRPF Jawan. |
| 24. | Mirpora Beerwah | -do- | Nissar Ahmed Baha r/o Archanderhan Beerwah. |
| 25. | Telbal Bridge | 12.6.90 | Ct. Ishwar Dass of JKAP Ct. Titar Singh of JKAP |
| 26. | Sultan Daki Uri | 7.6.90 | Un-identified person |
| 27. | Gushi Kup | 12.6.90 | Gh Ahmed Dar r/o Braripora. Un-identified person. |
| 28. | Kadipora, Ang. | 13.6.90 | One BSF Jawan Bachan Lal |
| 29. | Damula crossing Ang. | -do- | Daya Ram r/o Chitergam Shopian |
| 30. | Sheshyar Sgr. | -do- | Avtar Krishan, Safaya s/o Prithvi Nath r/o Chinkral Mohalla, Sgr. |
| 31. | Gushi Kupwara | 14.6,90 | Gh.Mohd.Ahanger S/o Gh.Ahmed r/o Maduban Kupwara |
| 32. | Chatabal Veer Sgr. | 15.6.90 | Gh Ahmed Dar r/o Behrampora. Mohd. Shafi Gujri s/o Gh. Hassan r/ Baba Debb Sgr. |
| 33. | Safakadal,Sgr. | 15.6.90 | |
| 34. | Hardsoorish Budgam | 16.6.90 | Altaf Ahmed Bandy r/o Zonimar. Ali Mohd Khanday s/o Gh Qadir r/o Nassarullahpora Beerwah. |
| 35. | Qamarwari Chatabal | 16.6.90 | Jan Mohd Mata s/o Ab.Rashid r/o Qamarwari Sgr. |
| 36. | Makhama Btrlgam | -do- | |
| 37. | Batpora Shopian | -do- | Gh Mohd Parrey s/o Drunglassipora Rajinder Kumar Tikoo s/o Piraya Lal r/o Batpora. |
| 38. | Bana-mohalla Sgr. | 17.6.90 | 1. J.L.Ganjoo r/o Bonamohalla |
| | | | Smt. Durga Ganjoo r/o -do- Badri Nath Ganjoo r/o -do- |
| 39. | Naibasti Ang. | 18.6.90 | 4. Prana Ganjoo r/o -do- Sonaullah Sofi s/o Gh Qadir r/o |
| 40. | Nishat, Sgr. | -do- | Naibasti, Ang. Ab.Rashid Dar s/o Mohd Ismail r/o |
| 41. | Trehgam Kup. | -do- | Dalgate. Girja Kumari w/o Kanaya Lal r/o |
| 42. | Dal-Lake Side Sgr. | 19.6.90 | Arigam Bandipora. Two CRPF Jawans |
| | | 160 | |

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| 43. | Arndakadal, Sgr. | -do- | Mohd. Amin Cheentgar r/o Malarata. |
|-----|----------------------|--------------|--|
| 44. | Nathubridge Shopian | 21.6.90 | Jahangir Ganai r/o Ab.Gani r/o Tengigarn, Kulgam. |
| 45. | SheshYar Habakadal | 22.6.90 | Balji Tikoo s/o Vishva Nath r/o SheshYar |
| 46. | Shedhama Ang. | 23.6.90 | Mohd Ayoob s/o Mohd Latief r/o Budshah Chowk, Sgr. |
| 47. | Khankahi Sokta | -do- | P.N. Tikoo s/o Ram Chand r/o Khankahi Sokhta. |
| 48. | Dardpora, Budgam | -do- | Makhan Lal Raina, Med.Asstt. r/o Habakadal, Sgr. |
| 49. | Dr.Ali Jan Road | 24.6.90 | Soom Nath Koul s/o Lassa Koul r/o Butbooni |
| | | | Chaman Lal s/o Sham Lal r/o Butbooni. |
| 50. | Warpora, Sopore | 25.6.90 | 1. Gani Shah r/o Vilgam |
| | | | 2. Ashan Shah r/o -do- |
| | | | 3. Sana Bhat r/o -do- |
| | | | 4. Gh Rasool Shah r/o Handwara. |
| 51. | -do- | -do- | Un-identified person |
| 52. | Banglabagh, Balae | -do- | One Security Personnel. |
| 53. | Bagh Sunder Sgr. | 25.6.90 | Ashok Kumar s/o Shamboo Nat r/o Baghi Sunder |
| | | | 2. Ashwani Kumar s/o -do- r/o -do- |
| 54. | Tulsi Bagi, Sgr. | 26.6.90 | J.N. Raina .Jt.Dir.Sericulture Sgr. |
| 55. | Behama Ganderbal | -do- | Satish Kumar Raina s/o Naranjan Nath r/o Gupta Ganga Sgr. Nishat. |
| 56. | Mehraj Bazar; Sgr. | -do- | Ali Mohd Hajam s/o Jalal Din r/o Nowgam. |
| 57. | Kralyar Sgr. | 25.6090 | Badri Nath Watloo s/o Kant Joo r/o Kralyar, Sgr. |
| 58. | Chak Hajam | 26.6.90 | Brij Nath Koul s/o Anand Koul r Hanan Shopian. |
| | | | 2. Sumitra w/o SNO. 1 r/o -do- |
| 59. | Arwani Fresal. | -do- | 1. Usman Ali (CRPF Jawan) |
| | 10-10-21-01-2-10-2-0 | | 2. Brij Lal Raina r/o Danamohalla Ar |
| 20 | Managhal Cafanara | -do- | Gh Rasool Kuchay CPIM Activist |
| 60. | Manasbal Safapora | - u0- | Cit Mascol Machiney Of Introduction |

| 62. Da | arsoo Pul | 28/29.6.90 | Roopa Wati w/o Dwarika Nath Rtd. HC |
|--------|-----------------------|------------|--|
| | Tendosmic Committee | | 2. Babli Daughter in-law of S.NO.1 r/o Darsoo Anantnag. |
| | | 29.6.90 | Un-identified girl. |
| | Miskeen Bagh | -do- | Ab.Aziz Khan, Addl.DC, Sgr. r/o |
| 64. | Shaheedgunj Sgr | -40- | Shaheedgunj, Sgr. |
| 65. | Alikadal, Sgr. | 29.6.90 | Vivak Labroo s/o Mohan Lal r/o Malchinar Alikadal. |
| 66. | Khankani Sikhta | 30.6090 | Neel Kanth (Rtd. Professor)r/o Khankahi Kokhta. |
| 67. | Baramulla | -do- | Tasaduq Hus sain r/o Salamabad Uri. |
| 68. | Dabtal, Sgr. | -do- | Rajinder Nath Dhar r/o Dabtal, Sgr. |
| 69. | Shaheedgunj, Sgr. | -do- | Un-identified person. |
| 70. | Chak Kawoosa | 1.7.90 | Some jawans of security forces. Beerwah. |
| 71. | Budgeer Sgr. | -do- | Teja Dhar w/o Roop Krishan r/o Budgeer Sgr. |
| 72. | Zandshah Masjid | 1/2.7.90 | Ab.Razak Ganai s/o Ab.Rehman r/o Bagh Sunder. |
| 73. | Batkoot Pahalgam | 3.7.90 | One un-identified person. |
| 74. | Handi Trehgam | -do- | Gh Rasool Dar s/o Sadiq Dar r/o Awoora. |
| 75. | Kiran Payeen Kul | 4.7.90 | Noor-ul-Haq-Khan s/o Haji Farooq Khan r/o Kiran Payeen Kup. |
| 76. | Darbag Harwan | 5.7.90 | Jawahir Lal Bhat s/o Wasodev Bhat r/o Dhar Bagh, Harwan. |
| 77. | Rawalpora Colony | -do- | Dina Nath Majoo s/o Tota Ram r/o Rawalpora Colony. |
| 78. | Dadikadal, Sgr. | 7.7.90 | Hamida Bano w/o Gh Qadir Home Guard official r/o Ganderbal. |
| 79. | GPO Anantnag | 8.7.90 | One CRPF jawan Darshan Singh. |
| 80. | Islamia College, Sgr. | -do- | Bashir Ahmed Khan s/o Gh Ahmed r/o Wantapora. |
| 81. | Watergam Magam | -do- | One BSF Jawan. |
| 82. | Bana-nulla Kup. | 7.7.90 | One un-identified person. |
| 83. | | 8.7.90 | Two BSF Jawans. |
| 84. | Kangan Ganderbal | 7/8.7.90 | Gopi Krishan r/o Kangan. |

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| 85. | Pattan Bala | 4.7.90 | Moulvi Nasir Ahmed s/o Ab.Rashid r/o Turkapora. |
|------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| 86. | Wusan Tangmarg | 9/10.7.90 | Shiban Lal, A police Const.r/o |
| | | | Bungam Kunzar. |
| 87 | Karfali Mohalla | -do- | Rafiq Ahmed Rather s/o Gh Mohd I.B. employee r/o Karfali mohalla. |
| 88. | Mehjoor Nagar | -do- | Inder Krishan Aima s/o Sarwanand r/o Mehjoor Nagar. |
| 89. | Hari Kup. | -do- | Habib ullah Khan s/o Alam Khan |
| 09. | Harring. | | Saifullah Khan s/o Habibullah Khan , r/o Malyal Kupwara. |
| 90. | Gulab Bagh, Sgr | 11.7.90 | Mohd Hanif Darzi s/o Gh. Mohd r/o Hazratbal. |
| 91. | Batmaloo, Sgr. | -do- | A civilian(believed to be non-muslim) |
| 92. | Tral, Pulwama | 9.7.90 | Belal Ahmad Ahanger s/o Mohd Khalil r/o Naibasti Tral. |
| 93. | Khudpora Chandoora | 12.7.90 | Mohd.Ramzan Dar s/o Shiban r/o Forest Bala. Tehsil Uri. |
| 94. | Trehgam Kup. | -do- | Mohd Ibrahim Baba s/o Sanaullah r/o Trehgam. |
| 95. | Amirabad Tral | 12.7.90 | Raghunath Singh s/o Sant Singh Rtc. Captain Gulshanpora, Tral |
| 96. | Rainawari Sgr. | 15.7.90 | One CRPF Jawan.(Mohd Saleem, Driver) |
| 97. | Tankipora, Kup. | 14.7.90 | Ab.Rashid Mir s/o Mohd Farooq r/o Malyal Kupwara |
| 00 | Takipora Lolab | 15.7.90 | Un-identified person. |
| 98. | | -do- | Gh Qadir Ganai s/o Ab. Aziz r/o Warsan. |
| 99. | Warsan, Kup. | -do- | 1. Radha Krishan Koul |
| 100. | Ashmuji Kulgam | u | Shiban Lal Koul s/o S.NO.1 r/o Ashmuji. |
| 101. | Charan Beerwah | -do- | SG Cost. Gh Mohi-ud-Din P/S Panthachowk r/o Khanpora Beerwah |
| 102. | Nala Sumar Kul. | -do- | Mohd Amin s/o Mohdo Anwar r/o Bichroo. |
| | | | |

List of persons killed due to cross firing w.e.f. 1.6.90 till date i.e. 15.7.1990 (Source: Government of J&K)

| C No. | Place of Incident | Date | Name of the person |
|-------|-------------------------|------------|---|
| S.No. | | 4/5.6.90 | One BSF Jawan died on 14.6090. |
| 1. | Cement Bridge Bala. | 6.6.90 | Gh Mohd s/o Mohd Shahan |
| 2. | Shaheedgunj Sgr. | 6.6.90 | r/o Tankipora |
| 3. | Noor Bagh Sgr. | 7.6.90 | Neelufar d/o Gh Mohd Malla r/o Noorbagh |
| 4. | Darishkadal, Sgr. | 8.6.90 | Nazir Ahmed Dar s/o Gh Ahmed r/o Darishkadal. |
| 5. | Sakidafar, Sgr. | 10.6.90 | Yasmeena d/o Haji Ab.Razak Dar. r/o Sakidafar |
| 6. | Baghat-e-Barzulla | 18.6.90 | Mohd Abdullah Bangroo @ Khalid- ul-Islam (a militant) r/o Solina, Sgr. |
| 7. | Nawakadal/Sakidafar | 20.6.90 | 1 Gh Nabi Dar s/o Gh Mohi-ud-Din r/o Bagh- Sunder Chattabal. |
| | | | Syed Nisar Ahrred Shah s/o Syed Ali Shah r/o Khankahi Sokta. |
| | | | 3. Fayaz Ahmed Rather s/o Mohd |
| | | 10 M 3/ | Sultan r/o Nunar Ganderbal. |
| | | | Gh Ahmed Baisati s/o Gh Mohd r/o Khawajabazar. |
| | | | 5. Un-identified person (used to beg). |
| 8. | Ganjiwara Ang. | 27.6.90 | Farooq Ahmed Sofi s/o Gh Hassan |
| | TILLY CYTES THE TAXABLE | | r/o Malaknago |
| 9. | Malatara Sgr. | 5/6.7.90 | Mst.Habla Bagam w/o Ab.Gani |
| 10 | Motors B. J. | | Naqash r/o Nawhatta,Mir Mohalla. |
| 10. | Watergam Budgam | 8.7.90 | Gh Musatafa s/o Qasim r/o Watergam. |
| 44 | | | 2-3 Names not known. |
| 11. | Hazratbal Sgr. | 10/11.7.90 | Mohd Hanief Gujri @ Bita s/o Ab. Gaffar r/o Dalamohalla, Sgr. |
| 12. | Baramulla Chowk | 14.7,90 | Mohd Shaft Dar s/o Ab.Aziz r/o Delina |
| | | | S.Surjeet Singh s/o Janda Singh r/o Uplana Baramulla. |

| | 3 2 ministration au | | 3. Ab.Ahad Lone s/o Gh Mohd r/o |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Handwara 4. Mohd Muzaffar |
| | | | shah s/o Haji-ullah r/o Tregpora. |
| 13. | Lalchowk Ang. | 14.7.90 | Bashir Ahmed Angnger s/o Gh Nabi |
| | Kentago Lal alo Shindriar Joo d | | r/o Sadiqabad Ang. |

List of persons killed by militants w.e.f. 1.6.90 till 15.7.90 (Source: Government of J&K)

| S.No. | Place of incident | Date | Name of the person |
|-------|----------------------|----------|---|
| 1. | Near P/S Khanyar | 1.6.90 | R.K.Singh of CRPF(a Jawan) |
| 2. | Gangoora Tengmarg | 1/2.6.90 | Gh Has san Shah s/o Gh Qadir |
| | | | r/o Gangoora, Tangmarg. |
| 3. | Safakadal | 2.6.90 | Romesh Kumar Raina s/o Narinder Nath r/o Kralyar, Sgr. |
| 4. | Hardpora, Achabal | -do- | Gh Mohi-ud-Din Mala s/o Gh Mohd r/o Hardpora,Ang. |
| 5. | Bagh-Mehtab | 3.6.90 | Shiban Lal Raina Police Inspr. |
| 6. | Khonani Nallah Kup | -do- | Un-identified person |
| 7. | ldgah, Sgr. | 2.6.90 | Showkat Ahmed Bhat s/o Ab.Aziz |
| | | | r/o Tengpora, Idgah. |
| 8. | Waskoora Handwara | 3,6.90 | Dilawar Shah r/o Waskoora |
| 9. | Aramwari Chatabal | 4.6. 90 | Gulshan Watali s/o Gh Nabi r/o |
| | | | Arampora. |
| 10. | Naidyar Rainawari | -do- | Un-identified person |
| 11. | Miskeen Bag, Sgr. | -do-MINO | Marooqa-@ Godi d/o Hassan Sofi r/o Kralyar Rainawari. |
| 12. | Umar Colony Lalbazar | -do- | Ab.Rehman Najar r/o Soura. |
| 13. | Batpara Hazratbal | 7.6.90 | Un-identified person |
| 14. | Bijbehara Ang. | -do- | Gh Hassan Shah r/o Bijbehara. |
| 15. | Brakpora, Ang. | 7.6.90 | Radha Krishan Patwari s/o Sarwanand r/o Hardtooru Ang. |
| 16. | Mandirbagh sgr. | 9.6.90 | Raju Sharma @ Riyaz s/o Om Ditta r/o Rehari Colony JMU |
| 17. | Parrpora Gulgan | -do- | Noor Din Khan s/o Sher Khan r/o Awoora Kup. |
| 18. | Pumbay Kulgam | 9.6.90 | Ahmed Ullah s/o Gh Mohi Din r/o Pumbay Kullgam |

| | | 0/40 6 00 | Un-identified person Bala. |
|-----|----------------------|-----------|--|
| 19. | Butsoomi Dangiwachi | 9/10.6.90 | |
| 20. | Batmulla Sheeri Bala | 10.6.90 | Nazir Ahmed s/o Ab.Gafar r/o Batmulla Sheeri. |
| 21. | Jehlum Habakadal | -do- | One Hindi + One Unidentified |
| 22. | Jamalpora Budgam | -do- | Kanaya Lal s/o Shivdhar Joo r/o Sha!kbte Budgam. |
| 23. | Khayam Chowk | 11.6.90 | One CRPF Jawan. |
| 24. | Mirpora Beerwah | -do- | Nissar Ahmed Baha r/o |
| | | | Archanderhan Beerwah. |
| 25. | Telbal Bridge | 12.6.90 | 1. Ct. Ishwar Dass of JKAP |
| | | | 2. Ct. Titar Singh of JKAP |
| 26. | Sultan Daki Uri | 7.6.90 | Un-identified person |
| 27. | Gushi Kup | 12.6.90 | 1. Gh Ahmed Dar r/o Braripora. |
| | | | 2. Un-identified person. |
| 28. | Kadipora, Ang. | 13.6.90 | One BSF Jawan Bachan Lal |
| 29. | Damula crossing Ang. | -do- | Daya Ram r/o Chitergam Shopian |
| 30. | Sheshyar Sgr. | 13.6.90 | Avtar Krishan, Safaya s/o Prithvi |
| | | | Nath r/o Chinkral Mohalla, Sgr. |
| 31. | Gushi Kupwara | 14.6.90 | 1. Gh.Mohd.Ahanger S/o Gh. |
| | | | Ahmed r/o Maduban Kupwara |
| 20 | Chatabally a | | 2. Gh Ahmed Dar r/o Behrampora. |
| 32. | Chatabal Veer Sgr. | 15.6.90 | Mohd. Shafi Gujri s/o Gh. Hassan r/o Baba Debb Sgr. |
| | | | |

List of persons killed due to Police firing w.e.f. 1.6.90 till date i.e. 15.7.90 (Source: Government of J&K)

| S.No. | Place of incident | Date | Name of the person |
|-------|-------------------|--------|---|
| 1. | Kupwara | 2.6.90 | Sajad Ahned Baba r/o Shahmohalla Nawa bazar. |
| | | | Ashaq Hussain Khan r/o Shaheedgunj |
| | | | Ab.Latief Dar r/o Darwani Batmaloo |
| 2. | Kupwara | 2.6.90 | 4-to 6 names not known. Farooq Ahmed Sheikh s/o Mehda Sheikh r/o Qqazihamam Bala. |

| 3. | Vishwa Bharti | 3.6.90 | Gulzar Ahmed @ Saba s/o Mohd Yousuf College, Rainawari. r/o Jogilanker, Rainawari |
|----------|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| | Control of the second | | Sajad Ahmed Sofi 5 yrs old s/o Ali Mohd |
| | | | 3 Name N.K. r/o Jogilanker. |
| 4. | Trehgam Kup. | 4.6.90 | Mangta Khan @ Pathan s/o Ab.Rehman r/o Dardpora Kupwara. |
| 5. | Panzgam Bandipora | 11/12.6.90 | Two suspected militants (name K.N.) |
| 6. | Sadna Top Kup | 14.6.90 | Irshad Ahmed Hajam s/o Mohd Hussain r/o Sarai Bala. |
| | | | Farooq Ahmed @ Papoo s/o Ab.Rashid r/o Sarai Balao |
| 7. | Gurez Sector Bala. | -do- | Farooq Ahmed r/o Solina Rambagh. |
| | | | J.Bashir Ahmed r/o Shalipora Aulocha Bagh |
| | | | 3. Nazir Ahmed s/o Mushtaq r/o -do- |
| Police. | | | 4. Moulvi Mohd Ridwan s/o Ab.Hai r/o Nawabazar Sgr. |
| | | | Shafiq Ahmed Bhat s/o Manzoor r/o Saidkadal, Sgr. |
| | | | 6. Sajad Musaffar s/o Gh Mohd Bhat r/o Saida kadal. |
| | | E BOYR MINO | 7. Ab.Khaliq Sofi s/o Gh Mohd r/o Doompora Kupwara. |
| | Tangdhar Kupwara | 18.6.90 | One un-identified person. |
| 8. 9. | Baramulla | 20.6.90 | Mushtaq Ahmed Waza s/o Ab.Gafoor r/o Sangri Colony, Baramulla. |
| 10. | Butka-dal, Sgr. | 22 .6.90 | Fayaz Ahmed Matoo s/o Gh Hassan r/o Jogiwan, Sgr. |
| 11. | Gurez Sector | -do- | Farooq Hussain Khan s/o Alam Khan Ashaq Khan s/o Alam r/o Lalpora Kup. |
| 12. | Kupwara . | -do- | Ab.Gaffar Malik s/o Mohd Malik r/o Wadoora Kup. |
| | | | 2. One un-identified person. |
| 13. | Sopore | 25/26.6.90 | Mohd Sultan Malik s/o Habibullah r/o Mohalla Muslim Peer. |

| | | | Gh Ahmed Najar s/o Habibullah r/o Botingo Sopore. |
|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| 14. | Naidgan Wadwan | 26.6.90 | Jamal Mir s/o Rishi Mir r/o Naidgam. |
| 15. | Anzimar Khanyar | 27.6.90 | Gh Rasool r/o Kalashpora. |
| 16. | Old Town Bala. | 7.7.90 | Ab.Qayoom s/o Mohd Subhan r/o Mirsahib |
| 17. | Hyder Beg Pattan | 6/7.7.90 | Ab.Rashid Parrey s/o Ab.Ahad r/o Haigam |
| 18. | Banglarikot Samba | 9/10.7.90 | Two militants in encounter. Jammu. |
| 19. | Amarpat Gurez | 10.7.90 | Ab.Gafar Bhat s/o Mohd.Subhan r/o Dardpora Kup. |
| | | | 2. Wali Mohd s/o Ab.Jabar Bhar r/o Kupwara |
| | | | 3. Gh Mohd s/o Ab.Gani r/odo- |
| | | | 4. Ab.Gani r/o Doniwari Lolab. |
| | | | 5-7 names not known. |
| 20. | Handwara Kup. | 11.7.90 | 1. Ab.Razak s/o Gh Qadir r/o walar. |
| | | | 2. Ab.Ahad Parrey s/o Mohd Maqbool r/o Kangan Sgr. |
| 21. | -do- | 12.7.90 | Ab. Rashid Parrey s/o Mohd Maqbool r/o Tulwari Kupwara. |
| | | | Ab. Rash1d Lone s/o Gh Qadir r/o Wularhama Kup. |
| 22. | Rainawari, Sgr. | 15.7.90 | Un-identified person (apparently a beggar) |
| 23. | Bemina, Sgr. | H-do-MINC | Hilal Ahmed Beg s/o Gh Qadir r/o |
| | Street and Delication of the Street | | Batmaloo. |
| 24. | Braripora Handwara | -do- | Haji Mohd Ramzan Lone s/o Lassa Lone r/o Bararipora. |
| 25. | Vilgam, Kupwara | -do- | Ab.Rashi Piwal S/o Ab.Aziz r/o Hagnikote, Vilgam |
| | | | |

Table No.13
Newspaper Reporting about Kashmir during 1989- 1990

| S.N. | DATE | PAPER | NEWS Heading |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 5 th November 1989 | The Kashmir Times | Inqilabi seeks help from POK 'militants' |
| 2 | 6 th Novemebr1989 | The Kashmir Times | 5 Billawar families migrate to Jammu |
| 3 | 3rd January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Explosions in Srinagar interior |
| | ald ables to take a second | | New outfit owns responsibility for 3 blasts, Hizb for |
| | | | one |
| | Section 2017 No. 1995 | | Bus hijacked, blasted |
| | | | Militants gun down 'informer' |
| | | | Pilgrim dies |
| 4 | 4th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | IB officer gunned down in Anantnag |
| | | | Blasts in houses of NC activists |
| | | | SRTC bus damaged in Srinagar |
| | | | 9 houses gutted in Srinagar |
| _ | 511 1 2000 | 7 4 1 7 | Militants enforce closure of Cinema halls. |
| 5 | 5th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Grenade hurled at police station Indefinite curfew imposed again in Srinagar |
| | | | 60 Kashmir youth cross over to POK for arms |
| | | | training |
| | | | Gun-point campaign against family welfare in |
| | | | Kashmir |
| 6 | 6th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Curfew in Badgam also |
| | | | Boys killed, 3 injured in Srinagar firing. |
| | | | Militants' rally plan foiled |
| 7 | 9th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Widespread violence in valley |
| | 1.436 | Livike for a | Killed in police-firing, curfew imposed in Anantnag, |
| | | | Sopore |
| | | | Pitched battles as militants open fire |
| | | | Bid to blow up PCC headquarters |
| | | | Curfew re imposed in Srinagar |
| | | | Lottery Un – Islamic; Militants |
| 8 | 10th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Curfew in 4 more Kashmir towns |
| | | | IB, J&K CID officials gunned down by militants |
| | | | Army out in Sgr., other places Arson, firing in |
| | | | Bandipora |
| | | | Several militants 'arrested' in Kashmir |

Cont....

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| | re-page | The Kashmir Times | ARMS FOR MILITANTS |
|----|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| 1 | 1th January 1990 | THE RESILIE | A large number of women joined the demonstration in Rambagh Srinagar on Monday against the arrest of a militants leader, Mr. Shafat Ahmad. |
| 0 | 12th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | 34 arrested Cross firing, combing in Srinagar amidst blasts; violence rocks Baramulla IB, CRPF, Chiefs review situation |
| 11 | 13th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Blasts, arson unabated in Kashmir 14 Injured as Army, CRPF open fire BSF officer's housed set ablaze |
| 12 | 16th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Several blasts in Valley IB inspector, 'informer' gunned in Srinagar Mr. Moti Lal Bhan, IB official who was gunned down by militants inside a RTC bus on Monday |
| 13 | 17th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | 18 arrested in combing Cop among two hanged to death by militants in Kashmir SBI office, Gandhi Ashram blasted 2 Kashmir militants nabbed in Rajouri |
| 14 | 18th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Extensive damage caused to Handicrafts office in a fire incident in Nawabazar area in Srinagar on Tuesday night |
| 15 | 19th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Stamping out education |
| 16 | 21st January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Curfew reimposed as violence rocks Srinagar Mass dharnas demonstration: 2 killed, 7 hurt Police firing in Srinagar, 2 injured Over 300 rounded up in house-to-house search |
| 17 | 23rd January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Curfew in 15 Kashmir towns Two cops among 12 killed in Srinagar, Anantnag Militants, police cross fire |
| 18 | 5th February 1990 | The Kashmir Times | One killed in Chanpora Government officer, video coach damaged in blasts |
| 19 | 9 26th January 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Woman among to injured: 5 critical Militants gun down Sq Leader, three other IAF personnel Army replaces police, Centre rushes more forces to Srinagar |

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| 20 | 9th February 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Curfew relaxation curtailed |
|----|--------------------|-------------------|--|
| • | | Facilities of the | Two BSF personnel among 6 gunned down in Srinagar |
| 21 | 13th February 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Cross firing at several places IB officer among 3 gunned down in Srinagar; 2 Government vehicles blasted |
| 22 | 14th February 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Doordarshan Director gunned down by Militants In Srinagar during Curfew Militants hanged amidst blasts, protests in Kashmir |
| 23 | 16th February 1990 | The Kashmir Times | PIB library, PO damaged in Srinagar blasts; SRTC bus ripped by explosion |
| 24 | 21st February 1990 | The Kashmir Times | UN intervention sought Massive march by Kashmir lawyers |
| 25 | 24th February 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Passport office gutted One gunned down, Cop shot at in Srinagar |
| 26 | 25th February 1990 | The Kashmir Times | March to Charar-e-Sharief |
| 27 | 27th February 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Kashmiri women draped in shrouds leading "pro- independence" procession in Srinagar on Sunday Massive marches unabated in Srinagar |
| 28 | 28th February 1990 | The Kashmir Times | KLF, Hizb claim responsibility Telecom official gunned down Srinagar, 'informer' hanged DIG's houses fired at in Srinagar Blasts rock Valley hartal in Sopore, Baramulla KLF 'area commander' appears at Srinagar congregation |
| 29 | 7th March 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Long queues of the Kashmiri migrants at Geeta Bhawan, Jammu on Tuesday. Migrants rush to Jammu Continues |
| 30 | 9th March 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Migrants take out protests march in Jammu |
| 31 | 14th March 1990 | The Kashmir Times | CRPF jawan equipped with automatic weapons in readness after cross firing in Srinagar on Monday Militants shoots ASI in Srinagar, intelligence official escapes |
| 32 | 18th March 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Migrants of Kashmir Valley putting up in tents provided by the State Government Tented accommodation for Kashmiri migrants Appeal for assistance to migrants |

....from pre-page

| 33 | 26th March 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Militants kill Mustafa after 'interrogation' Body |
|----|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| | | | found hanging in Batamaloo |
| | | · America | 2 Government buses blasted |
| | | | Cong activist gunned down, 2 bodies found in |
| | | Course ocas # | Srinagar |
| 34 | 30th March 1990 | The Kashmir Times | Jail-break militants involved |
| | | | 2 CRPF men among 16 killed in Srinagar cross- |
| | | grade lighted to | firing |
| | | | One Killed in Kulgam firing |
| | | | 43 Killed by militants in Kashmir |
| 35 | 31st March 1990 | The Kashmir Times | 250 Kashmiri families migrate to Amritsar |

The Kashmir Times

Thursday, January 11, 1990

MS FOR MILITANTS

N alarming aspect of the increase in the activities of the militants is the large quantity of arms and ammunition, including some ticated weapons, procured by them. The ities appear ignorant about the source from these weapons have come to the possession of litants just as they are complacent about this of the problem. No doubt some of these ns have been supplied to the terrorists from the border and smuggled into the State due to ess of those manning the borders and failures ntelligence agencies. But that is obviously not y source of the large quantity of arms procured ic elements which are being freely used against ected citizens and the security forces. Only a inths ago the State authorities had claimed to eized a large quantity of smuggled arms from litants. Some raids, according to official claims, i catche of arms. At one stage the official agenive the impression that most of the arms proby the militants have been seized by them. It so claimed that the security arrangements on rders have been tightened to prevent the fresh ition of subversives and the weapons from

the line of actual control. Unless these tements have proved a hoax there is reason to a that there has not been fresh inflow of arms in lley. Still the possession of these arms by the nts defies any reasonable explanation. Either se claims of seizure of huge quantity of arms by thorities and sealing of the borders are false or ilitants have been able to find new sources of ring the unlimited quantity of arms and inition from within the State. It is for the rities to look into this aspect of the problem and ny plausible explanation.

In this context it would be interesting as well as useful to enquire as to what happened to the huge quantity of the weapons including foreign made guns and rifles seized by the State authorities. On the government's own admission a large quantity of rifles and pistols with the Government have been supplied to some ministers and the activists of the ruling alliance in the valley for their self-protection from the attacks by the militants. One would like the government to reveal the total quantity of such arms distributed among these people even if they are not in a position to give the names of the recepients of such weapons. There have been constant reports of the militants snatching the revolvers and other arms either from the National Conference activists or from the police personnel. The easy manner in which the militants have succeeded in snatching these weapons raises doubts about the complicity of those who have been trusted for giving them these arms. Only an official explanations as to how many such weapons have passed on to the militants can allay public misgivings on this score. It will also be worthwhile to explain as to how much quantity of arms and ammunition had been seized by the authorities, how much of it is still in their possession and how much of it has been disposed off and what has been the criterion for distributing such arms. In this context it will also be useful to enquire as to how many licences for guns and revolvers have been issued by the district authorities, the antecedents of those who have been issued such licences and the disposal of such weapons. It is no secret that such licenses have been issued in the State indiscriminately without screening the beneficiaries of such a policy of liberal grant of licences. It is an open secret that large quantity of sophisticated weapons, mostly foreign made, are easily available in various parts of the State particularly in the border areas. The claudestine sale of such weapons is going on for quite some time with the authorities adopting an attitude of indifference. Clearly most of these arms are now in the possession of the militants. A thorough probe and a convincing explanation by the State authorities alone can help in throwing light on the sources of the militants to procure these weapons. This is important to evolve a proper strategy for dealing with the terrorist menacy to the valley.

The Kashmir Times Wednesday, February 28, 1990

The manner is which the Governor's administration will deal with the highly volatile situation in Kashmir will become clear as the days roll on, but it is clear that a course of action will have been formulated during the discussions held by Mr. Jagmohan with Central leaders in New Delhi on Sunday and Monday. The cabinet committee on political affairs (CCPA) held two lengthy meetings which were attended also by the state Governor, Mr. Jagmohan had separate discussions with Prime Minister Mr. V.P. Singh and other Central leaders . It is obvious that the impact of the measures taken in the last five weeks, including the major political decision of dissolving the state assembly, will have been assessed in some detail and appropriate strategy evolved for the future in view of the reports of a civil disobedience movement being launched by underground outfits in the next two or three days. Massive processions taken out in the capital city of Srinagar upto the office of United Nations Observers have introduced a new element in the ongoing turmoil in the valley. With the convergence on the outskirts of Srinagar city on Monday of a big procession from Anantnag, the possibility has emerged of such marches being organized from more and more rural areas. The intention is not only to keep the pot boiling but to generate mass fervor across the valley. The militants have succeeded in achieving this objective to a large extent. Reports suggest that more processions and rallies are planned for the next few days. The administration took the decision of lifting the curfew completely obviously because of the Meraj festival on Saturday when an estimated number of at least three lakh people gathered at the Chrar-i- Sharief shrine. Reports say that the employees of the State Road Transport Corporation also joined a procession taken out in Srinagar on Monday. There are, thus clear indications of government employees also being directly involved in the continuing anti-India stir. The powers that be must have assessed the situation that is likely to emerge in the context of the events of the last one week. It can also be assumed that they have drawn an action plan to assert the authority of the government. In the absence of organized political support, recourse will have to be taken to administrative measures which may become harsher if the situation does not show steady improvement. All concerned must, therefore, apply their mind closely to the likely developments with a view to ensuring that confrontation of any kind is avoided. For the last one week, the administration has refrained from interfering in the taking out of processions and holding rallies for the benefit of the UN observers who have reportedly disclosed that a special team will visit Srinagar in the next few days. The administration showed a gesture by withdrawing para-military personnel from a number of beats where sandbag bunkers were also demolished. Whether or not it will be possible for the authorities to let the processions, rallies and other forms of protests continue remains to be seen.

Exodus of minorities from Kashmir

Date:-19/03/1990

A country having a secular and democratic set up, the religion wise balance of population is essential-imbalance of which, surely, makes a great threat to the unity and integrity of that country. Many of the problems a heterogeneous country is facing today are the result of such imbalance India is no exemption.

Right from the times of freedom struggle, it remained a national issue for the government-starting right from the well planned partition of Bengal province on the community basis by the Britishers in the first decade of the present century. The partition of the country in 1947 brought migration of the people-both the Sikhs and the Hindus. Kashmir too was affected and a large number of Sikhs and Brahmins migrated to other parts of the country from the Kashmir valley-mainly from POK area. This migration further reduced these minorities in the valley.

The Government of Sheikh Mohd. Abdukkah soon after 1947, could have settled a large number of migrated people-from Muzafarbad and Poonch, in the Kashmir region. But it was avoided to ensure migration from the valley.

The government of India provided a special status to J&K State under article 370 of the Indian Constitution which contained the flow of people from rest of the country into the Valley.

A constant threat to the security of these communities also remained alarming from time to time by the Plebiscite movement which gained a great response from the majority of people in the Valley and this movement continued emerging the demand of Plebiscitation for a lasting decision for Kashmiries and thus a psychological fear continued haunting the minorities in this region of uncertainty.

Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, who had his relatives (kith and kins) in the valley, tried to make suitable settlement of the Kasmiri Pandits at the Union Capital, New Delhi, by providing them suitable jobs in various government sectors. The process continued eroding the Kashmiri Pandit base in the valley.

The Indo-Pak war in 1965, resulted in the migration of minorities from the far flung areas of the Kashmir region. Again a large number of people preferred to make their adjustment in other parts of the country.

Upto the time of second Indo-Pak war in 1971, the population migration had taken place at a large scale and the Kashmiri Pandits and the Sikhs had remained there having very low percentage of the total population in the Kashmir region.

During all this period, the Government of Late Mr. Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah continued to provide an underhand support to the militant groups in the valley and provided them every facility to carry on their struggle upto a long run. Minorities in the valley were threatened from time to time by these militants by destroying their property causing physical tortures to the minorities and also sometimes trying to outrage belonging to minority communities.

And now, the result is before us when the militants of JKLF have come openly with arms. They gave the ultimatum to the minorities to leave the valley on their own behalf. The Government machinery has failed to stop the population migration and also to provide any security to the minorities in the valley. According to unofficial sources, about 150 thousands of people have left the valley and they are now wandering here and there for want of the shelter. Such a large number of population had not migrated from the valley before this time, even at the time before this time, even at the time of the attack by the raiders in 1947-48. One of the reasons for this is the decision of the majority community that the muslims and only the muslims have the right to locate this paradise on the earththe Kashmir and no other person can enjoy the Charming Kashmir Valley. Also very much responsibility of all this migration of people is of the some of the fundamentalists from all communities who for their various narrow benefits give air to the communalism in different parts of the country-poisoning the harmonic relations between the people of different communities. The population migration from the Kashmir region will also effect the rest of the country which may, of course, result in the migration of other minorities from different parts of the country causing communal tension which will increase the population imbalance in the country, causing a threat to the unity and integrity of the country. At any cost, on every front, the government should make efforts to check the population migration to ensure the unity and integrity of the country otherwise the day is not far beyond the scene when the ideas of the enemy will achieve a major goal by weakening the country.

Table No. 14

Terrorist Violence in Kashmir 1989-91

| Violence Incidents | 6449 |
|--|------|
| Attack on Security Forces | 1153 |
| Attack on Civilian | 559 |
| Explosion and Arson Incidents | 2792 |
| Other Incidents | 1945 |
| Kidnapping by Terrorists | 231 |
| Reported Criminal acts of looting and extortions | 54 |
| Destruction of Property by Militants | |
| Total Incidents | 1068 |
| Government Buildings | 696 |
| Educational Institutions | 305 |
| Private Houses | 2507 |
| Bridges damaged | 213 |
| Shops looted and burned | 285 |

Source: B.N. Nissar, Kashyap Vani- Jammu

Table No.15
Migration period (in Percentages) - 1990

| Camp Locations | Non-Camp Locations | Both |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 0.21 | 3.20 | 2.48 |
| 97.27 | 86.72 | 89.27 |
| 1.26 | 1.27 | 1.27 |
| 1.26 | 8.81 | 6.98 |
| 479 | | 1979 |
| | 0.21 97.27 1.26 1.26 | Locations Locations 0.21 3.20 97.27 86.72 1.26 1.27 1.26 8.81 |

Table No.16

Month Wise Migration - 1990

| | Number of | 1% | Number of | % | Number | % |
|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|------|--------|------|
| January | 34 | 7 | 113 | 9 | 147 | 8 |
| February | 63 | 14 | 175 | 13 | 238 | 13 |
| March | 182 | 39 | 566 | 44 | 748 | 42 |
| April | 122 | 26 | 258 | 20 | 380 | 22 |
| May | 51 | 11 | 99 | 8 | 150 | 9 |
| June | 3 | 1 | 39 | 3 | 42 | 2 |
| July | 6 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 23 | 1 |
| August | 1 | 0.2 | 8 | 0.6 | 9 | 0.5 |
| September | 2 | 0.4 | 5 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.4 |
| October | 2 | 0.4 | 9 | 0.6 | 11 | 0.6 |
| November | 1 | 0.2 | 10 | 0.7 | 11 | 0.6 |
| December | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.07 | 113 | 0.05 |
| ALL | 467 | 100 | 1300 | 100 | 1767 | 100 |

Source: Field Survey of selected migrant families in Jammu Division 2002-03. (3% families from the camp and 10% families from the nom-camp migrated in 1991 and after).

Table No.17
Occupation Status of Migrants during 1989-90

| Occupation | Percent Migrant Families 1989-90 | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Agriculture | 30.68 38.94 | | |
| Government Service | | | |
| Self Employed/ Business | 30.68 | | |

Table No.18

Transport Services Used for Migration (in %)

| Camp | |
|------------------------|-------|
| Govt Truck/ Vehicle | 2.30 |
| Private Truck/ Vehicle | 71.90 |
| Private Car | 6.20 |
| Bus | 19.60 |
| Non-Camp | |
| Govt Truck/ Vehicle | 1.70 |
| Private Truck/ Vehicle | 74.20 |
| Private Car | 7.80 |
| Bus | 16.20 |
| | |

Source: Field Survey response from the Respondents 2002.

Table No.19
Accommodation availed immediately after migration/first night (Percent)

| Accommodation Availed | Camp Localities | Non-Camp Localities | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--|
| Rented Accommodation | 16 | 40 | |
| With Relatives and Friends | 17 | 27 | |
| Religious Places/ Temples | 25 | 20 | |
| Government Tents | 23 | 2.5 | |
| Private Camps | 1 | 0.5 | |
| Govt. Buildings/ Schools | 9 | 3 | |
| On the Roadside/ Streets | 8 | 5 | |
| Own accommodation | 0 | 1.73 | |
| Not mentioned | 1 | 0.27 | |

Table No.20
Accommodation availed immediately after migration (Percent)

| Accommodation Availed | Occupational Group | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|---------|----------|--|
| | Agriculture | Service | Business | |
| Rented Accommodation | 32 | 39 | 31 | |
| With Relatives and Friends | 17 | 25 | 32 | |
| Religious Places/ Temples | 22 | 19 | 23 | |
| Government Tents | 14 | 4 | 5 | |
| Private Camps | 1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | |
| Govt. Buildings/ Schools | 6 | 5 | 3 | |
| No Where on Streets | 0.8 | 2 | 0.6 | |
| Surveyed Migrant Households (Nos) | 597 | 766 | 605 | |

Source: Field Survey of selected migrant families in Jammu Division 2002-03.

Table No.21 Families having family member in Kashmir

| Occupational Group | % households having family members in Kashmir | % households having no family members in Kashmir | |
|---------------------------|---|--|--|
| Agriculture | ATTORICATION THE STATE OF THE | 93 | |
| Govt. Service | 1 | 99 | |
| Business/ Self Employment | 12 | 88 | |

Table No.22

Reasons for Migration from Kashmir Valley (Percent responses)

| Major Reasons Ist Rank | CAMP | Non-CAMP | IInd choice ALL |
|--|-------|----------|--------------------|
| Insecurity induced by terrorist violence | 31.11 | 54.33 | 29 |
| Direct threat from terrorists | 12.53 | 16.20 | 0.8 |
| Killing of neighbors | 10.65 | 10.00 | 2 |
| Indirect threat | 22.34 | 7.80 | 5 |
| Killing of relatives | 7.10 | 5.40 | 1 |
| Kidnapping / rape of women | 1.04 | 0.47 | 0.3 |
| Insecurity induced by isolation | 9.39 | 0.93 | 21 |
| Insecurity induced by other migrants | 1.88 | 2.93 | 15 |
| Insecurity induced by Muslim friends/ well wishers | 3.97 | 1.67 | 6 |

Source: Field Survey of selected migrant families in Jammu Division 2002-03.

Table No.23

Period taken for settlement from Temporary Accommodations to Semi-Permanent or Permanent Accommodations (Percentage).

| Year of Settlement | All Groups | Occupational Groups | | | |
|--------------------|------------|---------------------|---------|----------|--|
| | | Agriculture | Service | Business | |
| 1991 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 19 | |
| 1992 | 11 | 17 | 9 | 9 | |
| 1993 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 6 | |
| 1994 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 5 | |
| 1995 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 11 | |
| 1996 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 | |
| 1997 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 6 | |
| 1998 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | |
| 1999 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | |
| 2000 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 14 | |
| 2001 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 8 | |
| ALL (Responses) | 1816 | 567 | 695 | 554 | |

Table No.24

Number of times residence changed since first migration-Camp%

| Number | ALL Groups | | Occupational G | roups |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|----------------|----------|
| | | Agriculture | Service | Business |
| 1 | 40 | 38 | 42 | 44 |
| 2 | 36 | 36 | 28 | 41 |
| 3 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 6 |
| 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| 5 | 3 | 3 | 8 | |
| 6+ | 5 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| ALL (Responses) | 406 | 229 | 74 | 103 |

Source: Field Survey of selected migrant families in Jammu Division 2002-03.

Table No. 25

Number of times residence changed since first migration

Non-Camp Localities (Percentage)

| Number | ALL Groups | Occupational Groups | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------|---------------------|---------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | Agriculture | Service | Business | | | | | | |
| 1 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 4 | | | | | | |
| 2 | 13 | 17 | 12 | 12 | | | | | | |
| 3 | 18 | 20 | 19 | 15 | | | | | | |
| 4 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 19 | | | | | | |
| 5 | 19 | 12 | 18 | 24 | | | | | | |
| 6+ | 22 | 19 | 21 | 27 | | | | | | |
| ALL (Responses) | 1428 | 323 | 639 | 466 | | | | | | |

Source: Field Survey of selected migrant families in Jammu Division 2002-03.

Table No. 26
Annual Expenses incurred for Accommodation after migration (Percent)

| Annual Expenditure | All | Occupational Groups | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------|---------------------|---------|----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| on Rent (Rs) | Groups | Agriculture | Service | Business | | | | | | |
| Up to 30,000 | 35 | 58 | 25 | 29 | | | | | | |
| 30,000- 60,000 | 48 | 38 | 38 | 48 | | | | | | |
| 60,000-100,000 | 15 | 4 | 32 | 15 | | | | | | |
| Above 100,000 | 2 | | 5 | 8 | | | | | | |

Table No.27
Households Surveyed and their Family Size
Family Size (1989-90 and March 2002)

| Category | | Н | ouseholds | Survey | ed | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------|----------|------|-------|------|
| | Numb | er | F | amily Me (Before | mbers- 1 | | | |
| | Without | After Split | Male | s | Fema | les | Tota | al |
| | Split - 1990 | 2002 | 2002 | 1989 | 2002 | 1989 | 2002 | 1989 |
| Camp Locations | 479 | 774 | 1194 | 1136 | 1265 | 1123 | 2459 | 2259 |
| Rural Origin | 406 | 679 | 1029 | 977 | 1085 | 947 | 2114 | 1924 |
| Urban Origin | 73 | 95 | 165 | 159 | 180 | 176 | 345 | 335 |
| Non Camp Locations | 1500 | 2302 | 4520 | 4218 | 4784 | 4467 | 9304 | 8685 |
| Rural Origin | 753 | 1153 | 2334 | 2143 | 2388 | 2214 | 4722 | 4357 |
| Urban Origin | 747 | 1149 | 2186 | 2075 | 2396 | 2253 | 4582 | 4328 |
| Occupational Groups | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculturists | 601 | 937 | 1692 | 1559 | 1757 | 1559 | 3449 | 3118 |
| Service | 769 | 1251 | 2337 | 2199 | 2525 | 2365 | 4862 | 4564 |
| Business/ Self | 609 | 888 | 1685 | 1596 | 1767 | 1666 | 3452 | 3262 |
| Employed | EK CENT | REFOR | MVO | RITY | TIVE | | | |
| Drawing Relief | 947 | 1419 | 2667 | 2481 | 2762 | 2570 | 4927 | 505 |
| Salaried and Others | 1032 | 1657 | 3047 | 2873 | 3287 | 3020 | 6836 | 589 |
| All Groups Combined | 1979 | 3076 | 5714 | 5354 | 6049 | 5590 | 11763 | 1094 |

Source: Survey conducted by the Research team in Jammu Camp and Non-Camp areas during January 2002- March 2003.

Table No.28
Family Status - (Pre and Post Migration Period)
and Cause of Family Split post Migration Period)

| Category | %Families | | Split Ur | nits (%) | | | Cause of S | Split | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|----------|----------|------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------|------|
| | split after Migration | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Shortage of accommo- dation | Compulsion of Employ- ment | Growth of Family | Oth |
| Camp Locations | 40.50 | 26.30 | 10.86 | 3.13 | 1.04 | 37.58 | 1.46 | 1.04 | 0.42 |
| Rural Origin | 42.96 | 26.85 | 12.56 | 3.45 | 1.23 | 39.9 | 1.72 | 0.99 | 0.25 |
| Urban Origin | 27.40 | 23.39 | 1.37 | 1.37 | 0.00 | 24.66 | 0.00 | 1.37 | 1.37 |
| Non Camp Locations | 35.80 | 22.67 | 8.73 | 2.93 | 1.13 | 22.13 | 6.93 | 3.13 | 1.13 |
| Rural Origin | 35.33 | 22.71 | 8.37 | 2.79 | 1.33 | 24.57 | 3.19 | 3.98 | 1.59 |
| Urban Origin | 36.28 | 22.62 | 9.10 | 3.08 | 0.94 | 19.68 | 10.71 | 2.28 | 0.67 |
| Occupational Groups • Agriculturists | 34.78 | 20.80 | 9.48 | 3.83 | 1.16 | 26.79 | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.50 |
| Service | 42.65 | 26.79 | 10.79 | 3.38 | 1.04 | 26.92 | 9.36 | 2.86 | 0.52 |
| Business/ Self Employed | 31.86 | 22.17 | 7.06 | 1.64 | 1.15 | 23.65 | 3.45 | 2.46 | 0.99 |
| Relief from Govt. | 34.11 | 22.91 | 7.71 | 2.43 | 1.06 | 25.87 | 2.64 | 3.17 | 1.37 |
| Salaried/ Others | 39.53 | 24.13 | 10.66 | 3.49 | 1.16 | 25.87 | 8.33 | 2.13 | 0.58 |
| All | 36.94 | 23.55 | 9.25 | 2.98 | 1.11 | 25.87 | 5.61 | 2.63 | 0.96 |

Source: Survey conducted by the Research team in Jammu Camp and Non-Camp areas during January 2002- March 2003.

Table No. 29 Family Size, Population Growth Rate and Sex Ratio (1989-90 and March 2002)

| Category | Average F Size | amily | 1989-90 to | n Growth Rate o March 2002 (ad Growth Rate | Annual | Sex Ratio | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------|------------|---|--------|-----------|---------|--|--|
| | 1989-90 | 2002 | Males | Females | Both | 2002 | 1989-90 | | |
| Camp Locations | 5 | 3 | 0.38 | 0.92 | 0.65 | 1059 | 989 | | |
| Rural Origin | 5 | 4 | 0.40 | 1.05 | 0.73 | 1054 | 969 | | |
| Urban Origin | 5 | 3 | 0.29 | 0.17 | 0.23 | 1091 | 1107 | | |
| Non Camp Locations | 6 | 4 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 1058 | 1059 | | |
| Rural Origin | 6 | 4 | 0.66 | 0.58 | 0.62 | 1023 | 1033 | | |
| Urban Origin | 6 | 4 | 0.40 | 0.47 | 0.44 | 1096 | 1086 | | |
| Occupational Groups | | | | | | | | | |
| Agriculturists | 6 | 4 | 0.63 | 0.92 | 0.78 | 1038 | 1000 | | |
| Service | 6 | 4 | 0.47 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 1080 | 1075 | | |
| Business/ Self Employed | 6 | 4 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.44 | 1049 | 1044 | | |
| Drawing Relief | 6 | 4 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.56 | 1036 | 1036 | | |
| Salaried and Others | 6 | 4 | 0.45 | 0.65 | 0.56 | 1079 | 1051 | | |
| All Groups Combined | 6 | 4 | 0.50 | 0.61 | 0.56 | 1059 | 1044 | | |

Source: Survey conducted by the Research team in Jammu Camp and . Non-Camp areas during January 2002- March 2003.

Table No. 30
Age Composition of Population - MALES

| Category | | | | MALES | S- AGE (| COMPOSI | TION | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|---------|---------|-------|----------|---------|-------|-------|------|------|
| | | | 1989-90 | | | | | 2002 | | |
| | > 24 | 18-24 | 12-18 | 6-12 | < 6 | > 24 | 18-24 | 12-18 | 6-12 | < 6 |
| Camp Locations | 49.74 | 13.56 | 14.00 | 10.92 | 11.80 | 65.66 | 11.81 | 10.47 | 7.71 | 4.36 |
| Camp (Rural) | 49.44 | 14.33 | 13.41 | 11.16 | 11.67 | 65.01 | 11.86 | 10.59 | 8.36 | 4.18 |
| Camp (Urban) | 51.57 | 8.81 | 17.61 | 9.43 | 12.58 | 69.70 | 11.52 | 9.70 | 3.64 | 5.45 |
| Non Camp Locations | 56.76 | 10.41 | 10.05 | 11.17 | 11.62 | 64.87 | 10.69 | 11.42 | 7.30 | 5.73 |
| Non Camp (Rural) | 54.22 | 11.90 | 10.92 | 11.39 | 11.57 | 63.28 | 11.01 | 11.44 | 8.27 | 6.00 |
| Non Camp (Urban) | 59.37 | 8.87 | 9.16 | 10.94 | 11.66 | 66.56 | 10.34 | 11.39 | 6.27 | 5.44 |
| Occupational Groups Agriculturists | 51.51 | 13.47 | 12.51 | 10.52 | 11.99 | 64.13 | 11.29 | 10.58 | 8.57 | 5.44 |
| Service | 58.39 | . 10.69 | 10.37 | 10.23 | 10.32 | 67.69 | 9.80 | 9.97 | 7.15 | 5.39 |
| Business/ Self Employed | 54.64 | 9.27 | 10.03 | 12.91 | 13.16 | 62.26 | 12.11 | 13.59 | 6.53 | 5.52 |
| Relief from Govt. | 53.49 | 11.69 | 10.24 | 11.45 | 13.14 | 62.32 | 11.44 | 12.64 | 8.17 | 5.44 |
| Salaried/ Others | 56.80 | 10.55 | 11.45 | 10.82 | 10.37 | 67.41 | 10.47 | 9.98 | 6.70 | 5.45 |
| All | 55.27 | 11.08 | 10.89 | 11.11 | 11.65 | 65.03 | 10.92 | 11.22 | 7.39 | 5.44 |

Source: Survey conducted by the Research team in Jammu Camp and Non-Camp areas during January 2002- March 2003.

Table No. 31

Age Composition of Population - FEMALES

| Category | | | | F | EMALES | - AGE | COMPOS | THON | | | |
|------------------|---------------------------------|-------|---------|--------|--------|-------|---------|-------|-------|------|------|
| | | | 1 | 989-90 | | | | | 2002 | | |
| | | > 24 | 18-24 | 12-18 | 6-12 | < 6 | > 24 | 18-24 | 12-18 | 6-12 | < 6 |
| Camp Loc | ations | 44.88 | 15.41 | 17.99 | 10.42 | 11.31 | 68.38 | 9.72 | 10.20 | 6.40 | 5.30 |
| Camp (Rui | ral) | 44.67 | 16.16 | 17.85 | 10.24 | 11.09 | 68.94 | 9.12 | 9.86 | 6.64 | 5.44 |
| Camp (Urt | | 46.02 | 11.36 | 18.75 | 11.36 | 12.50 | 65.00 | 13.33 | 12.22 | 5.00 | 4.44 |
| Non Cam | p Locations | 54.33 | 13.88 | 10.70 | 10.81 | 10.28 | 69.42 | 10.22 | 10.41 | 5.31 | 4.64 |
| Non Cam | p (Rural) | 50.23 | 14.86 | 12.42 | 11.88 | 10.61 | 67.67 | 10.47 | 11.22 | 5.70 | 4.94 |
| Non Cam | p (Urban) | 58.37 | 12.92 | 9.01 | 9.76 | 9.94 | 71.16 | 9.97 | 9.60 | 4.92 | 4.34 |
| Occupati 1989 | ional Groups Agriculturist | 47.85 | 16.10 | 15.65 | 10.46 | 9.94 | 68.87 | 9.16 | 9.73 | 6.55 | 5.69 |
| | S | 55.35 | 15.26 | 10.53 | 8.67 | 10.19 | 71.68 | 9.07 | 9.39 | 5.07 | 4.79 |
| 1990 | Service Business/ Self Employed | 52.58 | 10.86 | 11.22 | 13.93 | 11.40 | 65.99 | 12.56 | 12.39 | 5.21 | 3.85 |
| Relief fr | rom Govt. | 50.27 | 13.07 | 12.02 | 13.07 | 11.56 | 66.47 | 11.44 | 12.38 | 5.36 | 4.34 |
| Salarie | d/ Others | 54.27 | 15.13 | 12.28 | 8.74 | 9.57 | 71.49 | 9.01 | 8.67 | 5.69 | 5.14 |
| Rural L | ocation | 57.47 | 12.80 | 9.72 | 9.88 | 10.13 | 70.73 | 10.21 | 9.78 | 4.93 | 4.35 |
| Urban | Locations | 48.56 | 15.25 | 14.05 | 11.39 | 10.76 | 68.07 | 10.05 | 10.80 | 5.99 | 5.10 |
| All | | 52.43 | 3 14.19 | 12.16 | 10.73 | 10.48 | 3 69.20 | 10.12 | 10.37 | 5.54 | 4.78 |

Source: Survey conducted by the Research team in Jammu Camp and Non-Camp areas during January 2002- March 2003.



Table No. 32
Educational Status - 1989-90 and 2002
Males

| Category | | ated and | | | Perc | ent Edi | ucated Fa | mily Me | mbers - I | MALES | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|----------|------|-------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|-------|------|-------|
| | Trained | | | | 1989-90 | | | | | 2002 | | |
| | 89-90 | 2002 | P.G | Gra. | Prof | Voc | Mat. | P.G | Gra. | Prof. | Voc | Ment. |
| Camp | 47.60 | 55.95 | 2.10 | 16.14 | 1.05 | 0.84 | 79.87 | 3,44 | 18.15 | 2.03 | 4.54 | 71.83 |
| Camp (U) | 52.52 | 57.78 | 1.98 | 16.58 | 0.99 | 0.50 | 79.95 | 3.64 | 18.00 | 1.82 | 4.55 | 72.00 |
| Camp (R) | 46.81 | 55.05 | 2.74 | 13.70 | 1.37 | 2.74 | 79.45 | 2.25 | 19.10 | 3.37 | 4.49 | 70.79 |
| Non Camp | 65.10 | 73.13 | 6.22 | 30.94 | 7.46 | 4.29 | 51.09 | 6.71 | 30.36 | 9.85 | 7.25 | 45.83 |
| Non Camp (U) | 71.03 | 78.28 | 5.07 | 27.73 | 5.24 | 2.93 | 59.02 | 6.14 | 29.04 | 6.68 | 6.07 | 52.07 |
| Non Camp (R) | 59.37 | 68.28 | 7.22 | 33.72 | 9.37 | 5.45 | 44.24 | 7.23 | 31.58 | 12.79 | 8.34 | 40.05 |
| Occupational Groups • Agriculturists | 52.99 | 63.00 | 3.85 | 24.21 | 3.71 | 2.06 | 66.16 | 5.75 | 24.40 | 5.16 | 5.75 | 58.93 |
| Service | 72.67 | 78.97 | 8.37 | 31.54 | 9.63 | 5.86 | 44.59 | 8.30 | 30.47 | 13.12 | 8.82 | 39.29 |
| Business/ Self Employed | 53.68 | 62.88 | 1.75 | 26.88 | 2.82 | 1.21 | 67.34 | 2.80 | 28.37 | 3.90 | 4.30 | 60.64 |
| Relief from Govt. | 51.55 | 58.80 | 2.43 | 24.57 | 2.25 | 1.44 | 69.31 | 3.30 | 26.23 | 3,10 | 3.98 | 63.39 |
| Salaried/ Others | 69.63 | 78.86 | 7.47 | 30.95 | 8.98 | 5.13 | 47.46 | 8.01 | 29.62 | 12.06 | 8.63 | 41.68 |
| All | 61.40 | 69.50 | 5.54 | 28.51 | 6.40 | 3.72 | 55.82 | 6.15 | 28.28 | 8.52 | 6.79 | 50.2 |

Table No. 33

Educational Status - 1989-90 and 2002

Females

| | % Educat | Service Annual Control | | | Percent | Educate | ed Famil | y Membe | rs- FEM | ALES | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|--------|-------|---------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-------|------|-------|
| | and Train | ned | | 19 | 989-90 | | | | | 2002 | | |
| | 89-90 | 2002 | P.G. | Gra. | Prof. | Voc. | Mat. | P.G. | Gra. | Prof. | Voc. | Mat. |
| Camp | 22.89 | 39.65 | 0.44 | 11.84 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 87.28 | 1.89 | 13.89 | 0.42 | 2.32 | 81.47 |
| Camp (U) | 28.85 | 48.72 | 0.00 | 10.87 | 0.00 | 0.54 | 88.59 | 2.69 | 11.22 | 0.54 | 2.45 | 83.10 |
| Camp (R) | 21.57 | 36.75 | 2.27 | 15.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 81.82 | 1.39 | 16.37 | 0.35 | 2.54 | 79.35 |
| Non Camp | 44.66 | 58.59 | 6.87 | 28.27 | 2.57 | 0.61 | 61.68 | 7.26 | 31.28 | 4.41 | 3.11 | 53.95 |
| Non Camp (U) | 51.00 | 63.18 | 3.99 | 18.88 | 2.26 | 1.33 | 73.54 | 8.66 | 25.71 | 5.37 | 4.59 | 55.67 |
| Non Camp (R) | 38.16 | 56.73 | 8.96 | 35.07 | 2.79 | 0.10 | 53.08 | 5.99 | 36.6 | 4.30 | 1.66 | 51.45 |
| Occupational Groups | | | | | | 21 | 3 | | | | | |
| Agricult urists | 31.91 | 46.29 | 3.57 | 16.96 | 2.01 | 0.67 | 76.79 | 4.43 | 22.16 | 3.13 | 3.13 | 67.14 |
| Service | 50.56 | 62.94 | 8.29 | 32.87 | 3.17 | 0.65 | 55.03 | 8.72 | 35.29 | 5.49 | 3.04 | 47.46 |
| Busines s/ Sel Employ | f | KC. | H.VII) | EF(| RM | INC | RIT | YSII | uou | | | |
| ed | 33.60 | 51.09 | 3.83 | 20.97 | 0.60 | 0.40 | 74.19 | 4.26 | 22.81 | 1.50 | 2.76 | 68.66 |
| Relief from Govt. | 30.80 | 46.63 | 3.71 | 19.86 | 0.43 | 0.29 | 75.71 | 3.98 | 22.00 | 1.46 | 2.19 | 70.3 |
| Salaried/ Others | 48.26 | 61.45 | 7.44 | 29.89 | 3.26 | 0.76 | 58.65 | 8.04 | 32.93 | 5.32 | 3.50 | 50.2 |
| All | 40.33 | 3 54.65 | 5 6.14 | 26.41 | 2.28 | 0.59 | 64.57 | 7 6.45 | 28.65 | 3.81 | 2.99 | 58.1 |

P.G: Post-graduation, Gra: Graduation, Prof: Professional degree, Voc: Vocational diploma, Mat: Matriculation.

Table No. 34
Education Status of Students Attending Educational Institutes- MALES
1989-90 and 2002

| Category | % Stu | udents | | | | P | ercent st | udents | attending | educatio | n | | | |
|--|-------|----------------|-------|------|------|------|-----------|--------|-----------|----------|------|-------|-------------|------|
| | | nding ation | | | 198 | 9-90 | | | | 100 | 200 | 2 | | |
| | 89-90 | 2002 | Sc | Col | PG | Prof | Prof. | Voc. | Sc | Col | PG | Prof | Prof Dip | Voc |
| Camp | 75.51 | 95.5 | 94.85 | 3.94 | 0.61 | 0.30 | 0.00 | 0.30 | 78.77 | 15.64 | 4.19 | 3.07 | 3.07 | 0.84 |
| Camp (U) | 75.00 | 96.73 | 94.39 | 4.21 | 0.70 | 0.35 | 0.00 | 0.35 | 78.86 | 13.88 | 4.42 | 3.15 | 3.47 | 0.95 |
| Camp (R) | 78.95 | 93.20 | 97.78 | 2.22 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 78.05 | 29.27 | 2.44 | 2.44 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Non Camp | 84.33 | 100 | 90.04 | 6.49 | 1.07 | 1.60 | 0.71 | 0.09 | 80.06 | 8.80 | 2.18 | 14.22 | 4.21 | 0.53 |
| Non Camp (U) | 79.95 | 100 | 90.78 | 6.31 | 1.37 | 0.68 | 0.68 | 0.17 | 83.26 | 10.74 | 2.23 | 9.90 | 4.32 | 0.56 |
| Non Camp (R) | 89.68 | 99 | 89.24 | 6.68 | 0.74 | 2.60 | 0.74 | 0.00 | 76.31 | 6.54 | 2.12 | 19.28 | 4.08 | 0.49 |
| Occupational Groups • Agriculturists | 76.98 | 92.9 | 93.61 | 3,88 | 1.37 | 0.68 | 0.46 | 0.00 | 82.14 | 10.49 | 3.69 | 7.57 | 3.50 | 0.58 |
| Service | 82.27 | 99.2 | 88.52 | 7.42 | 0.88 | 2.12 | 0.71 | 0.35 | 76.95 | 10.81 | 1.59 | 16.53 | 5.41 | 0.95 |
| Business/ Self Employed | 87.74 | 97.4 | 92.02 | 5.99 | 0.67 | 0.89 | 0.44 | 0.00 | 80.85 | 9.39 | 2.76 | 10.50 | 2.76 | 0.18 |
| Relief from Govt. | 81.16 | 97.7 | 91.52 | 6.40 | 0.89 | 0.74 | 0.45 | 0.00 | 81.63 | 9.77 | 2.56 | 7.79 | 2.67 | 0.35 |
| Salaried/ Others | 83.03 | 99.5 | 90.80 | 5.49 | 1.02 | 1.79 | 0.64 | 0.26 | 77.87 | 10.76 | 2.66 | 16.08 | 5.32 | 0.8 |
| All | 82.16 | 99.0 | 91.13 | 5.91 | 0.96 | 1.31 | 0.55 | 0.14 | 79.79 | 10.25 | 2.61 | 11.86 | 3.97 | 0.5 |

Sc: School level, Col: College level, PG: Post-graduate level, Prof: Professional degree course, Prof. Dip: Professional diploma course, Voc: Vocational course.

Table No. 35

Education Status of Students Attending Educational Institutes- Females

1989-90 and 2002

| Category | % Stud | ents | | | | Per | cent stu | idents at | tending e | educatio | n | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------------|-----------|-----------|----------|------|-------|--------------|------|
| | attend | | | | 1989- | 90 | | | | | 200 | 2 | | |
| | 89-90 | 2002 | Sc | Col | PG | Prof | Prof Dip | Voc. | Sc | Col | PG | Prof | Prof. Dip | Voc. |
| Camp | 63.41 | 95.40 | 96.79 | 2.88 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 80.48 | 17.72 | 2.10 | 1.20 | 0.90 | 0.00 |
| Camp (U) | 60.38 | 96.24 | 96.44 | 3.16 | 0.00 | 0.40 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 82.37 | 18.35 | 1.44 | 0.00 | 1.08 | 0.00 |
| Camp (R) | 80.82 | 95.18 | 98.31 | 1.69 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 70.91 | 14.55 | 5.45 | 7.27 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Non Camp | 68.56 | 100 | 90.68 | 6.64 | 0.83 | 1.01 | 0.37 | 0.46 | 73.41 | 11.44 | 3.38 | 9.99 | 4.27 | 0.24 |
| Non Camp (U) | 65.86 | 100 | 91.24 | 6.65 | 0.35 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.70 | 76.45 | 10.55 | 3.36 | 7.65 | 3.52 | 0.31 |
| Non Camp (R) | 71.85 | 100 | 90.06 | 6.63 | 1.36 | 1.56 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 70.02 | 12.44 | 3.41 | 12.61 | 5.11 | 0.17 |
| Occupational Groups | | | | | 0.00 | 0.70 | 000 | 0.00 | 76.73 | 13.87 | 4.03 | 5.15 | 3.13 | 0.00 |
| Agriculturists | 58.21 | 96 | 94.26 | 4.70 | 0.00 | 0.78 | 0.00 | 0.26 | 16.73 | 13.67 | 4.03 | 5.15 | 3.13 | 0.00 |
| Service | 69.08 | 100 | 87.03 | 9.59 | 1.07 | 1.42 | 0.36 | 0.53 | 76.09 | 14.98 | 3.20 | 13.13 | 4.04 | 0.3 |
| Business/ Self Employed | 75.00 | 100 | 96.44 | 200 | 0.67 | 0.22 | 0.44 | 0.22 | 72.05 | 9.38 | 2.25 | 5.07 | 3.38 | 0.19 |
| Relief from Govt. | 67.58 | 96 | 95.63 | 3.02 | 0.30 | 0.45 | 0.30 | 0.30 | 73.82 | 9.31 | 1.99 | 4.71 | 2.61 | 0.1 |
| Salaried/ Others | 67.12 | 100 | 88.81 | 8.32 | 0.95 | 1.23 | 0.27 | 0.41 | 76.04 | 16.41 | 4.30 | 11.72 | 4.56 | 0.2 |
| All | 67.34 | 97 | 92.05 | 5.80 | 0.64 | 0.86 | 0.29 | 0.36 | 74.90 | 12.77 | 3.11 | 8.13 | 3.56 | 0.1 |

Sc: School level, Col: College level, PG: Post-graduate level, Prof: Professional degree course, Prof. Dip: Professional diploma course, Voc: Vocational course.

Table No. 36

Percent Students Discontinued Education after Migration at

Various Educational Levels (March 2002)

| . Category | | | ontinued Educa evel and 18-24 Trainin | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|---|--------|--------|-------|
| | | MALE | | | FEMALE | |
| | School | Grad. | Prof. | School | Grad. | Prof. |
| Camp | 27.65 | 64.54 | 2.13 | 43.33 | 73.98 | 1.63 |
| Camp (U) | 25.64 | 66.39 | 2.46 | 43.58 | 77.78 | 2.02 |
| Camp (R) | 45.45 | 52.63 | 0.00 | 41.94 | 58.33 | 0.00 |
| Non-Camp | 2.84 | 12.63 | 0.62 | 2.26 | 19.43 | 0.41 |
| Non-Camp (U) | 3.26 | 17.90 | 0.39 | 2.97 | 30.40 | 0.40 |
| Non-Camp (R) | 2.33 | 6.64 | 0.88 | 1.44 | 7.95 | 0.42 |
| Occupational Groups • Agriculturists | 12.04 | 37.70 | 2.09 | 22.73 | 47.20 | 1.24 |
| Service | 2.50 | 13.54 | 0.87 | 1.92 | 20.52 | 0.87 |
| Business/ Self Employed | 10.32 | 24.02 | 0.00 | 11.58 | 28.38 | 0.00 |
| Relief from Govt. | 12.79 | 30.82 | 0.66 | 16.94 | 33.86 | 0.00 |
| Salaried/ Others | 2.56 | 18.18 | 1.25 | 5.30 | 26.69 | 1.35 |
| All | 7.90 | 24.36 | 0.96 | 11.23 | 30.39 | 0.65 |

Grad: Graduation level, Prof: Post-graduation / professional training.

Table No.37

Students admitted/ nominated for professional training- 1990-02

| Category | | | Boys | | | | | Girls | | |
|---|----------|------------------|-------|-------------|--------|-----|-------------------------|--------------|------------|-------|
| | Nos | Nos. | % adm | itted thr | ough | Nos | Nos. | % adr | nitted the | rough |
| | | per 100 HH | cc | J&K | Oth. | CC | per 100 HH J&K | cc | J&K | Oth |
| Camp | 32 | 7 | 9.38 | 43.75 | 46.88 | 5 | 1 | 0.00 | 80.00 | 20.00 |
| Camp (U) | 4 | 5 | 10.71 | 50.00 | 39.29 | 3 | 1 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 |
| Camp (R) | 28 | 7 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 2 | 2 | 0.00 | 50.00 | 50.00 |
| Non Camp | 335 | 22 | 1.49 | 5.67 | 92.84 | 162 | 11 | 0.62 | 11.73 | 87.65 |
| Non Camp (U) | 216 | 29 | 0.84 | 6.72 | 92.44 | 108 | 14 | 0.00 | 18.52 | 81.48 |
| Non Camp (R) | 119 | 16 | 1.85 | 5.09 | 93.06 | 54 | 7 | 0.93 | 8.33 | 90.74 |
| Occupational Groups | 77 | 13 | 2.60 | 15.58 | 81.82 | 33 | 5 | 0.00 | 27.27 | 72.73 |
| Agriculturists | 210 | 27 | 2.38 | 7.62 | 90.00 | 110 | 14 | 0.91 | 11.82 | 87.27 |
| ServiceBusiness/SelfEmployed | 80 &K | 13 CEN | 1.25 | 6.25 IOR | 92.50 | 24 | 4 / | 0.00 DIES | 4.17 | 95.83 |
| Relief from Govt. | 90 | 9 | 2.22 | 8.89 | 88.89 | 40 | 4 | 0.00 | 17.50 | 82.50 |
| Salaried/ Others | 277 | 27 | 2.17 | 9.03 | 88.81 | 127 | 12 | 0.79 | 12.60 | 86.6 |
| All | 367 | 7 19 | 2.18 | 8.99 | 88.83 | 167 | 7 8 | 0.60 | 13.77 | 85.63 |

CC: Central government; J&K: Jammu and Kashmir government; Oth: Other State Governments

Table No.38
Students Availing Training in Local Surroundings in Jammu Division for Professional/ Vocational Training Courses (1990-2002)

| Category | | | Boys | | | | | Girls | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|------------------|-------|-------------|-------|-----|-------------------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| | Nos | Nos. | % ac | lmitted thr | ough | Nos | Nos. | % ac | imitted thre | ough |
| | | per 100 HH | CC | J&K | Oth. | CC | per 100 HH J&K | CC | J& K | Oth |
| Camp | 14 | 3 | 35.71 | 0.00 | 64.29 | 0 | 0 | 13.43 | 10.45 | 76.12 |
| Camp (U) | 5 | 1 | 0.00 | 100.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Camp (R) | 9 | 2 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Non Camp | 54 | 7 | 18.52 | 5.56 | 75.93 | 67 | 4 | 25.00 | 12.50 | 62.50 |
| Non Camp (U) | 42 | 6 | 0.00 | 80.00 | 20.00 | 36 | 5 | 19.35 | 9.68 | 70.97 |
| Non Camp (R) | 12 | 2 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 33.33 | 31 | 4 | 8.33 | 11.11 | 80.56 |
| Occupational Groups • Agriculturist | 19 | 3 | 31.58 | 0.00 | 68.42 | 8 | 1 | 8.82 | 11.76 | 79,41 |
| s • Service | 39 | 5 | 23.08 | 5.13 | 71.79 | 34 | 4 | 16.00 | 8.00 | 76.00 |
| Business/ Self Employed | 10 | 2 | 0.00 | 10.00 | 90.00 | 25 | 4 | 19.23 | 7.69 | 73.08 |
| Relief from Govt. | 19 | 2 | 10.53 | 5.26 | 84.21 | 26 | 3 | 9.76 | 12.20 | 78.0 |
| Salaried/ Others | 49 | 5 | 26.53 | 4.08 | 69.39 | 41 | 4 | 8.33 | 11,11 | 80.5 |
| All | 68 | 3 | 22.06 | 4.41 | 73.53 | 67 | 3 | 13.43 | 10.45 | 76.1 |

CC: Central government; J&K: Jammu and Kashmir government; Oth: Others
Source: CMS Survey



Table No.39 Occupational Status of Family 1989-90 and 2002

| Category | | | M | ajor Hou | sehold | Occup | bation (| % HH Eng | 200 | · · · | | |
|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|----------|--------|-------|----------|----------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| Outegery | | | 1989-9 | 0 | | | | | 200 | | | |
| | Agri | GS | PS | SE | PRS | Oth | Agri | GS | PS | SE | PRS | Oth |
| | Agii | | | 19.54 | | | 2.31 | 42.23 | 4.83 | 1.89 | 0.21 | 48.53 |
| Camp | 54.41 | 19.75 | 6.30 | | | | 2.23 | 44.55 | 5.20 | 1.73 | 0.25 | 46.04 |
| Camp (R) | 62.28 | 18.86 | 3.47 | 15.38 | | | | | | 2.78 | | 62.50 |
| Camp (U) | 10.96 | 24.66 | 21.92 | 42.47 | | | 2.78 | 29.17 | 2.78 | | 0.54 | |
| | 22.80 | 45.00 | 11.73 | 19.53 | 0.93 | | 0.27 | 50.90 | 21.27 | 8.09 | 0.54 | 18.93 |
| Non Camp | | | 9.56 | 15.80 | 1.06 | | 0.27 | 47.47 | 19.28 | 7.71 | 0.66 | 24.60 |
| Non Camp (R) | 40.37 | 33.20 | m. | | | 1 | 0.27 | 54.37 | 23.28 | 8.48 | 0.40 | 13.19 |
| Non Camp (U) | 5.09 | 56.89 | 13.92 | 23.29 | 0.80 | | | | 26.59 | 13.56 | 0.85 | 53.71 |
| Relief from | 33.33 | 6.88 | 20.32 | 38.10 | 1.38 | | 0.64 | 4.66 | 20.39 | 10.00 | 0.00 | |
| Govt. | | | 1 | 0.50 | 0.10 | | 0.88 | 89.39 | 8.76 | 0.19 | 0.10 | 0.68 |
| Salaried/Others | 27.74 | 68.28 | 1.36 | 2.52 | | | | | 17.30 | 6.60 | 0.46 | 26.08 |
| All | 30.41 | 38.92 | 10.43 | 19.53 | 0.71 | | 0.76 | 48.81 | 17.30 | 0.00 | 0.70 | 1 -3: |

Agri: Agriculture, horticulture and allied activities, GS: Government service, PS: Private service, SE: Self Employed, PRS: Professional Service, Oth: Relief from Govt.

Source: CMS Survey

Table No.40 **Participation Rate of Migrant Family Members**

| Category | C | % Workers t | o Population | aged above | 18 years | |
|-------------------|---------|-------------|--------------|------------|----------|-------|
| | Male | s | Femal | es | Both | 1 |
| | 1989-90 | 2002 | 1989-90 | 2002 | 1989-90 | 2002 |
| Camp | 87.26 | 64.00 | 57.16 | 11.84 | 82.45 | 37.06 |
| Camp (R) | 88.78 | 72.15 | 28.59 | 27.32 | 57.59 | 48.51 |
| Camp (U) | 85.83 | 64.22 | 63.02 | 10.98 | 86.82 | 36.69 |
| Non Camp | 89.58 | 62.69 | 23.76 | 17.02 | 55.84 | 39.27 |
| Non Camp (R) | 89.98 | 69.43 | 28.66 | 22.99 | 59.06 | 45.36 |
| Non Camp (U) | 87.57 | 74.96 | 28.52 | 31.48 | 56.19 | 51.64 |
| Relief from Govt. | 91.90 | 61.82 | 34.28 | 18.59 | 62.99 | 39.23 |
| Salaried/Others | 92.66 | 77.54 | 33.40 | 28.65 | 61.85 | 51.76 |
| All | 92.31 | 70.41 | 33.78 | 24.14 | 62.36 | 46.12 |

Table No. 41

Employment Structure of Workers (Both Males and Females)

Pre and Post Migration Period

| Category | | | | TØ | | % Famil | ly memb | % Family members Engaged in | nged in | | | | | |
|-------------------|-------|------|------|---------|-------|---------|------------|-----------------------------|---------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|
| | | | | 1989-90 | | | | | | | 2002 | | | |
| | S | 3 | PS | 2 | SE | 75 | Agri | SJ | 3 | PS | PJ | SE | JL | Agri |
| Camp | 18.33 | 2.52 | 0.43 | 5.39 | 10.43 | 5.13 | 57.78 | 31.73 | 5.22 | 0.56 | 24.26 | 8.04 | 29.76 | 0.42 |
| Camp (R) | 18.16 | 2.59 | 0.29 | 4.32 | 8.36 | 4.90 | 61.38 | 33.78 | 5.82 | 0.50 | 23.96 | 7.32 | 28.12 | 0.50 |
| Camp (II) | 20.00 | 1.82 | 1.82 | 15.45 | 30.00 | 7.27 | 23.64 | 20.37 | 1.85 | 0.93 | 25.93 | 12.04 | 38.89 | 0.00 |
| Non Gamp | 37.77 | 7.27 | 3.69 | 12.85 | 13.08 | 7.12 | 18.22 | 34.58 | 7.56 | 3.57 | 28.10 | 5.22 | 20.31 | 0.66 |
| Non Comp (B) | 33.06 | 5.57 | 2.01 | 11.26 | 11.73 | 5.86 | 30.51 | 33.13 | 6.92 | 2.51 | 26.09 | 5.02 | 25.35 | 0.98 |
| Non Camp (II) | 42 46 | | 5.36 | 14.43 | 14.43 | 8.36 | 6.01 | 35.84 | 8.12 | 4.49 | 29.86 | 5.40 | 15.92 | 0.37 |
| Relief from Govt. | 6.75 | | 0.73 | 18.74 | 25.20 | 7.05 | 39.43 | 8.11 | 3.03 | 0.43 | 39.17 | 12.81 | 35.58 | 0.87 |
| Salaried/Others | 54.23 | 9.31 | 4.61 | 4.57 | 1.93 | 6.26 | 19.09 | 50.27 | 9.74 | 4.70 | 20.17 | 1.27 | 13.39 | 0.46 |
| W I | 32.84 | 90.9 | 2.87 | 10.95 | 12.41 | 6.61 | 28.26 | 34.10 | 7.17 | 3.06 | 27.46 | 5.70 | 21.90 | 0.62 |
| 7 | | | | | | | The second | | | | | | | The second second |

SJ: State Govt. Job, CJ: Central Govt. Job, PS: Private Sector Jobs, PJ: Private Jobs SE: Self Employed,

JL: Jobless, Agri: Engaged in Agriculture

Table No. 42
Employment Structure of Workers (Males)
Pre and Post Migration Period

| | | | | | | | was in Morkore Engaged in | e Engade | ni be | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|------|---------|--|-------|---------------------------|------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| Catonory | | | | | | % Mai | SS WOINE | Control of | | | 0000 | | | |
| Calegory | | | | 00 000 | | | | | | | 2002 | | | |
| | | | | 1888-80 | | | | | | | c | п | = | Agri |
| | | - | DG | P.I | SE | 국 | Agri | S | 3 | S | 2 | 7 | | |
| The second secon | S | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | 02.00 | 0.40 | 22 BO | 0.34 |
| | | | 20.0 | 7 50 | 15.45 | 3.66 | 43.06 | 34.29 | 6.25 | 0.68 | 26.52 | 3.12 | 26:00 | |
| Сатр | 25.92 | 3.66 | 0.00 | cc.1 | 21.2 | | | | 000 | 04.0 | 25.98 | 8.07 | 21.46 | 0.39 |
| | 1 | 000 | 0.44 | 6 19 | 12.83 | 3.54 | 46.61 | 36.61 | 69.9 | 60.0 | 20:07 | | | |
| Camp (R) | 26.55 | 3.83 | 4.0 | 21.5 | | 10. | 45.40 | 20.24 | 2.38 | 1.19 | 29.76 | 15.48 | 30.95 | 0.00 |
| | 20.03 | 2 33 | 2.33 | 18.60 | 36.05 | 4.65 | 71.01 | 40.64 | 207 | | | | 0,0, | 0.10 |
| Camp (U) | 20.33 | | | 07 17 | 17 20 | 235 | 11 25 | 38.27 | 77.8. | 4.06 | 31.57 | 7.02 | 91.01 | 0.12 |
| Non Camp | 41.27 | 8.31 | 4.33 | 15.19 | 06.11 | 2.33 | 2401 | | | i | 00 40 | 6.48 | 14 45 | 0.17 |
| dimo ilov | 9. | 17.7 | 2 50 | 14 75 | 15.37 | 3.06 | 18.98 | 37.04 | 8.64 | 2.74 | 30.40 | P. J. | | |
| Non Camp (R) | 38.12 | 7.14 | 4.05 | 21.1 | | | | 77 00 | 08.0 | 5 32 | 32.62 | 7.54 | 6.11 | 0.08 |
| | 11 53 | 0 52 | 6 13 | 15.65 | 19.27 | 1.61 | 3.31 | 39.44 | 60.0 | 20:0 | | | | 100 |
| Non Camp (U) | 44.02 | 30.0 | | | | 111 | 00 70 | 8 34 | 3.54 | 0.49 | 45.97 | 16.20 | 25.25 | 0.75 |
| Relief from govt | 7.54 | 2.56 | 0.87 | 24.36 | 34.12 | 3.77 | 01.07 | 0.0 | | | | | | |
| The same of the sa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Salaried/ | | 4.4 | F 63 | 4.35 | 2.57 | 1.73 | 11.94 | 56.79 | 11.41 | 5.33 | 20.43 | 1.63 | 4.29 | 0.11 |
| Others | 65.29 | 11.10 | 0.00 | 7:00 | | | | | 000 | 07.0 | 20.60 | 7.43 | 12.63 | 0.16 |
| | 02 20 | 7.23 | 3.48 | 13.42 | 16.86 | 2.65 | 18.66 | 37.50 | 8.28 | 3.40 | 20.00 | 2 | | |
| T | 57.03 | 24. | | | The second secon | | | | | | | | | |

SJ: State Govt. Job, CJ: Central Govt. Job, PS: Private Sector Jobs, PJ: Private Jobs SE: Self Employed,

JL: Jobless, Agri: Engaged in Agriculture

Table No. 43
Employment Structure of Workers (Females)
Pre and Post Migration Period

| 1989-90 mp SJ CJ PS PJ SE JL Agri SJ CJ PS mp (M) 3.36 0.26 0.00 1.03 0.52 8.01 86.82 18.80 0.00 0.00 mp (U) 16.67 0.02 0.00 0.03 4.17 8.33 16.67 54.17 20.83 0.00 0.00 n Camp (U) 16.67 0.00 0.00 4.17 8.33 16.67 54.17 20.83 0.00 0.00 n Camp (U) 16.67 4.25 1.84 6.08 0.92 20.90 38.35 25.84 4.71 2.40 n Camp (U) 36.90 7.42 3.28 11.14 1.31 26.64 13.32 28.43 6.54 2.78 lief from Govt. 4.66 0.90 0.36 3.76 1.43 15.77 73.12 7.50 1.50 0.25 laried/Jothers 32.57 4.71 2.09 <th>Category</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>% Fami</th> <th>ly memb</th> <th>% Family members Engaged in</th> <th>ged in</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> | Category | | | | | | % Fami | ly memb | % Family members Engaged in | ged in | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|-------|-------|------|---------|------|--------|---------|-----------------------------|--------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| mp SJ CJ PS PJ SE JL Agri SJ CJ PS mp SJS 0.26 0.00 1.03 0.52 8.01 86.82 18.80 0.00 0.00 mp (U) 2.48 0.28 0.00 0.83 0.00 7.44 88.98 18.28 0.00 0.00 n Camp (U) 16.67 0.00 0.00 4.17 8.33 16.67 54.17 20.83 0.00 0.00 n Camp (U) 17.43 0.73 0.24 0.48 14.53 66.10 22.14 4.71 2.40 n Camp (U) 36.90 7.42 3.28 11.14 1.31 26.64 13.32 28.43 6.54 2.78 2.78 lief from Govt. 4.66 0.90 0.36 3.76 1.43 15.77 73.12 7.50 1.50 2.78 aried/JOthers 32.57 4.71 2.09 4.53 0.79 17.86 37.4 | | | | 16 | 1989-90 | | | | | | | 2002 | | | |
| mp 3.36 0.26 0.00 1.03 0.52 8.01 86.82 18.80 0.00 0.00 mp (H) 2.48 0.28 0.00 0.83 0.00 7.44 88.98 18.28 0.00 0.00 m camp (U) 16.67 0.00 0.00 4.17 8.33 16.67 54.17 20.83 0.00 0.00 n camp (U) 27.67 4.25 1.84 6.08 0.92 20.90 38.35 25.84 4.71 2.40 n camp (U) 17.43 0.73 0.24 0.48 0.48 14.53 66.10 22.14 2.10 1.86 n camp (U) 36.90 7.42 3.28 11.14 1.31 26.64 13.32 28.43 6.54 2.78 lief from Govt. 4.66 0.90 0.36 3.76 1.43 7.50 7.50 1.50 0.25 laried/Others 32.57 4.71 2.09 16.93 37.43 34.43 | | S | 3 | PS | PJ | SE | JL | Agri | SJ | 3 | PS | PJ | SE | JL | Agri |
| Imp (R) 2.48 0.28 0.00 0.83 0.00 7.44 88.98 18.28 0.00 0.00 Imp (U) 16.67 0.00 0.00 4.17 8.33 16.67 54.17 20.83 0.00 0.00 In Camp (U) 7.67 4.25 1.84 6.08 0.92 20.90 38.35 25.84 4.71 2.40 In Camp (R) 17.43 0.73 0.24 0.48 0.48 14.53 66.10 22.14 2.10 1.86 In Camp (U) 36.90 7.42 3.28 11.14 1.31 26.64 13.32 28.43 6.54 2.78 Inef from Govt. 4.66 0.90 0.36 3.76 1.43 15.77 73.12 7.50 1.50 0.25 Initial from Govt. 4.56 0.90 0.36 5.14 0.29 17.86 37.43 34.43 5.67 3.17 30.19 3.02 1.27 4.53 0.79 16.93 | Camp | 3.36 | 0.26 | 0.00 | 1.03 | 0.52 | 8.01 | 86.82 | 18.80 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 12.82 | 2.56 | 64.96 | 0.85 |
| Inp (U) 16.67 0.00 0.17 8.33 16.67 54.17 20.83 0.00 0.00 In Camp 27.67 4.25 1.84 6.08 0.92 20.90 38.35 25.84 4.71 2.40 In Camp 17.43 0.73 0.24 0.48 0.48 14.53 66.10 22.14 2.10 1.86 Inef from Camp (U) 36.90 7.42 3.28 11.14 1.31 26.64 13.32 28.43 6.54 2.78 Inef from Govt. 4.66 0.90 0.36 3.76 1.43 15.77 73.12 7.50 1.50 0.25 Iaried/Others 32.57 4.71 2.00 5.14 0.29 17.86 37.43 34.43 5.67 3.17 30.19 3.02 1.27 4.53 0.79 16.93 53.26 25.13 4.23 2.16 | Camp (R) | 2.48 | 0.28 | 0.00 | 0.83 | 0.00 | 7.44 | 88.98 | 18.28 | 0.00 | 00.00 | 12.90 | 3.23 | 64.52 | 1.08 |
| In Camp Camp 27.67 4.25 1.84 6.08 0.92 20.90 38.35 25.84 4.71 2.40 In Camp (R) 17.43 0.73 0.24 0.48 0.48 14.53 66.10 22.14 2.10 1.86 In Camp (U) 36.90 7.42 3.28 11.14 1.31 26.64 13.32 28.43 6.54 2.78 Ineffrom Govt. 4.66 0.90 0.36 3.76 1.43 15.77 73.12 7.50 1.50 0.25 Iaried/Others 32.57 4.71 2.00 5.14 0.29 17.86 37.43 34.43 5.67 3.17 30.19 3.02 1.27 4.53 0.79 16.93 53.26 25.13 4.23 2.16 | Camp (U) | 16.67 | 00.00 | 0.00 | 4.17 | 8.33 | 16.67 | 54.17 | 20.83 | 00.00 | 0.00 | 12.50 | 0.00 | 66.67 | 0.00 |
| n Camp (R) 17.43 0.73 0.24 0.48 0.48 14.53 66.10 22.14 2.10 1.86 n Camp (U) 36.90 7.42 3.28 11.14 1.31 26.64 13.32 28.43 6.54 2.78 lief from Govt. 4.66 0.90 0.36 3.76 1.43 15.77 73.12 7.50 1.50 0.25 laried/Others 32.57 4.71 2.00 5.14 0.29 17.86 37.43 34.43 5.67 3.17 aried/Others 3.02 1.27 4.53 0.79 16.93 53.26 25.13 4.23 2.16 | Non Camp | 27.67 | 4.25 | 1.84 | 6.08 | 0.92 | 20.90 | 38.35 | 25.84 | 4.71 | 2.40 | 19.88 | 0.96 | 44.28 | 1.92 |
| In Camp (U) 36.90 7.42 3.28 11.14 1.31 26.64 13.32 28.43 6.54 2.78 lief from Govt. 4.66 0.90 0.36 3.76 1.43 15.77 73.12 7.50 1.50 0.25 laried/Others 32.57 4.71 2.00 5.14 0.29 17.86 37.43 34.43 5.67 3.17 30.19 3.02 1.27 4.53 0.79 16.93 53.26 25.13 4.23 2.16 | Non Camp (R) | 17.43 | 0.73 | 0.24 | 0.48 | 0.48 | 14.53 | 66.10 | 22.14 | 2.10 | 1.86 | 13.75 | 0.93 | 55.94 | 3.26 |
| lief from Govt. 4.66 0.90 0.36 3.76 1.43 15.77 73.12 7.50 1.50 0.25 laried/Others 32.57 4.71 2.00 5.14 0.29 17.86 37.43 34.43 5.67 3.17 20.19 3.02 1.27 4.53 0.79 16.93 53.26 25.13 4.23 2.16 | Non Camp (U) | 36.90 | 7.42 | 3.28 | 11.14 | 1.31 | 26.64 | 13.32 | 28.43 | 6.54 | 2.78 | 24.18 | 0.98 | 36.11 | 0.98 |
| laried/Others 32.57 4.71 2.00 5.14 0.29 17.86 37.43 34.43 5.67 3.17 20.19 3.02 1.27 4.53 0.79 16.93 53.26 25.13 4.23 2.16 | Relief from Govt. | 4.66 | 06'0 | 0.36 | 3.76 | 1.43 | 15.77 | 73.12 | 7.50 | 1.50 | 0.25 | 18.50 | 2.50 | 67.00 | 2.75 |
| 20.19 3.02 1.27 4.53 0.79 16.93 53.26 25.13 4.23 2.16 | Salaried/Others | 32.57 | 4.71 | 2.00 | 5.14 | 0.29 | 17.86 | 37.43 | 34.43 | 5.67 | 3.17 | 19.53 | 0.40 | 35.49 | 1.32 |
| | All | 20.19 | 3.02 | 1.27 | 4.53 | 0.79 | 16.93 | 53.26 | 25.13 | 4.23 | 2.16 | 19.17 | 1.12 | 46.37 | 1.81 |

SJ: State Govt. Job, CJ: Central Govt. Job, PS: Private Sector Jobs, PJ: Private Jobs SE: Self Employed,

JL: Jobless, Agri: Engaged in Agriculture

Table No. 44
Un-employment Status after Migration

| Category | Years Delay | yed for Empl for Eligible % Respons | | Migration |
|-------------------|-------------|---|------------|-------------------|
| | 1-3 Years | 4-7 Years | 8-10 Years | Still Awaiting |
| Camp | 21.27 | 9.50 | 0.90 | 68.33 |
| Camp (R) | 22.22 | 9.52 | 1.06 | 67.20 |
| Camp (U) | 15.63 | 9.38 | 0.00 | 75.00 |
| Non Camp | 8.85 | 13.54 | 3.65 | 73.96 |
| Non Camp (R) | 8.98 | 17.03 | 3.10 | 70.90 |
| Non Camp (U) | 8.70 | 9.09 | 4.35 | 77.87 |
| Relief from Govt. | 10.68 | 15.10 | 1.04 | 73.18 |
| Salaried/Others | 13.80 | 9.93 | 4.60 | 71.67 |
| All | 12.30 | 12.42 | 2.89 | 72.40 |

Source : CMS Survey

Table No. 45
Place of Employment after Migration

| Category | Percent Hous | ehold Responses for I | Employed Mem | bers |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| | Same Place Where Residing after Migration | Another Place in Same District | Another District | Outside J&K |
| Camp. | 60.75 | 4.67 | 15.89 | 18.69 |
| Camp (R) | 60.42 | 4.17 | 14.58 | 20.83 |
| Camp (U) | 63.64 | 9.09 | 27.27 | 0.00 |
| Non Camp | 82.63 | 8.41 | 5.12 | 3.84 |
| Non Camp (R) | 81.88 | 10.36 | 6.47 | 1.29 |
| Non Camp (U) | 83.61 | 5.88 | 3.36 | 7.14 |
| Relief from Govt. | 74.71 | 11.49 | 6.90 | 6.90 |
| Salaried/Others | 80.63 | 6.46 | 6.88 | 6.04 |
| All | 79.05 | 7.80 | 6.88 | 6.27 |

Chapter - 5 TABLES

Table No. 46
Impact of Migration on Occupational Status
Percent Household Responses

| Category | Helped to know more about Occupational Fields | Got more Jobs due to Increased Awareness | Taking up Un- conventional or Non- Traditional Jobs |
|-------------------|---|--|---|
| | | | Yes |
| Camp | 49.29 | 22.22 | 1.61 |
| Camp (R) | 49.30 | 21.98 | 1.25 |
| Camp (U) | 49.23 | 23.64 | 3.70 |
| Non Camp | 81.96 | 57.32 | 2.19 |
| Non Camp (R) | 78.33 | 56.45 | 2.83 |
| Non Camp (U) | 85.62 | 58.21 | 1.55 |
| Relief from Govt. | 69.94 | 48.15 | 2.53 |
| Salaried/Others | 79.10 RE (C | R M 51.84 TV S | TUOUS 1.67 |
| All | 74.74 | 50.11 | 2.07 |



Table No. 47
Movable Property
(CMS Survey)

| | Type of Property | Status of M | ovable Prop | | ent Respo | nses) |
|----------|----------------------------------|---|------------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|
| ategory | Type of Floperty | Abandoned | Brought Along | Sold | Looted | Lost in Fire |
| • | A Law - Lindwood | 51.27 | 0.42 | 0.21 | 28.81 | 19.28 |
| Camp | Furniture's/ fittings / fixtures | 47.68 | 5.91 | 0.42 | 27.43 | 18.57 |
| | Kitchenware Equipments | 43.04 | 14.98 | 0.42 | 24.47 | 17.09 |
| | Clothing bedding etc | 46.81 | 0.00 | 6.38 | 38.30 | 8.51 |
| | Vehicle | 32.69 | 7.69 | 1.92 | 38.46 | 19.23 |
| | Others | 52.62 | 0.25 | 0.00 | 26.93 | 20.20 |
| Camp (R) | Furniture's/ fittings / fixtures | | 5.72 | 0.25 | 25.37 | 19.40 |
| | Kitchenware Equipments | 49.25 | 14.93 | 0.25 | 22.39 | 17.66 |
| | Clothing bedding etc | 44.78 | 0.00 | 6.67 | 33.33 | 3.33 |
| | Vehicle | 56.67 | 4.76 | 2.38 | 40.48 | 19.05 |
| | Others | 33.33 | 1.41 | 1.41 | 39.44 | 14.08 |
| Camp (U) | Furniture's/ fittings / fixtures | 43.66 | | 1.39 | 38.89 | 13.89 |
| | Kitchenware Equipments | 38.89 | 6.94 | 1.39 | 36.11 | 13.89 |
| | Clothing bedding etc | 33.33 | 15.28 | 5.88 | 47.06 | 17.65 |
| | Vehicle | 29.41 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 30.00 | 20.00 |
| | Others | 30.00 | 20.00 | 0.00 | 37.91 | 6.15 |
| Non-Camp | Furniture's/ fittings / fixtures | 48.98 | 6.83 | | 30.26 | 3.77 |
| | Kitchenware Equipments | 20.17 | 45.73 | 0.07 | 19.89 | 3.63 |
| | Clothing bedding etc | 18.28 | 58.13 | 0.07 | | 2.68 |
| | Vehicle | 20.98 | 48.66 | 2.23 | 25.45 | 8.19 |
| | Others | 48.92 | 22.89 | 0.96 | 19.04 | 6.93 |
| Non-Camp | Furniture's/ fittings / fixtures | 56.93 | 6.79 | 0.14 | 29.22 | 4.30 |
| (R) | Kitchenware Equipments | 22.01 | 53.15 | 0.00 | | 4.16 |
| | Clothing bedding etc | 22.82 | 56.11 | 0.00 | | 3.95 |
| | Vehicle | 36.84 | 42.11 | 2.63 | | 11.34 |
| | Others | 49.16 | 21.43 | 0.84 | | |
| Non-Cam | | 41.24 | 6.87 | 0.13 | | 5.39 |
| (U) | Kitchenware Equipments | 18.33 | 38.27 | | | 3.23 |
| | Clothing bedding etc | 13.73 | 60.16 | | | 3.10 |
| | Vehicle | 12.84 | 52.03 | | | 2.03 |
| | Others | 48.59 | 24.80 | | | |
| ALL | Furniture's/ fittings / fixtures | CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE | 5.27 | | | |
| 7 | Kitchenware Equipments | 26.82 | | | | |
| | Clothing bedding etc | 24.26 | | Part Control | | |
| | Vehicle | 25.46 | | | | |
| | Others | 47.11 | 21.2 | 0 1.0 | 21.20 | 9.4 |

Table No.48
Immovable Property (CMS Survey)

| Category | Type of Property | State | us of Imi | novable | Property | (Percen | t Respo | nses) |
|------------|-------------------------|-------|-----------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-------|
| | | S | 0 | T1 | T2 | U | M | N |
| Camp | Irrigated Land | 15.81 | 3.11 | 0.85 | 5.37 | 41.53 | 0.28 | 33.05 |
| | Un-irrigated land | 6.80 | 5.17 | 0.00 | 3.88 | 43.53 | 0.00 | 40.52 |
| | Orchard | 18.79 | 5.64 | 1.13 | 3.01 | 34.21 | 0.38 | 36.84 |
| | Vegetable Garden | 7.45 | 4.36 | 0.00 | 3.00 | 47.41 | 0.00 | 36.78 |
| | Non Fruit Bearing Trees | 48.12 | 2.87 | 0.00 | 0.57 | 1.72 | 0.00 | 46.70 |
| Non- | Irrigated Land | 24.52 | 5.03 | 1.26 | 8.67 | 24.48 | 6.43 | 29.51 |
| Camp | Un-irrigated land | 15.52 | 5.10 | 0.93 | 3.71 | 24.36 | 4.64 | 45.71 |
| | Orchard | 30.51 | 6.78 | 2.54 | 4.45 | 20.34 | 2.12 | 33.26 |
| | Vegetable Garden | 16.40 | 4.60 | 0.29 | 3.02 | 29.50 | 5.47 | 40.72 |
| | Non Fruit Bearing Trees | 64.97 | 0.59 | 0.15 | 0.88 | 0.15 | 3.53 | 30.74 |
| | Irrigated Land | 21.67 | 4.48 | 1.07 | 5.98 | 31.48 | 4.91 | 30.42 |
| Rural | Un-irrigated land | 10.90 | 5.37 | 0.67 | 3.36 | 1.71 | 3.19 | 44.80 |
| | Orchard | 25.49 | 6.49 | 2.11 | 3.62 | 26.09 | 1.36 | 34.84 |
| | Vegetable Garden | 12.09 | 4.67 | 0.21 | 2.97 | 36.80 | 3.61 | 39.66 |
| | Non Fruit Bearing Trees | 59.18 | 1.40 | 0.11 | 0.54 | 0.65 | 2.48 | 35.64 |
| | Irrigated Land | 21.96 | 3.79 | 1.52 | 18.94 | 20.45 | 0.76 | 32.58 |
| Urban | Un-irrigated land | 27.37 | 2.99 | 0.0 | 7.46 | 25.37 | 1.49 | 35.82 |
| | Orchard | 23.33 | 5.33 | 1.33 | 6.67 | 18.67 | 2.67 | 32.00 |
| | Vegetable Garden | 26.16 | 3.36 | 0.0 | 3.36 | 26.89 | 3.36 | 36.97 |
| | Non Fruit Bearing Trees | 53.56 | 0.97 | 0.0 | 2.91 | 0.97 | 0.97 | 40.78 |
| | Irrigated Land | 19.47 | 3.26 | 1.54 | 7.29 | 28.60 | 8.25 | 31.67 |
| Relief | Un-irrigated land | 9.51 | 5.19 | 0.86 | 4.03 | 32.56 | 5.76 | 42.07 |
| | Orchard | 22.43 | 5.26 | 5.63 | 3.80 | 26.90 | 2.05 | 37.43 |
| | Vegetable Garden | 12.34 | 3.03 | 0.38 | 2.46 | 37.12 | 6.06 | 39.02 |
| | Non Fruit Bearing Trees | 54.56 | 1.33 | 0.19 | 0.38 | 0.95 | 3.99 | 38.59 |
| | Irrigated Land | 19.17 | 3.26 | 1.54 | 7.29 | 28.60 | 8.25 | 31.67 |
| Non-Relief | Un-irrigated land | 9.51 | 5.19 | 0.86 | 4.03 | 32.56 | 5.76 | 42.07 |
| | Orchard | 22.06 | 5.26 | 2.63 | 53.80 | 26.90 | 2.05 | 37.43 |
| | Vegetable Garden | 12.37 | 3.03 | 0.38 | 2.46 | 37.12 | 6.06 | 39.02 |
| | Non Fruit Bearing Trees | 54.56 | 1.33 | 0.19 | 0.38 | 0.95 | 3.99 | 38.59 |
| ALL | Irrigated Land | 21.70 | 4.40 | 1.12 | 7.58 | 30.12 | 4.40 | 30.68 |
| | Un-irrigated land | 12.52 | 5.13 | 0.60 | 3.77 | 31.07 | 3.02 | 43.89 |
| | Orchard | 26.27 | 6.37 | 2.03 | 3:93 | 25.34 | 1.49 | 34.55 |
| | Vegetable Garden | 13.75 | 4.52 | 0.19 | 3.01 | 35.69 | 3.58 | 39.36 |
| | Non Fruit Bearing Trees | 58.60 | 1.36 | 0.10 | 0.78 | 0.68 | 2.33 | 36.15 |

Note:

S: Distress Sale, O: Occupied Unauthorized, T1: Cultivated by Tenant on rent, T2: Cultivated by others without rent, U: Uncultivated, M: Occupied by relation/family member, N: No information.

Table No 49

Knowledge about Community and Religious Places Property (CMS Survey)

| Community/ Religious | Percent Responses | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------|------------|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Place | Gutted | Looted | Encroached | No Information | | | |
| Temples | 12.58 | 3.58 | 2.67 | 81.17 | | | |
| Temples Dharamshalas | 18.57 | 3.15 | 1.82 | 76.45 | | | |
| Ashrams | 11.11 | 15.28 | 0.00 | 73.61 | | | |
| Charitable Institutions | 20.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 80.00 | | | |
| Other | 0.00 | 0.00 | 8.81 | 91.19 | | | |

Table No. 50
Status of Live Stock (CMS Survey)

| Category | | Pe | ercent Value in | Rupees ('000 | ") |
|------------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|----------|
| Sulogo, Marie | Nil % | Less than 10 | 10-15 | 15-20 | Above 20 |
| Camp | 68 | 46.04 | 23.46 | 14.37 | 16.13 |
| Non-Camp | 64 | 39.64 | 21.23 | 13.27 | 25.87 |
| Camp (Rural) | 95 | 45.62 | 23.87 | 14.80 | 15.71 |
| Camp(Urban) | 24 | 60.00 | 10.00 | .00 | 30.00 |
| Non camp (Rural) | 90 | 39.89 | 21.45 | 13.30 | 25.35 |
| Non Camp (Urban) | 8 | 35.90 | 17.95 | 12.82 | 33.33 |
| Total | 65 | 41.95 | 22.03 | 13.67 | 22.35 |

Table No.51

Houses and Building owned before migration (CMS Survey)

| Category | Status of Buildings | % | Positive responses with Numbers (%) | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|-----|-------------|--|--|
| | IGELTHIK | Reponses | One | Two | More than 2 | | |
| Camp | Fully Owned | 89 | 90 | 9 | 1 | | |
| | Partially Owned | 9 | 87 | 12 | 1 | | |
| | Granaries | 82 | 99 | 1 | | | |
| | Cow Sheds | 79 | 99 | 1 | | | |
| | Shops | 21 | 88 | 8 | 4 | | |
| Non- Camp | Fully Owned | 95 | 90 | 7 | 2 | | |
| | Partially Owned | 3 | 89 | 9 | 2 | | |
| | Granaries | 12 | 97 | 3 | | | |
| | Cow Sheds | 15 | 98 | 2 | | | |
| | Shops | 5 | 71 | 16 | 13 | | |
| All | Fully Owned | 93 | 91 | 8 | 1 | | |
| | Partially Owned | 6 | 89 | 10 | 2 | | |
| | Granaries | 34 | 98 | 2 | | | |
| | Cow Sheds | 32 | 98 | 2 | | | |
| | Shops | 14 | 75 | 14 | 10 | | |

Table No 52
Status of Houses and Building during post-migration period (CMS Survey)

| Category | Status of | | | Sta | tus after | Migrati | on | | | |
|------------|-----------------|----|----|-----|-----------|---------|----|----|----|--|
| | Buildings | S | D | 0 | T1 | T2 | M | N | SF | |
| Camp | Fully Owned | 4 | 48 | 3 | | | | 41 | 3 | |
| | Partially Owned | 3 | 48 | 1 | | | | 46 | 2 | |
| | Granaries | 3 | 46 | 1 | | | | 49 | | |
| | Cow Sheds | 2 | 48 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 46 | 1 | |
| | Shops | 5 | 45 | | | | | 45 | | |
| Non- | Fully Owned | 24 | 39 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 22 | 2 | |
| Camp | Partially Owned | 20 | 49 | 3 | | 1 | | 46 | 3 | |
| | Granaries | 4 | 57 | 1 | 1 | 6 | | 30 | | |
| | Cow Sheds | 5 | 57 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 29 | | |
| | Shops | 17 | 39 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 32 | 1 | |
| Rural | Fully Owned | 5 | 49 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 33 | 3 | |
| | Partially Owned | 3 | 52 | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 36 | 2 | |
| | Granaries | 4 | 54 | /1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 37 | 1 | |
| | Cow Sheds | 2 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 36 | 1 | |
| | Shops | 7 | 49 | 2 | | | 3 | 39 | | |
| Urban | Fully Owned | 43 | 28 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 17 | 1 | |
| | Partially Owned | 42 | 44 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 1 | |
| | Granaries | 13 | 43 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 36 | | |
| | Cow Sheds | 16 | 41 | 12 | | 6 | | 24 | | |
| | Shops | 29 | 24 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 29 | 1 | |
| Relief | Fully Owned | 11 | 40 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 32 | 2 | |
| | Partially Owned | 16 | 42 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 33 | 2 | |
| | Granaries | 4 | 44 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 42 | 1 | |
| | Cow Sheds | 2 | 47 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 40 | 1 | |
| | Shops | 12 | 39 | 6 | JKI! | 1 | 4 | 37 | 1 | |
| Non-Relief | Fully Owned | 28 | 43 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 42 | 2 | |
| | Partially Owned | 17 | 54 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 24 | 1 | |
| | Granaries | 3 | 62 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 32 | | |
| | Cow Sheds | 5 | 61 | 2 | | | 1 | 31 | | |
| | Shops | 18 | 45 | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 33 | | |
| ALL | Fully Owned | 19 | 41 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 2 | |
| | Partially Owned | 16 | 48 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 28 | 1 | |
| | Granaries | 4 | 53 | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 37 | 1 | |
| | Cow Sheds | 3 | 54 | 2 | | 4 | 1 | 36 | | |
| | Shops | 14 | 41 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 36 | 1 | |

Note:

S: Distress Sale, D: Destroyed in fire, O: Occupied unauthorized, T1: Given to tenant on rent, T2: Given to tenant without rent, M: Occupied by relation/ member, N: No in formation, SF: Occupied by security forces.

Table No. 53

Value of Houses and Building before migration

(CMS Survey)

| Category | Status of | Percent Responses having values in Indian Rs. | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---|----------|----------|--------------|--|--|--|
| | Buildings | < 1 lakh | 1-2 lakh | 2-5 lakh | Above 5 lakh | | | |
| Camp | Fully Owned | 1 | 26 | 68 | 4 | | | |
| | Partially Owned | 75 | . 21 | 3 | | | | |
| | Granaries | 99 | 1 | | | | | |
| | Cow Sheds | 98 | | 2 | | | | |
| | Shops | 73 | 18 | 8 | | | | |
| Non- Camp | Fully Owned | 1 | 19 | 69 | 11 | | | |
| | Partially Owned | | 75 | 21 | 4 | | | |
| | Granaries | | 99 | 1 | | | | |
| | Cow Sheds | | 100 | | | | | |
| | Shops | | 76 | 16 | 8 | | | |
| All | Fully Owned | 1 | 21 | 69 | 9 | | | |
| | Partially Owned | | 67 | 26 | 7 | | | |
| | Granaries | | 99 | | 1 | | | |
| | Cow Sheds | The state of the state of | 100 | | | | | |
| | Shops | T. A. | 76 | 16 | 8 | | | |

J&K CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

Table No.54
Status of Commercial Hired Accommodation
(CMS Survey)

| Category | | Percent Response |
|-----------|---|------------------|
| Camp | In Occupation of hired shop/ commercial/ industrial establishment | 14 |
| | Present Status of the Establishment | |
| | Resumed by landlord without consent | 22 |
| | Resumed by landlord with consent | 26 |
| | • Sold | 0 |
| | Still in Possession | 2 |
| | • Gutted | 3 |
| | Non- information | 47 |
| | | |
| | Status of goods lying in establishments | 47 |
| | • Looted | 2 |
| | Gutted | 12 |
| | Recovered fully/ partially | 40 |
| | No information | 40 |
| Non- Camp | In Occupation of hired shop/ commercial/ industrial establishment | 22 |
| | Present Status of the Establishment | I III La |
| | Resumed by landlord without consent | 33 |
| | Resumed by landlord with consent | 9 |
| | • Sold | 5 |
| | Still in Possession | 15 |
| | Gutted | 18 |
| | Non- information | 20 |
| | Status of goods lying in establishments | |
| | | 57 |
| | | 9 |
| | Gutted | 5 |
| | Recovered fully/ partially | 28 |
| | No information | |
| ALL | In Occupation of hired shop/ commercial/ industrial establishment | 19 |
| | Present Status of the Establishment | |
| | Resumed by landlord without consent | 31 |
| | Resumed by landlord with consent | 12 |
| | Sold | 4 |
| | Still in Possession | 12 |
| | Gutted | 15 |
| | Non- information | 25 |
| | Status of goods lying in establishments | |
| | • Looted | 55 |
| | Gutted | 8 |
| | Recovered fully/ partially | 6 |
| | 1.000 to loa laily partially | |

Table No.55

Data of Patients seen in different clinics (1991-2003)

| S.N. | Patients seen at | Male | Female | Total |
|------|--|-------|--------|-------|
| 5.N. | The Displaced Doctors Association Polyclinic (1991-1993) | 5201 | 5949 | 11150 |
| 2 | Dr.K.L.Chowdhary's private clinic (1996-1997) | 4012 | 5001 | 9013 |
| 3 | Shriya Bhat Mission Hospital (2001-2003) | 2972 | 2032 | 5004 |
| 3 | Grand Total | 12185 | 12982 | 25167 |

Table No.56

Morbidity Pattern (in %)

| Clinic | DDA | Dr.K.L. Chowdhary's clinic | SBMH |
|--------------------------|---------|----------------------------|---------|
| Survey period | 1991-93 | 1996-97 | 2001-03 |
| No. of patients | 11150 | 9013 | 5004 |
| Skin diseases | 96% | 33% | 18% |
| Psychiatric Disorder | 91% | 75% | 44% |
| Nutrition syndromes | 61% | 67% | 62% |
| Allergic dyspepsia | 38% | 18% | 15% |
| Ulcer dyspepsia | 21% | 26% | 31% |
| Hypertension | 11% | 15% | 18% |
| Stress diabetes | - | | 36% |
| Infectious diseases | 18% | 15% | 17% |
| Renal stones and Failure | 3% | 5% | 14% |
| Asthma | 8% | - | 11% |
| Tuberculosis | 2.5% | | 5% |

MAJOR EPIDEMICS

| S.No. | Period | Epidemic and affected population |
|-------|--------|--|
| 1. | 1992 | Drug resistant Typhoid effecting 9% population. |
| 2. | 1994 | Dengue epidemic effecting nearly 7 thousand displaced persons. |
| 3. | 1997 | Hepatitis effecting nearly 1500 displaced persons. |
| 4. | 2002 | Multi-drug resistant Typhoid effecting nearly 350 displaced persons. |

Table No.57 Deaths due to heat related causes.

| Year | No. of deaths |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1990 | 1056 |
| 1991 | 409 |
| 1992 | . 397 |
| 1993 | 178 |
| 1994 | 89 |
| 1995 | . 62 |
| 1996 | 43 |
| 1997-2003 (Documented Cases) | 148 |

Table No.57a Deaths/ Births

| Year | Study Population | Deaths | Births |
|------|-----------------------------------|--------|--------|
| 1993 | 4105 CAMP INMATES* | 108 | 42 |
| 1995 | PURKHO CAMP ** | 200 | 5 |
| 1997 | NON-CAMP* 3005 interviews | 134 | 85 |
| 1998 | 2345 camp inmates (Muthi camp) | 138 | . 222 |

Table No.58 Age- Specific Decadal Death Rate - 1989-90 to 2002 (CMS Survey)

| Category | | Crude D | eath Rates | 1 | |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------|--|
| | Pre- Migrati | on (1989-90) | Average Yearly of 1990-2002 | | |
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | |
| Camp | 6 | 5.5 | 7.9 | 5.7 | |
| Camp (R) | 6.5 | 6 | 6.8 | 5.7 | |
| Camp (U) | 5.5 | 5 | 8.4 | 5.4 | |
| Non-Camp | 4.7 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 4.6 | |
| Non- Camp (R) | 4.5 | 3.3 | 7.2 | 4.5 | |
| Non- Camp (U) | 4.8 | 2.9 | 8.3 | 4.7 | |
| ALL | 5 | 4.5 | 7.8 | 4.8 | |

Crude death rates are worked separately for 1989-90 by working out an average of death rates during 1990-2002.

^{*} Dr.K.L.Choudhary.

^{**} Times of India survey.

Table No 59 Cause of Deaths (Percent Responses) - 2002 (CMS Survey)

| | | Percent Responses | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| | Snake bites | Sun Stroke | Kidney Disease | Heart Disease | Liver Diseases/ Hepatitis | Stroke/ Paralyses | Accid- ents | Any other | |
| Camp | 40.57 | 1.91 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 52.02 | 4.92 | 0.59 | 0.00 | |
| Non Camp | 36.28 | 1.87 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 55.64 | 5.50 | 0.15 | 0.31 | |
| All | 37.17 | 1.87 | 0.02 | 0.18 | 54.88 | 5.38 | 0.24 | 0.24 | |

Table No.60 Morbidity Pattern - 1989 and 2002 (CMS Survey)

| Nature of Disease | | | Percent re | esponses | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Ca | mp | Non- | Camp | Both | |
| R | Pre Migration | Post Migration | Pre Migration | Post Migration | Pre Migration | Post Migration |
| Diabetes | 2.09 | 38.20 | 3.80 | 38.60 | 3.39 | 38.50 |
| Hypertension | 2.71 | 62.84 | 3.07 | 65.67 | 2.98 | 64.98 |
| Mental Depression/ Psychiatric | 0.00 | 50.73 | 0.47 | 48.00 | 0.35 | 48.66 |
| Tuberculosis | 0.21 | 0.63 | 0.73 | 1.33 | 0.61 | 1.16 |
| Hapatitis (Jaundice) | 0.00 | 3.97 | 0.07 | 4.00 | 0.05 | 3.99 |
| Heart Disease | 0.84 | 12.53 | 2.73 | 14.20 | 2.27 | 13.79 |
| Cancer | 0.00 | 2.51 | 0.40 | 3.13 | 0.30 | 2.98 |
| Impotence (Males) | 0.21 | 0.84 | 0.07 | 1.13 | 0.10 | 1.06 |
| Impotence (Females) | 0.21 | 0.63 | 0.07 | 1.33 | 0.10 | 1.16 |
| Skin Disease | 0.21 | 32.36 | 0.20 | 24.07 | 0.20 | 26.07 |
| Ulcer/ Acid dyspepsia | 1.67 | 17.95 | 1.60 | 18.87 | 1.62 | 18.65 |
| Intestinal | 0.00 | 11.48 | 0.93 | 13.27 | 0.71 | 12.83 |
| Asthama / Allergies | 2.09 | 16.08 | 3.07 | 17.87 | 2.83 | 17.43 |
| Malnutrition/ Anemia | 0.00 | 8.14 | 0.20 | 5.07 | 0.15 | 5.81 |
| Kidney Disease | 1.88 | 8.14 | 0.40 | 7.73 | 0.76 | 7.83 |
| Any other | 0.63 | 6.47 | 0.80 | 8.87 | 0.76 | 8.29 |

Table No.61
Medical Services Used (CMS Survey)

| Category | Nature of Medical | Percent R | esponse |
|----------|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| | service Used | 1989-90 | 2002 |
| Camp | Government Hospital | 70 | 1 |
| | Primary Health Center | 17 | 2 |
| | Private Clinic Hospital | 13 | 97 |
| | Charitable Clinic | | 1 |
| | Any Other | | |
| Non-Camp | Government Hospital | 78 | 3 |
| | Primary Health Center | 14 | 2 |
| | Private Clinic Hospital | 8 | 94 |
| | Charitable Clinic | | |
| | Any Other | | |
| ALL | Government Hospital | 77 | 3 |
| | Primary Health Center | 14 | 2 |
| | Private Clinic Hospital | 9 | 95 |
| | Charitable Clinic | | |
| | Any Other | 4 | |

Table No. 62
Expenditures on Health (CMS Survey)

| Category | Expenditure | Percent Responses Percent total annual income spent on healthcare | | | | | | | are |
|-------------|-----------------|---|-----|------|-----|-----------------------|-----|------|-----|
| | | Pre- Migration Period | | | | Post Migration Period | | | i |
| | | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 | <3 | 3-5 | 5-10 | >10 |
| Camp | Medicines | 97 | 2 | 1 | | 44 | 16 | 31 | 9 |
| Camp | Hospitalization | 73 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 81 | 7. | 7 | 5 |
| | Doctor's fee | 92 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 73 | 93 | 15 | 4 |
| Non- Camp | Medicines | 90 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 38 | 16 | 33 | 13 |
| 14011- Camp | Hospitalization | 80 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 81 | 7 | 7 | 5 |
| | Doctor's fee | 92 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 73 | 9 | 15 | 4 |
| ALL | Medicines | 92 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 40 | 16 | 33 | 12 |
| ALL | Hospitalization | 79 | 1 | 14 | 6 | 81 | 7 | 8 | 4 |
| | Doctor's fee | 80 | 7 | 10 | 3 | 68 | 10 | 17 | 4 |

Table No 63

Health Cover Provided by Government Services after Migration (CMS Survey)

| Category | Percent | t Responses |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| | Adequate | Inadequate |
| Camp | 23 | 77 |
| Non Camp | 48 | 52 |
| All | 35 | 65 |

Table No.64
Social Impact of Migration (Source: CMS Survey)

| | Social Indicator | Percent House | hold Response |
|------------|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Category | Oggial III | 1989-90 | 2002 |
| | Nuclear Family | 61 | 91 |
| Camp | Joint Family | 39 | 9 |
| | Spouses living together | 95 | 89 |
| | Both Spouses Working | 10 | 7 |
| | Both spouses working same place | 7 | 5 |
| | Parents living in household | 48 | 28 |
| | Dependent relatives in household | 5 | 4 |
| | Grand parents living in households | 1 | 1 |
| | | 60 | 90 |
| Camp Rural | Nuclear Family | 40 | 10 |
| | Joint Family | 95 | 89 |
| | Spouses living together | 9 | 7 |
| | Both Spouses Working | 6 | 5 |
| | Both spouses working same place | 50 | 30 |
| | Parents living in household | 4 . | 5 |
| | Dependent relatives in household | 1 | 1 |
| | Grand parents living in households | 66 | 93 |
| Camp Urban | Nuclear Family | 34 | 7 |
| | Joint Family | | 84 |
| | Spouses living together | 93 | |
| | Both Spouses Working | 14 | 8 |
| | Both spouses working same place | | 6 |
| | Parents living in household | 32 | 18 |
| | Dependent relatives in household | 6 | 3 |
| | Grand parents living in households | | |
| Non-Camp | Nuclear Family | 58 | 95 |
| | Joint Family | 42 | 5 |
| | Spouses living together | 94 | 86 |
| | Both Spouses Working | 12 | 10 |
| 新城市 | Both spouses working same place | 9 | 6 |
| | Parents living in household | 42 | 22 |
| | Dependent relatives in household | 3 | 2 |
| | Grand parents living in household | ds 1 | 1 |

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| Non- Camp | Nuclear Family | 59 | 95 |
|-----------|------------------------------------|------------|------|
| Rural | Joint Family | 41 | 5 |
| | Spouses living together | 96 | 89 |
| | Both Spouses Working | 11 | 10 |
| | Both spouses working same place | 7 | 7 |
| | Parents living in household | 51 | 29 |
| | Dependent relatives in household | 3 | 2 |
| | Grand parents living in households | 1 | 1 |
| Non-Camp | Nuclear Family | 56 | . 95 |
| Urban | Joint Family | 44 | 5 |
| | Spouses living together | 92 | 84 |
| | Both Spouses Working | 19 | 9 |
| | Both spouses working same place | 10 | 6 |
| | Parents living in household | 34 | 24 |
| | Dependent relatives in household | 2 | 3 |
| | Grand parents living in households | 1 | 1 |
| ALL | Nuclear Family | 58 | 94 |
| | Joint Family | 42 | 6 |
| | Spouses living together | 94 | 87 |
| | Both Spouses Working | 12 | 9 |
| | Both spouses working same place | 8 | 6 |
| | Parents living in household | 44 | 24 |
| | Dependent relatives in household | 3, 1117 12 | 3 |
| | Grand parents living in households | mapiui | 1 |

Table No.65 Marital Status (CMS Survey)

| Category | Social Indicator | | lousehold oonse |
|-------------|--|---------|--------------------|
| | samples you'll be | 1989-90 | 2002 |
| 0 | Separated | 0.00 | 4.72 |
| Camp | Divorced | 1.71 | 3.22 |
| | Widowed | 0.86 | 2.86 |
| | Pre-mature death of Spouse | 0.21 | 0.56 |
| | Percent Children married outside community | | |
| 5 (D) | | 0.00 | 7.14 |
| Camp (R) | Separated | 0.00 | 1.43 |
| | Divorced | 2.90 | 0.00 |
| | Widowed Pre-mature death of Spouse | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Percent Children married outside community | | |
| | | 0.00 | 0.76 |
| Camp (U) | Separated | 2.01 | 3.56 |
| | Divorced | 0.50 | 1.02 |
| | Widowed | 0.25 | 0.25 |
| | Pre-mature death of Spouse | 0.20 | |
| | Percent Children married outside community | 0.14 | 4.95 |
| Non- Camp | Separated | 0.14 | 3.27 |
| | Divorced | 1.71 | 2.23 |
| | Widowed | 0.21 | 0.00 |
| | Pre-mature death of Spouse | 0.21 | 0.00 |
| | Percent Children married outside community | 0.44 | 2.96 |
| Non-Camp(R) | Separated | 0.14 | |
| | Divorced | 0.14 | 2.28 |
| | Widowed ' | 1.80 | 1.51 |
| | Pre-mature death of Spouse | 0.42 | 0.00 |
| | Percent Children married outside community | | |
| Non-Camp(U) | Separated | 0.14 | 2.94 |
| | Divorced | 0.41 | 3.27 |
| | Widowed | 0.95 | 0.95 |
| | Pre-mature death of Spouse | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Percent Children married outside community | | |
| All | Separated | 0.10 | 4.64 |
| | Divorced | 0.62 | 3.26 |
| | Widowed | 1.25 | 2.54 |
| | Pre-mature death of Spouse | 0.21 | 0.05 |

Table No.66 Languages spoken at Home and with other Community Members (CMS Survey)

| Camp | Social Indicator | % Hous Respo | |
|--------------|---|-----------------|------|
| | THE RESERVE BETTER BUTTER ASSETS | 1989-90 | 2002 |
| Camp | Family members speak Kashmiri at home | 100 | 90 |
| | Children / grand children speak Kashmiri at home | 100 | 67 |
| | Children/ grand children communicate in Kashmiri with other community members | 89 | 23 |
| Camp (Rural) | Family members speak Kashmiri at home | 100 | 100 |
| | Children / grand children speak Kashmiri at home | 100 | 85 |
| | Children/ grand children communicate in Kashmiri with other community members | 100 | 45 |
| Camp (Urban) | Family members speak Kashmiri at home | 100 | 86 |
| | Children / grand children speak Kashmiri at home | 100 | 54 |
| | Children/ grand children communicate in Kashmiri with other community members | 80 | 18 |
| Non-Camp | Family members speak Kashmiri at home | 100 | 78 |
| | Children / grand children speak Kashmiri at home | 94 | 25 |
| | Children/ grand children communicate in Kashmiri with other community members | 87 | 15 |
| Non-Camp | Family members speak Kashmiri at home | 100 | 85 |
| (Rural) | Children / grand children speak Kashmiri at home | 100 | 34 |
| | Children/ grand children communicate in Kashmiri with other community members | 90 | 24 |
| Non- Camp | Family members speak Kashmiri at home | 96 | 73 |
| (Urban) | Children / grand children speak Kashmiri at home | . 85 | 24 |
| | Children/ grand children communicate in Kashmiri with other community members | 84 | 21 |
| All | Family members speak Kashmiri at home | 100 | 85 |
| | Children / grand children speak Kashmiri at home | 96 | 45 |
| | Children/ grand children communicate in Kashmiri with other community members | 88 | 19 |

Table No. 67

Languages Used with others (non-Kashmiri) outside home (in % age) (CMS Survey)

| Category | Items | Percent Response | | | | | | |
|--|---------|------------------|--------------|---------|---------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Category | | Camp | Non- Camp | Camp(U) | Camp(R) | Non- Camp(U) | Non- Camp(R) | Overall |
| What language | Hindi | 82.17 | 95.19 | 79.16 | 100.00 | 92.65 | 97.81 | 92.04 |
| (First choice) do | Dogri | .64 | 0.47 | 0.74 | | 0.53 | 0.41 | 0.51 |
| your children or grand children use | Urdu | 17.20 | 4.20 | 20.10 | | 6.55 | 1.78 | 7.34 |
| in communicating outside home | English | | 0.14 | | | 0.27 | | 0.10 |
| What language | Hindi | 2.26 | 1.90 | 1.33 | 7.41 | | 4.02 | 2.00 |
| (Second choice) | Dogri | 60.45 | 63.85 | 62.67 | 48.15 | 71.49 | 55.36 | 62.92 |
| do your children or grand children use | Urdu | 18.08 | 19.03 | 18.00 | 18.52 | 15.26 | 23.21 | 18.77 |
| in communicating outside home | English | 19.21 | 15.22 | 18.00 | 25.93 | 13.25 | 17.41 | 16.31 |

Table No.68

Language Used for Reading/Writing (%age) (CMS Survey)

| Category | Items | | | Perce | ent Respon | nse | | |
|--|---------|-------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|--|---------|
| | | Camp | Non Camp | Camp (U) | Camp (R) | Non- Camp (U) | Non- Camp (R) | Overall |
| What language | Urdu | 73.81 | 75.40 | 73.67 | 74.63 | 69.81 | 81.28 | 75.01 |
| (first choice) can you read or write | Hindi | 25.97 | 24.26 | 26.08 | 25.37 | 30.05 | 18.16 | 24.67 |
| you read or write | English | - | | - | | | | - |
| | Others | 0.22 | 0.35 | 0.25 | - 0.13 0.57 | 0.57 | 0.31 | |
| What language(2) can you read or write | Urdu | 0.23 | BOR | MHOI | 1.64 | TIPHE | - | 0.23 |
| | Hindi | 52.18 | 58.45 | 50.00 | 65.57 | 57.37 | 59.70 | 52.18 |
| Willo | English | 37.24 | 36.88 | 38.24 | 31.15 | 36.91 | 36.84 | 37.24 |
| | Others | 10.34 | 4.67 | 11.76 | 1.64 | 5.72 | | 10.34 |
| What language(3) | Urdu | 0.98 | 0.14 | 0.59 | 2.86 | | .30 | 0.98 |
| can you read or write | Hindi | | - | - | - | | - | |
| White | English | 94.61 | 94.29 | 94.67 | 94.29 | 91.11 | 81.28 18.16 - 0.57 - 59.70 36.84 3.45 .30 - 97.88 1.82 28.57 - 14.29 | 94.61 |
| | Others | 4.41 | 5.56 | 4.73 | 2.86 | 8.89 | 1.82 | 4.41 |
| What language(4) | Urdu | - | 22.22 | - | - | - | 28.57 | 12.50 |
| can you read or write | Hindi | 14.29 | - | 33.33 | • | - | - | 6.25 |
| | English | 14.29 | 11.11 | - | 25.00 | | 14.29 | 12.50 |
| | Others | 71.43 | 66.67 | 66.67 | 75.00 | 100.00 | 57.14 | 68.75 |

Chapter - 8

TABLES

Table No.69
Languages Used for Reading/Writing/Spiking /
Communicating by Children/Grandchildren - 2002
(CMS Survey)

| Category | Languages | Perc | ent Resp | onses Firs | t Langua | ge |
|--------------|---------------|----------|----------|------------|---|---------|
| | | Kashmiri | Hindi | Dogri | Urdu | English |
| Camp | Read | | 38 | | 61 | 1 |
| | Write | | 56 | | 38 | 6 |
| | Communicating | 70 | 12 | | 18 | |
| Camp (Rural) | Read | | 34 | | 64 | 2 |
| | Write | 45 | | 64 | 4 | |
| | Communicating | 75 | 12 | | 13 | |
| Camp (Urban) | Read | | 45 | | 47 | 8 |
| | Write | 477 | 40 | | 45 | 5 |
| | Communicating | 68 | 20 | 5 | 38 18 64 64 13 47 | 2 |
| Non-Camp | Read | | 45 | | 40 | 15 |
| | Write | | 40 | 1 | 44 | 11 |
| | Communicating | 25 | 35 | 10 | 25 | 5 |
| Non-Camp | Read | | 30 | To I | 65 | 5 |
| (Rural) | Write | | 35 | | 55 | 5 |
| | Communicating | 38 | 25 | 10 | 20 | 7 |
| Non-Camp | Read | | 38 | 5 | 40 | 17 |
| (Urban) | Write | | 43 | 3 | 40 | 14 |
| | Communicating | 27 | 35 | V 47 11 | 24 | 7 |
| All | Read | | 42 | | 61 38 18 64 64 64 13 47 45 5 40 44 25 65 55 20 40 40 24 | 6 |
| | Write | | 45 | | | 9 |
| | Communicating | 53 | 21 | 3 | 19 | 4 |

Table No.70 Dress/ Food Habits / Festival - Cultural Activities - 2002 (CMS Survey)

| Category | Social Customs | Percent Response |
|--------------|--|---------------------|
| Comp | Observed changes in dress code | 96 |
| Camp | Observed changes in food habits | 87 |
| | Observed changes in festivals/ other cultural activities | 69 |
| Camp (Rural) | Observed changes in dress code | 93 |
| Camp (Rural) | Observed changes in food habits | 85 |
| | Observed changes in festivals/ other cultural activities | 64 |
| Camp (Urban) | Observed changes in dress code | . 94 |
| Camp (Grams) | Observed changes in food habits | 87 |
| | Observed changes in festivals/ other cultural activities | 70 |
| Non-Camp | Observed changes in dress code | 86 |
| | Observed changes in food habits | 77 |
| | Observed changes in festivals/ other cultural activities | 56 |
| Non-Camp | Observed changes in dress code | 75 |
| (Rural) | Observed changes in food habits | 67 |
| | Observed changes in festivals/ other cultural activities | 44 |
| Non-Camp | Observed changes in dress code | 97 |
| (Urban) | Observed changes in food habits | 86 |
| | Observed changes in festivals/ other cultural activities | 69 |
| All | Observed changes in dress code | 89 |
| | Observed changes in food habits | 79 |
| | Observed changes in festivals/ other cultural activities | 60 |

Table No.71 Cultural Changes - 2002 (CMS Survey)

| Category | Social / Cultural Customs | Perc | ent Respo | nse |
|--------------|--|-------|-----------|--------|
| | The second second | Great | Some | Rarely |
| Camp | Giving up age-old ritual/ customs | 67 | 19 | 13 |
| | Wearing "Dejhoru" | 66 | 25 | 9 |
| | Putting Sindoor | 69 | 10 | 21 |
| | Piercing nose | 72 | . 3 | 24 |
| | Wearing Payals & Bichu/. Nuth | 80 | | 20 |
| | Wearing non traditional dress by brides | 77 | 15 | 8 |
| | Keeping non-traditional fasts | 79 | 11 | 11 |
| | Increase in demand for dowry | 84 | 8 | 8 |
| | Noticing increase in divorce cases | 67 | 19 | 13 |
| | More Cross cultural marriages | 66 | 25 | 9 |
| | Less family support | 69 | 10 | 21 |
| | Older generation communication gap | 73 | 3 | 24 |
| | Less emphasis on marital commitments due to Family breakdown/Isolation | 80 | | 20 |
| Camp (Rural) | Giving up age-old ritual/ customs | 78 | 12 | 10 |
| | Wearing "Dejhoru" | 77 | 13 | 11 |
| | Putting Sindoor | 82 | 11 | 7 |
| | Piercing nose | 82 | 2 | 16 |
| | Wearing Payals & Bichu/ Nuth | 83 | | 17 |
| | Wearing non traditional dress by brides | 86 | 5 | 9 |
| | Keeping non-traditional fasts | 78 | 10 | 12 |
| | Increase in demand for dowry | 85 | 9 | 7. |
| | Noticing increase in divorce cases | 78 | 12 | 10 |
| | More Cross cultural marriages | 77 | 13 | 11 |
| | Less family support | 82 | 11 | 7 |
| | Older generation communication gap | 82 | 2 | 16 |
| | Less emphasis on marital commitments due to Family breakdown/ Isolation. | 83 | | 17 |

| Camp (Urban) | Giving up age-old ritual/ customs | 39 | 39 | 22 |
|--------------|--|----|----|-----|
| | Wearing "Dejhoru" | 35 | 59 | 6 |
| | Putting Sindoor | 35 | 6 | 59 |
| | Piercing nose | 47 | 6 | 47 |
| | Wearing Payals & Bichu/ Nuth | 69 | | 31 |
| | Wearing non traditional dress by brides | 50 | 44 | 6 |
| | Keeping non-traditional fasts | 82 | 12 | 6 |
| | Increase in demand for dowry | 82 | 6 | 12 |
| | Noticing increase in divorce cases | 39 | 39 | 22 |
| | More Cross cultural marriages | 35 | 59 | 6 |
| | Less family support | 35 | 6 | 59 |
| | Older generation communication gap | 47 | 6 | 47 |
| | Less emphasis on marital commitments due to Family breakdown /Isolation | 69 | | 31 |
| Non- Camp | Giving up age-old ritual/ customs | 77 | 14 | 9 |
| | Wearing "Dejhoru" | 70 | 19 | .11 |
| | Putting Sindoor | 76 | 16 | 8 |
| | Piercing nose | 78 | 16 | 6 |
| Tom Maria | Wearing Payals & Bichu/ Nuth | 88 | 6 | 6 |
| | Wearing non traditional dress by brides | 72 | 9 | •13 |
| | Keeping non-traditional fasts | 73 | 8 | 18 |
| | Increase in demand for dowry | 70 | 11 | 19 |
| | Noticing increase in divorce cases | 77 | 14 | 9 |
| | More Cross cultural marriages | 70 | 20 | 11 |
| | Less family support | 76 | 16 | 8 |
| | Older generation communication gap | 78 | 16 | 6 |
| | Less emphasis on marital commitments due to Family break down/ Isolation | 88 | 6 | 6 |

| Non-Camp (Rural) | Giving up age-old ritual/ customs | 79 | 13 | 9 |
|------------------|---|----|----|----|
| | Wearing "Dejhoru" | 71 | 18 | 10 |
| | Putting Sindoor | 76 | 16 | 8 |
| | Piercing nose | 78 | 16 | 6 |
| | Wearing Payals & Bichu/ Nuth | 89 | 5 | 6 |
| | Wearing non traditional dress by brides | 73 | 8 | 19 |
| | Keeping non-traditional fasts | 74 | 7 | 18 |
| | Increase in demand for dowry | 71 | 11 | 19 |
| | Noticing increase in divorce cases | 79 | 13 | 9 |
| | More Cross cultural marriages | 71 | 18 | 10 |
| | Less family support | 76 | 16 | 8 |
| | Older generation communication gap | 78 | 16 | 5 |
| | Less emphasis on marital commitments due to Family breakdown/ Isolation | 89 | 5 | 6 |
| Non-Camp(Urban) | Giving up age-old ritual/ customs | 58 | 27 | 15 |
| | Wearing "Dejhoru" | 45 | 36 | 18 |
| | Putting Sindoor | 67 | 23 | 10 |
| | Piercing nose | 71 | 19 | 10 |
| | Wearing Payals & Bichu/. Nath | 74 | 19 | 6 |
| | Wearing non traditional dress by brides | 55 | 21 | 24 |
| | Keeping non-traditional fasts | 62 | 21 | 17 |
| | Increase in demand for dowry | 61 | 13 | 26 |
| | Noticing increase in divorce cases | 58 | 27 | 15 |
| | More Cross cultural marriages | 45 | 36 | 18 |
| | Less family support | 67 | 23 | 10 |
| | Older generation communication gap | 71 | 19 | 10 |
| | Less emphasis on marital commitments due to Family breakdown/ Isolation | 74 | 19 | 6 |

| ALL | Giving up age-old ritual/ customs | 76 | 14 | 10 |
|-----|--|------|----|----|
| | Wearing "Dejhoru" | 69 | 20 | 11 |
| | Putting Sindoor | 75 | 15 | 10 |
| | Piercing nose | 77 | 14 | 8 |
| | Wearing Payals & Bichu/. Nuth | . 87 | 5 | 8 |
| | Wearing non traditional dress by brides | 73 | 10 | 18 |
| | Keeping non-traditional fasts | 74 | 9 | 17 |
| | Increase in demand for dowry | 72 | 11 | 18 |
| | Noticing increase in divorce cases | 76 | 14 | 10 |
| | More Cross cultural marriages | 69 | 20 | 11 |
| | Less family support | 75 | 14 | 10 |
| | Older generation communication gap | 77 | 14 | 9 |
| | Less emphasis on marital commitments due to Family break down/ Isolation | 87 | 6 | 8 |

18-K CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

Table No. 72 Recreation - 2002 (CMS Survey)

| Category | Changes in methods of recreation | Pero | ent Resp | onse |
|----------|--|---|----------|--------|
| | | Great | Some | Rarely |
| Camp | Unable to go to picnics due to lees money | 67 | 19 | 13 |
| | Unable to go to watch movies | Great Some e to lees money 67 19 ries 66 25 creation due to 69 10 cility 72 3 reas 76 15 reas 79 11 reation services 84 8 re to lees money 77 14 roreation due to 76 16 reas 88 16 reas 72 9 reas like chess 72 9 regames like all, volleyball, and y ground 73 8 | 9 | |
| | Unable to participate in recreation due to work load and exhaustion | 69 | 10 | 21 |
| | lack of public recreation facility | 72 | 3 | 24 |
| | residence far away Not available in nearby areas | | | |
| H I S A | Can no afford indoor games like chess, carom, cards | 76 | 15 | 8 |
| | Inability to go for outdoor games like cricket, badminton, football, volleyball, hockey due to lack of play ground | 79 | 11 | 11 |
| | Lack of organization of recreation services by community | 84 | 8 | 8 |
| Non-Camp | Unable to go to picnics due to lees money | anization of recreation services 84 8 ity 90 to picnics due to lees money 77 14 go to watch movies 70 19 | 9 | |
| | Unable to go to watch movies | 70 | 19 | 11 |
| | Unable to participate in recreation due to work load and exhaustion | 76 | 16 | 8 |
| | lack of public recreation facility | 78 | 6 | 6 |
| | residence far away Not available in nearby areas | 88 | 16 | 6 |
| K | Can no afford indoor games like chess, carom, cards | 72 | 9 ′ | 19 |
| | Inability to go for outdoor games like cricket, badminton, football, volleyball, hockey due to lack of play ground | 73 | 8 | 18 |
| e jamele | Lack of organization of recreation services by community | 70 | 11 | 19 |



Table No. 73 Political and Social Rights (CMS Survey)

| ndicators of Political and Social rights | Camp | Non- Camp | ALL |
|---|------|--------------|-----|
| Enrolled voters before migration (you/ wife / others) | 97 | 98 | 97 |
| Cast votes in election before migration | 93 | 9 | 94 |
| Eligible Children enrolled as voters before migration | 24 | 29 | 27 |
| Children cast votes before migration | 21 | 25 | 14 |
| Any new voter enrolled in Kashmir assembly segment after migration | 27 | 33 | 31 |
| Votes cast after migration | 16 | 25 | 23 |
| Members not enrolled as voter aged 18+ | 41 | 36 | 38 |
| Less than 2 Members | 43 | 40 | 41 |
| 2-3 Members | 52 | 54 | 53 |
| Above 3 Members | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Cause for not voting | | | |
| Non-availability of name in voter list | 38 | 47 | 44 |
| Delay in processing / rejection | 32 | 38 | 36 |
| Prospective candidates ever visited you to seek vote | 20 | 15 | 16 |
| Concerned MLA/ MP ever visited your locality | 16 | 5 | 10 |
| Concerned MLA/ MP earmarked any funds for development for your area after migration | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Would you prefer constituency in exile till you are back in Kashmir | 86 | 90 | 89 |

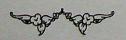


Table No. 74
Conditions for Return - CAMP (CMS Survey) (in Nos.)

| | | Preferences | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-------------|----|----|----|-----|-------|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NM | Total | |
| No conditions | 0 | 0 | 1. | 0 | 0 | 478 | 479 | |
| Complete Physical security | 153 | 99 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 196 | 479 | |
| Social security | 60 | 28 | 63 | 17 | 2 | 309 | 479 | |
| Complete economic rehabilitation | 38 | 138 | 75 | 21 | 0 | 207 | 479 | |
| Separate and secured area | 30 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 434 | 479 | |
| Reservation for jobs | 11 | 31 | 75 | 51 | 4 | 307 | 479 | |
| Separate area with Union Terri. Status | 182 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 288 | 479 | |
| Reserved Assembly Constituencies | 7 | 5 | 14 | 46 | 12 | 395 | 479 | |

Table No.75
Conditions for Return - Percentages (CMS Survey)

| | Preferences | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|----|-----|-----|-----|------|--|
| | 10 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | NM | |
| No conditions | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 99.8 | |
| Complete Physical security | 32 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 41 | |
| Social security | 13 | 6 | 13 | 4 | 0 | 65 | |
| Complete economic rehabilitation | 8 | 29 | 16 | 4 | 0 | 43 | |
| Separate and secured area | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 91 | |
| Reservation for jobs | 2 | 6 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 64 | |
| Separate area with Union Terri. Status | 38 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 60 | |
| Reserved Assembly Constituencies | 1 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 82 | |

Table No.76

Economic Recovery Package (lakhs) - Camps (CMS Survey)

| | House Land | Grant | Working Capital | Compensatory grant | Loan | Waiver loan |
|---------|---------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|------|----------------|
| Average | 6.8 | 4.6 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 1 |
| Median | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 |
| Mode | 10 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 |

Table No.77 Condition for Return - NON-CAMP (CMS Survey) (in Nos.)

| | Preferences | | | | | |
|--|-------------|-----|-----|-----|----|--|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| No Condition | 59 | | | | | |
| Complete Physical Security | 632 | 42 | 18 | 5 | 1 | |
| Social Security | 19 | 149 | 43 | 13 | 2 | |
| Complete Economic Rehabilitation | 37 | 454 | 178 | 16 | 1 | |
| Separate and Secured Area | 107 | 34 | 32. | 5 | 2 | |
| Reservation for Job | 15 | 116 | 252 | 65 | 4 | |
| Separate area with Union Terri. Status | 616 | | 2 | 4 | | |
| Reserved Assembly | 3 | 21 | 94 | 103 | 10 | |

Table No.78

Condition for Return (Non-Camp) (CMS Survey)

| | (%) | | | | | |
|--|-------|-------|-------|------|------|--|
| Preferences | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| No Condition | 3.93 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | |
| Complete Physical Security | 42.13 | 2.80 | 1.20 | 0.33 | 0.07 | |
| Social Security | 1.27 | 9.93 | 2.87 | 0.87 | 0.13 | |
| Complete Economic Rehabilitation | 2.47 | 30.27 | 11.87 | 1.07 | 0.07 | |
| Separate and Secured Area | 7.13 | 2.27 | 2.13 | 0.33 | 0.13 | |
| Reservation for Job | 1.00 | 7.73 | 16.80 | 4.33 | 0.27 | |
| Separate area with Union Terri. Status | 41.07 | 0.00 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 0.00 | |
| Reserved Assembly Constituencies | 0.20 | 1.40 | 6.27 | 6.87 | 0.67 | |

Table No.79
Economic Recovery Package (lakhs) - Non-Camp (CMS Survey)

| 100 | House Land | Grant | Working Capital | Compensatory Grant | Loan | Waiver Loan | |
|--------------|---------------|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|------|----------------|--|
| Average 5.90 | | 6.18 | 5.95 | 5.99 | 6.47 | 5.82 | |
| Median | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| Mode | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |



SECTION – III NEWS PAPER CUTTINGS

Gandhi Memorial College of Education Bantalab Jammu

A CHAPTER DOD MINIOPITY STILDIES

Explosions in Srinagar interior V Outfit OWNS TESPONSIBILITY blasts, Hizb for one

emerged here. It calls itself Chowk to protest against the All Umer Mujahadeen-i- screening of Bible script on the Kashmir.

The organisation today claimed responsibility for the bomb blast in the SRTC yard in Poloview here and in Ananimag, as also for the explosion which rocked the Mechanical Division office at Safakadal here yesterday.

Meanwhile, a powerful bomb exploded late last night in the Tangpora area of Newskadal in Srinagar interior. However, no one was injured.

A large number of people demonstrated outside the office of the Divisional Commissioner here today, demand-

Kashmir Times Correspondent ing immediate withdrawal of SRINAGAR, Jan 2-A CRPF Another group of pernew underground outfit has t pic demonstrated in Lal television.

Mujahideen has Hizbi claimed responsibility for the blast which occurred in the house of Superintending Engineer Mr V K Raina in the posh residential colony of Rawalpora on December 30-31 night.

The blast which occurred at 1.30 AM in the dining room of Mr Raina's house caused extensive damage to windows. furaiture etc. Mr Raina and bis family members escaped narrowly as they were in the other part of the house.

PIT adds:

Srinagar city was rocked by

another explosion last nigh causing extensive damage to a truck and three autorickshaws in Gawkadal locality. government school building was partially damaged in an explosion in Chadura viliage in Badgam district last night.

Reports from Sopore town ship in north Kashmir said the situation there was "peaceful" and no untoward incident had been reported.

Meanwhile, the fate of the cineme halls, beauty parlours. bars and video parlours con-tinued to be uncertain as militants have not yet replied to appeals of the dependents of the employees of these estiblishments.

Furemists had set December It as the deadline for the cleature of these establishments.

' drove

Zanigam village in Badgam di trict said the bullet-ridden boc

60 Kashmir youth cross over to POK for arms training

Kasumir Times Correspondent

JAMMU, Jan. 4—Over 60 youth from different parts of Kashmir valley are reported to have crossed over to Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) during the past one week from border areas of Baramulla, Rajouri and Poonch sectors.

State and central intelligence agencies have listed 60 Kashmir youth as missing from their homes since the middle of December. An investigation led the agencies to the conclusion that they had joined 'Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front' (JKLF).

The State intelligence authorities, however, believe that the number involved is less than 60. But they share the view that youths may have joined the

JKLF and even crossed over to POK for arms training.

More then a fortnight back, the intelligence sleuths reported that the "missing youths" would be corssing over to the POK towards the end of December in separate groups. The latest reports said that except for the apprehension of a few of them, all other have managed to corss over to the other side of the border to receive training in subversive activities.

The sources here said that most of the groups of four to eight persons each chose Baramulla border area for crossing over to POK while only a few groups attempted to cross over from points in Jammu region. About three persons suspected to be the guides were apprehen-

Kupwara early this week. No other apprehension was made in this connection, from any part of the border areas.

The intelligence sources stated that these groups would be returning from POK after raining in subversion in the teginning of March or so. It would be one of the biggest batches to sneak back into Kashmir valley. It is apprehended that the militants would be intensifying their activities with arrival of this batch.

The sources said that Kashmir subversives might abandon the route of Rajouri and Poonch border sectors in view of the arrest of their accomplices during the past few months.



34 arrested Cross firing, combing in Srinagar amidst blasts; violence rocks Baramulla IB, CRPF chiefs review situation

Blasts, arson unabated in Kashmir 13/1/90 K.T. injured as Ar F open fire BSF officer's house set ablaze

18 arrested in combing 17/1/90 KT.

Cop among two hanged to death by militants in Kashmir

SBI office, Gandhi Ashram blasted

Valley. No untoward inc was reported from anywho the Valley today Life rema

plie

and traffic

normal

Vrinaga III arson 8 asts

called for an immediate halt to

incident, building the Punjab and Bank branch in sive damage to the building In Alamgari Bazar in old city was unidenful blust took place inside the Hazratbal branch of the State exten-However, last night a power-Bank of India; causing some 2 tiffed persons. ablaze National another housing 1000

Srinagar in day surfew in Pampore, Pulwama Though no reason was given for this, it was learnt that the step was taken to prevent peosaid that Were Kashmir from this morning. pro tilking our that there were reports areas clamped 0 these cessions.Official planning to go Authorities processions from people in

con-

reign of

Farood successive

what

para

200

military starces in Kashmir and

gathering Mirwaiz Moulvi Farooq strongly condemned

In Jumia Massid, over 20,000

people joined the main

Xxxx of women attended a me among other by its pres situ ひら out a procession in town.Earlier, a huge gath addr In Baramulla town, day large number of women hours before the 14 hour re-imposed ations was to end at 7 to an continues to remain WES . the . Ms. Aasia Andrabi. che organised, by Milat' which According spokesman. throughout VESS iou1

tion in Srinagar city fre different moss Desig in the city and elsewhere. The 10-hour curfew offered Off Dassed Muslims, usual. Z

remained closed in most parts of

city. However, transport

services.

the

routes plyed as usual. The cur-

few reluxation

period passed

Today Serng Friday, shops

nours from 5 AM

curfew -was

Daitt

off peacefully and large number of people gathered in mos-

ques to-offer 4-richa prayers.

of the capital city where

was reported today from any

GRINAGAR Mar 16- The weeks, no untoward incident

Kashmir Times Correspondent

Curfew reimposed as iolence rocks Srinagar

Ishmir Times Correspondent SRINAGAR, Jan 20— indefinite curfew was reimposed following incidents of Iring, bomb blasts and attempts to disrupt traffic in the hartal-bound Srinagar city today.

Over a dozen persons were injured in violence. Seven persons were injured when security forces opened fire in various localities as processionists, demanding withdrawal of paramilitary forces and protesting against alleged police excesses turned violent and indulged in stone pelting.

Paramilitary forces, deployed in the city in strength opened fire near the High Court Complex as also near the civil secretariat to disperse groups of people who were shouting anti-government slogans. Two persons sustained builet injuries, one in his chest and other in his leg.

The condition of 20-year-old Mohammed Maqbool of Sayed Ali Akber who was hit by two bullets in his chest was reported to be critical Bashir Ahmed who received bullet injury in his leg was however out of danger.

Anti-government processions were also taken out in different parts of the city, with slogans, against the "police excesses and large-scale arrests of innocent people". They also raised slogans against the Governor and former Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah, who was accused him of being responsible for the killing of a large number of Kashmiri youth.

Pitched battles were fought between the demonstrators and the paramilitary forces with the former resorting to stone pelting. Besides repeated lathicharge, police used tear smoke to disperse the violent

Late News

Mass dharnas, demonstrations: 2 killed, 7 hurt

Kashmir Times Correspondent

SRINAGAR, January 20— Thusands of people including women came out in the streets in defiance of curfew restrictions in various parts of the city raising anti-India slogans and condemning alleged police excesses late tonight.

The demonstrators were squatting on various roads including civil lines area staging protest dharnas and raising slogans. They condemned

crowds. besides firing a number of warning shots in the air. However, when all these measures proved uneffective, CRPF personnel opened fire, leaving two persons injured.

As the situation seemed to be worsening, the authorities announced imposition of curfew in some selected areas including Moulana Azad Road, Sheerwani Road, Amirakadal, Shergarhi etc. Mike fitted police jeeps went round these areas, warning people against coming out of their homes.

CRPF jawans, were deployed in strength in the affected localities for strict enforcement of the curfew. A number of people, especially youth, were roughed up by the security personnel at different places. At Amirakadal, just outside the Srinagar bureau office of Kashmir Times, people including women were ordered to raise their hands while crossing the bridge. They were also subjected to thorough physical search some passers by were beaten up.

Complete hartal was observed in Srinagar city and its adjoining areas, with all shops and commercial establishments remaining closed for the day. Early this morning, life

40 No. 22

JAMMU, TUESDAY JANUARY 23, 1990

Curfew in 15 Kashmir towns

Iwo cops among 12 killed n Srinagar, Anantnag

Militants, police cross fire

fovernor's appeal to KPs oreturn to valley 08-03-1990

mir Times Correspondent

MMD. March 7—The remor, Mr Jagmohan today traled to the Kashmiri Pankanot to Jeave Kashmir and burged those who had shift to Jammu or elsewhere return to the camps which termment proposed to set up ahe Valley.

In an appeal issued at Sinagar. Mr Jagmohan siered to set up the camps mviding free accommodation four places in the Valley-Bara-Srinagar, Ananthag, sullah and Kupwara, for hose migrants who return hom Jammu. In these places. ist houses or some other suitable buildings would be aquisipped. He said that at econtmodation these tamps would be free and arrangements for food and other facilities would also be made. While urging the Kushmiri

Pardit families not to leave the

Valley, Mr Jagmohan assured that law and machinery was being rebuilt. He gave details of the measures undertaken by him to tone up the administration. With the appointment of commissioners and special deputy inspector special generals of police for the newly created divisions of Baramullah and Ananthag, the authority for the State was being reestabilished. Senior officers have been specifically assigned. the duty of giving protections and safeguarding the minority restoring confidence and amongst them.

The families who have shifted temporarily to Jammu on their return to Government sponsored camps. Mr Jag-mohan said a suitable medical coverwill be provided to each camp. "For going to their houses occasionally, a paoi of vehicles could be provided in each camp so that the members of the community could go to their houses with escort. For administering

these camps and for attending to problems of these camps, a special relief commissioner would be appointed".

Mr Jagmohan requested the President and Secretary of All State Kashmiri Pandit Association who met him in Srinagar, to persuade those who have migrated to Jammu temporarily to return to the Valley.

During the course of discussion with the President and the Secretary of the Association, Mr Jagmohan disclosed that in addition to the relief provided by the Central Government. Mr Lassa Koul's family has been sanctioned Rs. one lakh by the State Government.

He has also requested the Lt Governor of Delhi to allot a self financing plot to the widow of Mr Koul and also provide her a job as a teacher. Other families affected by the violent incidents would, besides getting relief of Rs. one lakh, also be given a plot each in Srinagar by Srinagar Development Authority.

Militants kidnap Mir Mustafa

ENTER BOYD MANAGERY CHARLES

Seek 10 youths release



Migrants take out protest march in Jammu 9.3.90

Kashmir Times Correspondent JAMMU, Mar 8-Migrants of Kashmir valley who have been pouring in Jammu continously today took out a massive procession seeking protection for their life and property in Kashmair.

The procession organised by coordination committee of various organisations started from Gita Bhawan and culminated there only after presenting a memorandum to the Divisional Commissioner asking the authorities to free Kashmir from subversives. A

Kashmir from subversives. A rally was held before and after the procession.

The procession.

The processionists raised slogans against Pakistan, Ms Benazir Bhutto and Pakistan Television deploring their activities which they alleged were directed against the integrity of india. They extended their whole hearted support to the state Governor, Mr Jagmohan in containing terrorist activities in Kashmir terrorist activities in Kashmir valley. They deplored Rajiv Farooq

Kashmir valley. The pro-cessionists asked the state government and the centre to check atrocities on the check atrocities on the minorities in trouble-torn valley.

Carrying placards denouncing Pakistan for its interference in the internal affairs of the country, they wanted India to "teach Fakistan a lesson". They said that Pakistan should learn lessons from the past

three conflicts.

The rally held in the premises of Gita Bhawan was addressed by leaders of various organisations including Mr HV Dalmia, working President of Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Mr Girden Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Mr of Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Mr Girldas Kishore, general sec-retary of Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Mr MM Khajuria, President of Jammu People's Front and Vaid Vishu Dutt, a local leader of Vishwa Hindu Parishad. Besides them leaders of Hindu Raksha Samiti also addressed the gathering.

The speakers on the occa-sion also urged the high level antion of all parties to visit

E Serat Singh Toofani

ing the country.

paradise on the earth.

During all this period, the

minorities and also sometimes trying to outrage the modesty of to time by these militants by desto the militant groups in the Government of Late Mr. Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah continued 16 inying their property, causin) valley were threatened from tim provide an underhand suppos facility to carry on their struggl up to a long run. Minorities in th ludies. belonging 9 COUNTES chysical

minority communities.
And now, the result is before us when the militarits of JKL!

their Again a large number of people resulted in the migration of minorities from the far flung areas of the Kashmir region. adjustments in other parts of Pandit base in the valley. The Indo-Pak war in 1965. preferred to make

migration had taken place at a large scale and the Kashmiti remained there having very law Upto the time of second Indo-Pak war ie 1971, the population

> Since under activic 370 of the The government of India proa special crous to Jak

achieve as a slorgoal by weatkento ensure the unity and integrity of the country atherwise the day is not far beyond the scene when the ideas of the enemy will integrity of the country. At any ment should make efforts to check the population migration communities. The population migration from the Kashmir region will also effect the rest of population imbalance in the country causing a thical to the unity and parts of the country causing inorities from different commutat tension which will ween the people of different course, fesult in the migration of narrow benefits give air inmunalism in different pairs of the country - poisionthe country which may, of cost, on every front, the govern can tenjoy the Charming Kashmir Valley. Also very much the fundamentalists from all committalities who for their ing inciharmonic relations bet-Kashinir and no other person responsibility of all this migration of prople is of the some of the nerease other m to the o trough

majorit anglanti malaka ments the of the reasons for have left the valley and they are now wandering here and there for what of the shelter. Such a large alturbar of population had not micrated from the valles before inis une, even at the time of the anack of the enders in and also to provide any security stop the population migration minorities to leave the valley of They gave the ultimatum to the their own behalf. The Covernto the minorities in the valley According to unofficial sources have come openly with arms about 150 thousands of peop ment machinery has falled

percentage of the total popularition in the Kashmir region.

chological fear continued heunting the minorities in this people in the Valley and this movement continued emerging rest of the country into the also remained alarming from response from the majority of the demand of Plebisciution for Š Kashmiries and thus a paytained the flow of people from security of these communities ime to time by the Plebiscite movement which gained a great A constant threat to the lauing decision Valley.

is facing today are the result of with imbalance India is no

Right from the times of reedom struggle, if remained 8 shons issue for the governnent - starting right from the

religion wise balance of popula-tion is essential — imbalance of

which, surely, makes a groat threat to the unity and integrity

of that country. Many of the problems a beterogenious country

A country having a secular

suitable settlement of the Kashmiri Panditu at the Union Capital, New Delhi, by providing them sultable jobs in various government sectors. The process chas) in the Valley, tried to make continued eroding the Kashmiri Pandil Jawahar Lai Nehru. who had his relatives (kith and region of uncertainty.

> people - both the Sikhs and the ed and a large number of Sikhs parts of the country from the Kashmir valley - mainly from POK ares. This migration

1947 brought migration of the Hindus. Kashmir wo was affecand Brahmins migrated to other

The partition of the country in

decade of the present century

1947, could have settled a large

The Government of Sheikh Mobd. Abdullah 300n after

in the valley.

further reduced these minorities

in the Kashmir region. But it was avoided to ensure citigration

from the valley.

from Muzafarbad and Ponnch,

number of migrated people -

Pandits not the sixtis had

he right in breate task

and only the court of

THAT. 386 H

ndien Constitution which con-

CC-O. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation

province on the community basis by the Britishers in the first

rell planned partition of Bengal

2 killed in Kashmir 27/3/90

ndefinite curfew in Bijbehara, Anantnag

JAMMU, March 26
(711,UNI)—Indefinite curwas clamped on
libehara and Anantnag
was as two persons were
lifed and another was wounid in continuing violence in
lishmir valley since last
int.

Security forces arrested 120 poversives including some bp ones in raids and parches carried out at diltants hideouts in the past we days.

One Ashok Kumar was portedly gunned down by liltants near Safakadal area Srinagar around 1210 hours using curfew relaxation criod.

The militants fired at him om close range and he died stantly.

However, official sources id it was not clear whether shok Kumar was killed by illitants or some professional

A mini bus driver was killed ben BSF personnel fired in ibehara town last night.

Some militants hurled a petl bomb at a BSF party forcthe security personnel to the security personnel to the fire, the sources said.

Ghulam Hassan, who was awing the mini bus carrying a larriage party, received bullet duries and died in a hospital. Tension prevailed in Bijhara and Anantnag towns in both Kashmir, prompting atherities to clamp curfew on the towns as "precautionary leasure."

one person was wounded in bomb blast at the Deputy' immissioner (Excise) office Court and in Sangar

around 1055 hours.

The victim was admitted to a hospital where his condition was stated to be out of danger.

The building was extensively damaged in the blast.

Some women raising anti-India, slogans took out a procession in Jawahar Nagar and Soura areas in Srinagar.

Meanwhile, the All State Kashmiri Pandit Conference President, Mr A N Vashnavi, and Mr Mehar Singh Sant Nirmali of Akhara. Srinagar, expressed regrets at the manner in which United Nations Observers were functioning in the Valley.

A memorandum submitted by them to the U N group office in Srinagar said "the U N office in Srinagar has been allowed to be used to fan and fuel anti-India and antiminority campaign."

The Jammu and Kashmir unit of All India Sikh Students Federation appealed to the people to ensure safety of Sikhs and other communities in the Valley.

In a statement, the AISSF General Secretary, Mr Narinder Singh, said Federation leaders would soon tour the valley to assess the situation there and restore confidence among Sikhs.

The President of Jammu and Kashmir co-ordination committee of social and religious organisation. Mr V.P. Dutt appealed to National Conference and Congress leaders to refrain from issuing confusing statements and playing petty game of politics."

Militants shot dead one Ashok Kumar, hailing from Srinagar. His body was found on the Residency Road in front of the Bank of Baroda official reports said.

One Ghulam Hassan, a bus driver, was killed as the security personnel opened fire, after miscreants hurled a bomb on a patrol party at Bijbehara town near Anantnag last night, the reports said.

The trouble arose when a marriage party, travelling in a bus, reached Bijbehara. Some members of the marriage party reportedly hurled a bomb at the patrol. The security forces retaliated by opening fire, killing the bus driver, Ghulam Hassan.

Curfew was later reimposed in Bijbehara and nearby Anantnag town as a precautionary measure.

A powerful bomb exploded in the office complex of the Deputy Director of Excise on Court Road in Srinagar, injuring two people and heavily damaging the building.

Curfew will be relaxed in Srinagar for 11 hours from 0500 hrs tomorrow.

A bus was damaged in a bomb explosion in Baramulla town but no one was injured.

Meanwhile, the law and order situation was reviewed at a high-level meeting in Srinagar today.

Security measures have bee strengthened in the Valley in the wake of yesterday's killing of former legislator Mi-Mustafa.

'A report from Chadura said protest demonstrations were held there in protest against the killing of the former legislator by militant.



Rajasthan in the past one 3 00 families from Kashmir The sources said that about 40 JAIPUR Apr 4 (PTI) - About month, according to sources. migrated have

continues families have taken temporary shelter in Jaipur and have spread to cities like Udaipur. Their migration to the state comes in the wake of spurt of Kashmir in the Kota and Jodhpur. which violence

Jaipur have been lodged in relief Hindu Parishad (VHP) and the Kashmiri Pandit Sabha. The remaining families are living Ar least ten families migrate to canip jointly run by the Vishwa with their relatives and friends. members of Valley.

militants and because of the were forced to thee from the even bring much cash as the banks were not operating. Some under pressure frem Valley in a hurry. They could not of the banks have been closed employment and any means of their belongings behind as they between 18 and 70 are without sustenance. They say they left down

Some of the migrants conclose relatives still in the Valley cerned about the welfare of their are reluctant to share their tales of woes with strangers,

unabated

violence in their home town that they are unwiffing to return even They are so much fed up with the prevailing insecurity and if the situation improves.

"We want to settle down here,

families with their age ranging

for good. At least this place is peaceful and without any trouale and violence, they say.

suitable jobs, allounent of flats tion of foodgrains and the other dits this week called on the State Rehabilitation Minister. Mr. Ranizan Khan, and submitted memorandum essential commodities through on nominal rates and distribu-A delegation of Kashmiri Pandemanding among other things, government channel 1.5 TIE. 2

Fransfer policy assailed

Association has assailed the Animal Husbandry Officers Jammu. Apr 4 The Provincial transfer policy of the depart Kashmir Times Correspondent

said that some release men!

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WARNING ISSUED BY HIZBUL MUJAHADEEN.

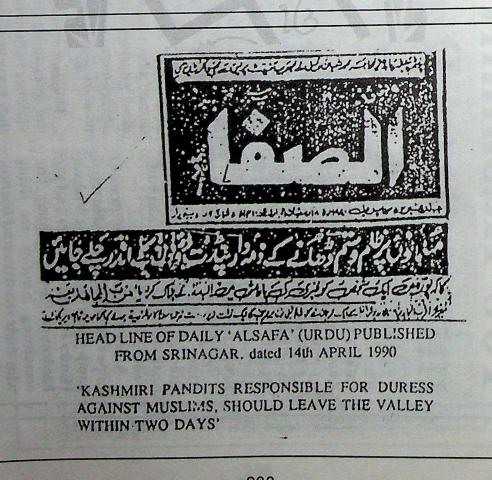
WHAT IS THE MESSAGE OF PEOPLE'S LEAGUE

- VICTORY
- FREEDOM, and
- ISLAM

J&K People's League







Vol No. XXXIII

No. 82

Setback to State Govt's plans

JAMMU, SUNDAY MARCH 23, 1997

hold demonstrations Muthi migrants

and phase-II this evening held JAMMU, Mar 22: The migrants site in protest against the killing of putting up at Machi camo observmestive demonstrations at the carry

seven Kashmiri Pendin at village

security to the mistority community in the Valley. Reports nearling here were Prousing against the failure of the administration in providing said that the demonstrations were Sungrampora in Budgam dienica the wee hours of this recoming. The migrators in herge man continuing till late tonight.

The killings of the Kachreit wanted to talk to bereaved famitheir pictures. Pressmen who Hes were also not allowed to have The brutal killings have widely been condenued by the people of the interviews. Nath and Avtar Krishan son of Shyam Lal. One person Ashok Kumar Pandita son of Janki Nath Pandita sustained bullet injuries who was shifted to hospital for Police authorities Inew about

Home, All Model Sagar, alchgwith senior, divisional authorities rushed to the spot to take stock of the train Ahad Vakil and Minister of State for all walks. Revenue Minister, Abdul ation arising out of these killings

> he mishap after the assassins had nade good their escape and injured Ashok Pendits travelled to nearby

Vakeel visited bereaved families alongwith some other National Revenue Minister Abdul Ahad aghast over the incident and made tion of majority community, was arrangements with the belp of be-The grief-stricken local popula all the cremation and other ritua reaved families and civil authorities Conference functionaries. rity agencies, who provide Sagrampora the area security also twoke to the gruesome incident afer The Pandit families not mipolice station for reporting the trag-ody in the wee hours of Saturday. It octed and bereaved families were taken into police protection. Secuwas only then that bodies were col-

ir had happened

and took them 50 metres away from

security forces officers wanted to upon indiscriminately causing the

their boases telling them that some talk to them. They were later fired

male members from their houses

Pandit families. They called out the

trave committed this criminal act. nave done so with the intension to the killings strongly. Those who give bad name to Kashmiri ethos. shock and concern and condemned All Party Hurriyat Conference, too, has received the news with ins have lost two members each father and a son and two brothest victim is of 20 years age and erripted in the Valley. Two famiers. Sources said that the youngrated during the Pandit exodus in early 90s when militancy

Those Killed included Traloki

on spot death of seven persons.

Nath son of Maheshwar Nath Bhat, Dilect Bhat son of Traloki Nath (father and son), Bushan Lal

the Hurriyat said. Police sutharities didnot permit photo-journalists to have the oldest of 60 years.

so, of Balji Bhat, Sanjay Bhat son of Krithan Lal, Piare Lal son of Som

and some office cities outside. For resul Pandits to return to their framiliers are registered as lithing in the september free State Gov-Panellis comes as a joit to State Covernment's plans to effect inmediate return of the migrants to their honest. Attent 50 thousand referent careps in James Delh ent her been motivation the

ations nine persons including seven top activities of Hirbui Mujahideen, west killed across the Valley since "The other incidents of violence last evening. Half a dozen socurity personnel were also wounded.

The civil lines area here was rocked when militants caused two powerful grenade explosions this afternoon. The targetted grenade attacks on security forces left five security personnel injured while the vehicles, the centre of target, also

central telegraph office causing ser-rious injuries two BSF men. After . The first incident occured near suffered damage.

(Contd. on page 5 col 1)

Receirlor Correspondens

239

Sengrampore, village, 8 kms from Beer walt township in central district

Budgam, last might.

The shocking incident occured at

at Bone and Joints hospital here.

Police said that a group of 15 armed persons appeared in the vil-

lage ground 0300 hours and encircled the houses of three Kashmin

nursity were gunned down and the other one who purvived the bullets ailants was batting for life

SRINAGAR, Mar 22; Seven members of Pandii minority com-

Excelsior Correspondent

Daily Excelsion (17-06-19

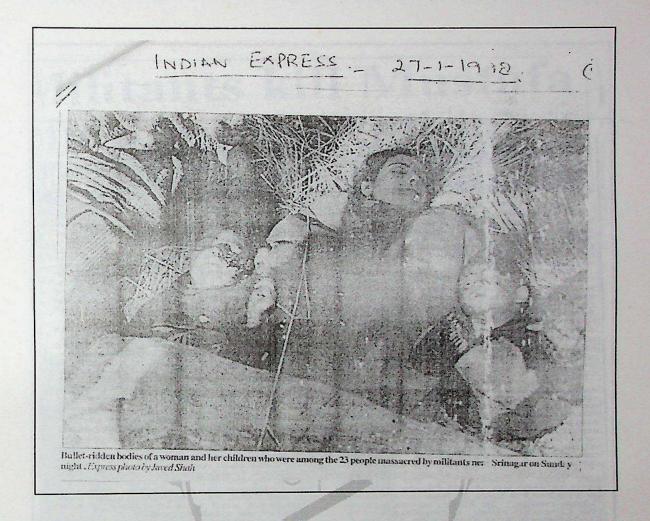


Excelsior/Ashok

Bodies of three Kashmiri Pandits, who were massacred by milliants at Gool.

Militants kill another civilian

Tension in Gool following killings of three KPs



4 children among
23 massacred in
Kashmir village
PM tells state Govt to take firm action;
Pandits threaten boycott of polls

Militancy hits fresh Report

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23 (UNI)
Fresh areas are being affected by militancy in Jammu region and modern weaponry is being pushed in by the Inter-Service Intelligence (ISI) as part of Pakistan's long-term strategy in Jammu and Kashmir, says a report.

According to the report, "dumps of modern weaponry, were being pushed into the Doab area between Chenab and Ravirivers in Jammu region. Uptil now, Jammu region has remained mostly unaffected by militancy which was confined to the Kashmir valley alone. However, Poonch and Rajouri districts and Gool, Gulabgarh and Arnas areas in Udhampur district have been the most affected.

"The thrust is now to bring the entire area lying between the Chenab and Ravirivers under the operation for which the infrastructure has been well laid (by Pakistan)," the report, which has been submitted to the Rajya Sabha Secretariat, said calling for determined extra-ordinary measures to combat the dangerous onward consequences of this thrust.

According to the report, terrorists first crossed the Pir Panjal ranges and involved Doda district in 1992-93 where it has now taken "firm roots". In 1996, areas across the Chenab river, including Gool, Gulabgarh and Arnas in Udhampur, and the hilly regions of Poonch and Rajouri districts were involved. This resulted in large-scale migration from the areas.

Official source said field agencies, from across the border had infiltrants, including foreign mercenaries, from across the border had infiltrants, including foreign mercenaries, from across the border had infiltrated the areas.

According to official figures

available, a record number of 182 foreign mercenaries, including those from Pakistan-occupied Kashmir (PoK), Afghanistan and Sudan, have been killed in different encounters with security forces and State police during the first ten months of this year. Nearly 27 per cent of all the foreign mercenaries killed during the past eight years of militancy in the State have been accounted for. Last year, 139 foreign mercenaries were killed in encounters.

The sources said several attacks launched on security forces at Than Mandi in Rajouri district were engineered by these mercenaries. Large groups of militants were also reportedly camping on the higher reaches of Assar in Doda district. The army recently captured eight Afghan mercenaries who had been pushed into the State by the ISI. Eight AK. 47 rifles, 960 rounds of ammunition, 28 AK rifles magazines and 16 grenades were recovered from them.

recovered from them.

Jammu and Kashmir Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah has admitted that militants were trying to break fresh ground and disturb peace in the State, particularly in Poonch and Rajouri. He, however, said the Government was determined and would came down heavily on such forces.

The sources quoting intelligence reports said a three-day international conference of the Jamat-I-Tulaba, a Pakistan-based Islamic fundamentalist organisation, at Lahore recently had decided to metansify terrorist operations in Jammu and Kashmir.

The conference also decided to shift terrorist training camps to Afghanistan or Pak-Afghan border.

Militants kill Mustafa after 'interrogation'

Body found hanging in Batamaloo

whmir Times Correspondent
SRINAGAR, March 25—
We body of prominent
stical leader and former
stical leader and former
stical leader and former
stand lying on a road in Battaleo locality early this
soming. He was reported to
see been hanged to death.

Mir Mustafa was kidnapped sactivists of "Hizbul Mujahiim," a major underground ganisation on Friday afterof the former MLA, containing some "valuable information" about his activities and added that Mir Mustafa had himself admitted his "guilt" which included includinging in un-Islamic acts.

"After all the charges against Mir Mustafa were proved beyond any doubt, he was awarded punishment according to settled Islamic law," the spokesman said. A Chinese pistol which Mustafa used to

know about his death. Police sources said that the cause of death was strangulation.

Official sources here denied that Mustafa's abductors had demanded release of 10 of their detained colleagues in exchange of the former MLA. "At no stage was such a demand made nor did we know who had kidnapped him and why." a police officer said while expressing surprise over the report which was carried by Radio Pakistan last evening.

evening.

Mir Mustafa's sensational abduction and subsequent killing is the first such incident involving a well known political figure. However this was the second major abduction during last over three months when the activities of separatist militants registered considerable increase in the strife torn valley.

Mastafa was buried late this afternoon in his ancestral graveyard in Lasjan village on the outskirts of the city. Only his close relations joined the funeral procession, reports

Mir Mustafa entered the state's political arena about two decades back. He started his career as an activist of Congress and was elected to state assembly in 1972. He quit—the party in 1983 for his opposition to party's stand visa-vis National Conference. In 1983, he came close to former Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah and took part in parleys with the Central Congress leaders for seat adjustment between the two parties.

ween the two parties.

Mustafa made it to the assembly again in 1983 élec-

Contd on Page 8 Col 1



Mir Mustafa

mon. A spokesman of the lib, while claiming responchility for the incident, told tome newsmen on phone that iter two days of sustained atterogation, it was established that Mir Mustafa was a fact working as an

He said that a diary had been found in the possession carry with him has also been seized by the militants.

It may be mentioned that all efforts of the police and other authorities to trace Mir Mustafa for the last two days did not meet with any success and the special team assigned the task drew a blank. It was only after his body was found lying on the road that police came to

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 2003 (PAGE 3)

J-K Govt working on return of displaced Pandits

NEW DELHI, Mar 6:

In what could mark the first maior step towards return of around three lakh Kashmiri Pandits to the Valley, the Jammu and Kashmir Government is working on a plan to develop an area in Anantnag district for resettling the displaced our, they said. people.

The Government proposes to construct around 500 apartment flats with provision of security and essential facilities in the vicinity of Mattan temple, a pilgrimage centre, in Anantnag for the Pandits to stay there. If the level meeting of the Government reexperiment succeeds here, it will be rep-cently. licated at another prominent pilgrimage centre - Kheer Bhavani.

Efforts are also being made to persuade the displaced people to return with the Government fielding two representatives, Chief Minister's Principal Secretary Ighal Khandey and Vijay Bakaya, to hold negotiations.

"Initial talks have been encouraging with many people showing interest miri Pandits, the sources said.

in going back. But before that some of them would visit the place to assess the situation." State Government sources said here.

Raman Mattoo, Ione Kashmiri Pan- said. dit Minister in the Mufti Sayeed-led Government, will also pay a visit to the area within a week in this endeav-

sion of security to the flats besides facilities like education and health. The accommodation would be free besides which cash relief would continue.

The matter was discussed at a high-

The Mufti Sayeed-led State Government has indicated that the displaced Kashmiri Pandits could be settled temporarily in Mattan and Kheer Bhavani areas by developing these area till they can repair their own houses.

Besides, the Government has identified 166 houses forming 15 clusters in Srinagar and Badgam districts as "safe" for return of their displaced Kash-

The list of these clusters has been publicised and steps have been taken to identify the families and find their willingness to return to their homes, they

About 50 families registered with the Relief Commissioner at Jammu were contacted personally to seek their views on return to the The package would include provi- Valley on the basis of package announced by the Government.

The previous Farooq Abdullah Government had finalised an action plan involving Rs 2589.73 crore to enable safe and honourable return of the migrants.

The plan, to be implemented in phases, never took off, mainly due to reservations of the community over their safety and security after their re-

The community has been demanding creation of "conducive atmosphere" before any step could be taken on the return.

The entire community, moved out of Kashmir valley in late 1989 after militancy erupted there. (PTI)

LeT was behind Nadimarg massacre: Police

KT NEWS SERVICE

JAMMU. Apr 20: Nearly a month after the gruesome killing of 24 members of the minority community in South Kashmir, the police today claimed to have established the involvement of police said that documents recov-Lashker-e-Toiba in Nandimarg massacre after three ultras belonging to the outfit were killed in a sustained gun battle in Makdoompur area of Kulgam.

According to the DIG Police South Kashmir range, the three militants killed in an encounter with the police and Border Security Forces belonged to the LeT and their involvement in the Nadimarg massacre has been established. An LeT Ultra arrested in the second week of April who had confessed his involvement in the Nadimarg incident has identified the three slain ultras as his

gruesome carnage, claimed the police.

The three arrested militants have been identified as Abu Rafie. Abu Bilal and Abu Wasim Shaheen alias Abu Walid. The ered from the slain ultras contained systematic details of various arms ammunitions and property looted by the militants after the distardly act of killing of 24 members of the minority community at Nadimarg.

Giving details of the encounter and subsequent killing of three Let ultras a police spokesman said, that after the announcement of the Prime Minister's visit to the state the security forces were put on high-alert and with the scheduled dates coming near the inputs started pouring in of a big

accomplices in executing the militant strike. The spokesman said, "some intercepts revealed that militants are likely to execute such an action which would go recorded in history." Following such a threat perception ail the units of security forces were put on high alert.

> In the background, the police spokesman said, 52 battalion of BSF located at Kulgam, on a specific information launched an operation in village Yaripora on April 18, with the help of local police. The troops while conducting the search operation were fired upon from one of the houses in the locality of Mohalla Makhdoompur in Yaripora.

The spokesman added, after the presence of ultras was confirmed repeated requests were made to them to surrender but they did not heed the warning.

As the ultras continued to fire upon the security forces there ensued a fierce encounter that culminated with the killing of three ultras hiding in the civilian locality. Since the ultras were hiding in the populous civilian locality the epcounter took a long time and three ultras were killed

The police spokesman further said that from the investigations conducted so far, the police have got substantiated evidence of link the Let ultras killed th encounter with the Nadimarg massacre. Efforts are afoot by the special investigating teams under the supervision of three district SsP to work out other details and trace down the remaining culprits of the Nadimarg incident, said the police spokesman.

5'0

23 massacred in J-K

■ Militants target
Kashmiri pandits in a
village near Srinagar

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE WANDHAMA (GANDERBAL) JANUARY 26

Kashniri pandits, including nine women and four children, on the eve of the Republic Day here, 30 km north of Srinagar.

Two families have been wiped out. No militant outfit has claimed responsibility for the massacre so far which took place in Chief Minister Farooq Abdullah's constituency.

Yesterday's strike against Kashmiri pandits is the second in 10 months. Seven members of the community were gunned down by militants in Badgam district's Sangrampur area on March 22 last year.

Sixteen-year-old Manoj Kumar Dhar, the lone eyewitness to the carnage, says a group of masked militants came to his house at 11:30 p.m. and forced all those in-

side to come out. "I jumped out of the wall of my house. As soon as my father, brothers and sisters came out, I saw the militants shooting them. They were crying and begging for life," he said.

"One of the militants spotted me and asked me to come out as well but I hid beneath a heap of saw dust stored in the house. They then opened fire from all sides of the house and probably felt that I

Migrants can't return: CM

FAROOQ Abdullah has said the return of pandits to their homes in the Valley is "not passible in view of the wicked gameplan of Pakistan to create communal clashes".

too was killed in the firing," said Kumar.

"I cannot identify them but they were speaking in Urdu," he continued in a choked voice. He was taken to Srinagar by the visiting Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir, S.L. Bhat.

"Most of the men were in the nearby mosque as it was the holy night of Shab-i-Qader. It was only when a group

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

'She was my rakhi sister...'

MUZAMIL JALEEL WANDHAMA, GANDERBAL, JANUARY 26

WHILE the people of this village were busy on the holy night. (Shab-I-Qader—praying for return of peace and prosperity to the Valley—tragedy struck yet again. This time at the homes of those Kashmiri pandits who stayed back when the rest of their community fled the village in 1990.

"Who will believe ne now, that Seema who fell to the bullets of those unknown killers, was my sister. She had been tying me rakhi even before I was told that I am a Muslim and she a Hinde," sobbed a young Muslim man sitting alore in a corner.

Abdul Samad Baba, numberdar of the village walks to one tree and then another, counting the bodies that lay scattered all along. "If they had to commit a carnage, they should have killed us also. Our heads hang in shame, we had promise d them protection when eight families from heir community

CONTINUED ON PAGE 9

7

Militants enforce closure of Cinema halls

From Seems Haku

SRINAGAR. In so-the common man has fost his main source of entercomment, in Rushmir Valley after the militants have succeeded in ensuring closure of all Cinema houses here from January I.

The mave which is unprecedented in the entire subcontinent, has deprived state exchequer of Rs. 25 crores per annum, which they used to earn by way of emeritationent face, besides, malering long-number of people including those selling gatables (asside cinema houses). Her crowded cinema houses.

User crawded cinema houses wear a deserted Fook, with a bag lock on the iron gates and a graffit reading. Unemaintuses will remain closed and there will not be any show home forth?

During post few weeks some of cinema owners had publicy announced that they would bid an adien to this business for ever and switch over to some new ventures, as they had been receiving threatening letters for funite sometime. But what hisstimed, the whole process, was the hombing of some cinema hatis, recent amongst them being the "Shirar" einema where one of the gatekeeper systemed serious injuries.

Some of the cinema owners are plannings to convert these into shopping complexes one of them has decided to have a massing home while others are still accratching their heads over the change of business.

still scratching their heads over the change of business.
Similarly in other towns of Kashnur like Anantinag, Bananulla, Sopore, Kupwara nema halts have been closed. One of the most beautiful and modern halt "Heemat" soft toder—construction—in Handwara wands be convened into a cold storage according to the owner of this cinema.

Meanwhile, successful closury of emema has not one affected the revenue of the sum but has also affected the livelihood of over 9000 employees of various halls directly and thousands of smits, dependent on them have been rendered breadless. It has also left many like cold drink sellers, pan wallas, eigrette shops, and others who used to run their business inside these

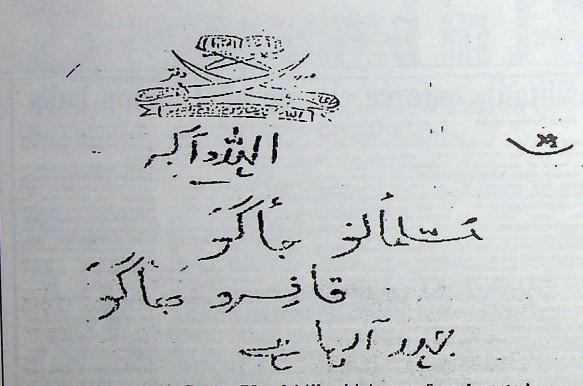
cinema house, jobless. Besid's the cinema owners who had paid lakhs to the distributors in advance have suffered heavy losses.

Mixed opinions, regarding the blanket barn on mostes both in cinemar halls and on mostes both in cinemar halls and on video parlours are being expressed by people. Some persons while talking to this consequent were of the opinion that "banning only obsent a welcome step instead of putting a barn on all the mostes "which, according to them was the main source of oldermation and entitainment. One keen moviewatcher said that besides commercial musics, he used no watch the provies on different subsectate history, schene, posities and on wild life. He said that the ultimate intoxies of Vanad Deedad like "Quartite ultimate", mitacie "Mohammad the 5 Giertesst". Thist in Islam" and the films circulated by the Islamic propagation centre. Durbin, to Africa and speeches of famous musician.

who embraced Islam, could also not be exhibited as all the cinema houses stood now closed

After having succeeded in imposing prohibition, closing down chema shalls, video parloars and video hails, the militants have now swing into action towards one more direction, wherein they raided different photographers shops only last evening and removed the obscene and semi-node pictures and posters Ir in these shops.

However, who smacked ironical about the cloure of cinema halls was the statement made, by Mr Ali Mahammad Sagar, the Minister for Information at a pressonance held here yesterday. The Minister said that authorities had called the cinema owners and impressed upon them that they would be provided full protection if they would continue their trade. However, Sagar claimed that cinema owners did not accept government support as they had closed down their business. "Voluntarily".



Poster/Hand bill which was found pasted at the doors and at corners of lanes of the localities where Hindus lived considerably in a good number.

The Poster is issued by militant out-fit 'ALLAHA TIGERS' and reads as under:

'ALLAHO-AKBAR'

AWAKE AND ARISE MUSLIMS

RUN AWAY INFIDELS (Non-Muslims)

'JEHAD' (Islamic crusade) IS AHEAD.



SECTION – IV GOVERNMENT ORDERS

1&K CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

Gandhi Memorial College of Education Bantalab Jammu

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Revenue Department Jammu

Sub: Package of relief for migrant families from Kashmir Valley - Creation of temporary relief organization.

Order No.52/GR/REV/ER/ of 1990

Dated: 13-03-1990

With a view to implementing various relief measures for the migrant families from Kashmir valley, the following organisational set-up is created on temporary basis:-

- One Assistant Commissioner, Relief of the rank of Assistant Commissioner, Revenue;
- ii) 5 Camp Commandants of the rank of Tehsildar (3 for Jammu and one each for Udhampur and Kathua)
- One Stenographer, one Assistant Accounts Officer, one Accounts Clerk and one Store Keeper for the office of Relief Commissioner, Jammu which post has been created on ex-cadre basis vide Order No.267-GR of 1990 dated 8-2-1990.
- iv) 10 office hands of the rank of patwaries (2 for each Camp Commandant); and
- v) 10 orderlies (2 for each Camp Commandant)

Consequent upon the setting up of the above temporary organization, the following officers/officials are hereby ordered to man these posts in the said organization by internal adjustment.

- Shri Lekpat Rai, Assistant Commissioner attached with Divisional Commissioner,
 Jammu shall be Assistant Commissioner (Relief) in the office of Relief
 Commissioner-cum-Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Jammu.
- ii) S/Shri K.N. Dogra, Project Officer, CDPRA;
 Sat parkash Gupta, Dy.PRO, Jammu;
 Narian Dutt Sharma, Tehsildar under training;
 J.K. Sawhney, Tehsildar under training; and

Romesh Chander Sharma, Tehsildar under training shall be Camp Commandants in the zones to be set up by the Relief Commissioner-cum-Registrar, Cooperative Societies. Shari K.N. Dogra will work as Camp Commandant in addition to his own duties as Project Officer, CDPRA.

iii) S/Shri
Badri Nath Koul, Naib Tehsildar, Land Acquisition, Udhampur;
Hans Raj Sharma, Naib Tehsildar under orders of transfer to Majalta Tehsil
Ramnagar;
Kali Singh, Settlement Naib Tehsildar, Baribrahmana;
Des Raj, Naib Tehsildar, Nagrota, Jammu;

Baisakhi Ram Naib Tehsildar under transfer to Thara Kalyal, Billawar;

Ashok Kumar Gupta, Naib Tehsildar RS Pora; and

Vidya Sagar, Naib Tehsildar, Kathua

shall work as Assistant Camp Commandants at the places to be notified by the Relief Commissioner-cum-Registrar, Cooperative Societies. He will, however, see that the services of the officers are utilized preferably in the areas of their territorial jurisdiction if shelter has been provided to the migrant families in such areas.

- iv) Tehsildar Reasi and Naib Tehsildar Reasi, Tehsildar Ramnagar and Naib Tehsildar Ramnagar shall be Camp Commandants and Assistant Camp Commandants respectively in respect of the families settled in their respective tehsils.
- v) Shri K.S. Abrol additional Stenographer to Deputy Commissioner, Udhampur shall be Stenographer to Relief commissioner-cum-Registrar Cooperative Societies, Jammu.
- vi) One Assistant Accounts Officer and one Account clerk shall be provided to Relief Commissioner-cum-Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Jammu by the Finance Department.
- vii) One Store Keeper shall be provided to the Relief Commissioner by the Registrar Cooperative Societies, Jammu.
- viii) 6 patwaries for 3 Camp Commandants of Jammu shall be provided by Dy.Commissioner, Jammu while 2 patwaries each for Camp Commandant Udhampur and Camp commandant Kathua shall be provided by the respective Dy. Commissioner immediately.

- ix) 6 orderlies for 3 Camp Commandants shall be provided by Dy. Commissioner, Jammu while 2 orderlies for Camp Commandants Kathua and 2 orderlies for Camp Commandant Udhampur shall be provided by the respective Dy. Commissioner immediately.
- 3. The pay of officers/officials and class IV employees mentioned above shall be drawn again their own posts as heretofore. However, if any other Naib Tehsildar is adjusted in Majalta being an independent Niabat by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu, the pay of Shri Hans Raj shall be drawn by him against some other available post of the Naib Tehsildar.
- 4. The above organizational set up shall function under the direct superintendence and control of the Relief Commissioner-cum-Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Jammu who will also exercise control over the Dy. Commissioners in Jammu division in the matter of implementing various relief measures for the migrant families. All the departments shall also render full cooperation and assistance to the Relief Commissioner-cum-Registrar, Cooperative Societies, Jammu as and when required by him for carrying out various relief operations successfully.
- 5. The Divisional Commissioner, Jammu shall, however, be overall incharge of the relief operations to be carried out in the division.
- 6. Shri R.K. Gupta, Relief Commissioner J&K shall continue to attend to his normal functions as heretofore. However, he shall be responsible for procuring tantage equipment, blankets etc. for supply to the migrant families through Relief Commissioner-cum-Registrar Cooperative Societies, Jammu.
- 7. Funds required for the temporary organizational set up mentioned above to carry on their official business e.g. fuel charges for vehicles, office expenses, stationery and printing and TA etc. shall be provided by the Finance Department on the requisition of the Revenue and Rehabilitation Department.
- 8. Government vehicles for the Assistant Commissioner, Relief and other officers of the relief organization set up shall be provided by the State Motor Garages on the requisition of Relief Commissioner-cum-Registrar Cooperative Societies.

- 9. The pattern of relief for the migrant families shall be:
 - a) Supply of free ration at the scale already prescribed under the Public Distribution System to the poor and needy families;
 - b) Free accommodation either in the available Government buildings or in the tents;
 - c) Free medical aid; and
 - d) Security. Superintendents of Police, Jammu, Udhampur and Kathua shall make necessary arrangements for the security of the migrants whether living in public or private buildings or in their own.
- 10. The procedure for registration and verification of the migrant families is given in the annexures to this order.

By order of the Governor.

Sd/(G.N. Thakur)
Secretary to Government
Revenue Department

No.REV/ER/11/90-III

Dated: 13-03-1990

Annexure to Order No: 52/GR/REV/ER of 1990

Dated: 13 - 03 - 1990

Procedure for registration and verification of migrant families from Kashmir valley.

REGISTRATION:

- Each migrant family shall file an application for registration with Assistant Commissioner (Relief) or such other officer as may be detailed on duty for the purpose by the Divisional Commissioner/Relief Commissioner, on Form 'A' appended hereto.
- 2. Entries in respect of each migrant family shall be made in the Register to be maintained in the office of Relief Commissioner/ Assistant Commissioner (Relief) on form 'B' appended hereto.

- 3. A migrant family on its migration to Jammu will deposit its original ration card with Assistant Commissioner (Relief) or such other officer as may be detailed on registration duty. In case any migrant family is from a village and is not holding ration card the head of such family shall file an affidavit to this effect.
- 4. Each such application should be accompanied by three copies of the photographs of the family members (arrangements for preparing the photographs of the family member shall, however, be made by the Government through own agency).
- 5. All the applications for registration made by the migrant families shall be entered date-wise in the registration register to be maintained in the office of the Assistant Commissioner Relief.

VERIFICATION:

- i. The verification of each application so made for registration will be made on spot by the officers not below the rank of Tehsildar after spot inspection.
- ii. Verification work will be supervised by Assistant Commissioner, Relief. He will ascertain after each fortnight whether the family is still living in the Govt./private accommodation and has not split into two or more components. Cross check shall also be done at randum by Relief Commissioner himself so that fake cases, if any, registered are detected and dealt with under law. The Relief Commissioner will also formulate committees of the representatives of the migrant families to assist the officers in making registration of genuine families only.
- iii. After spot verification of each registered family a relief card will be issued to the head of the family.
- iv. The Relief card must indicate whether the card holder is living in his own accommodation or in the accommodation provided by the Govt.
- v. The Relief card holder shall surrender the relief card to the Assistant Commissioner Relief or such other officers as may be nominated by the Relief Commissioner-cum-Registrar Cooperative Societies at the time of his moving out of Jammu or such other place in the region where has been provided temporary shelter.

Sd/ -

Under Secretary to Govt.

Revenue Deptt.

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Revenue Department

Subject: Package of relief to migrant families from Kashmir valley.

Order No.130/GR/REV/ER of 1990

Dated : 29 -06 -1990

In continuation of order No.107/GR/ER/Rev of 1990 dt.15.5.1990 sanction is accorded to the grant of cash assistance at Rs.10/- per member per migrant family per day subject to a maximum of Rs.1,000/- per month for the month of June 1990 except those whose member(s) are employees of State Government and Public undertakings and local bodies and in whose case pay or leave salary has been all owed by the Government.

- 2. Lambardar and Chowkidars who have migrated to Jammu region shall also be eligible for cash assistance but their remuneration/emoluments shall not be drawn till further orders.
- 3. Cash assistance shall, however, neither be payable to the migrant families whose member(s) belong to the services connected with law and order and essential services and essential supplies who have not joined their duties in the valley so far not to the employees of Government of India/Central Government undertakings.
- 4. Cash assistance to the eligible categories of migrant families shall be continued to be paid every month till further orders.

By order of Governor.

Secretary to Government Revenue Department

No.REV/ER/II/MF/90-III

Dated: 29.06.1990

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Sectt. Revenue and Rehabilitation Department

Subject: Registration of Kashmiri Migrants at Jammu.

Order No: CR-REV (ER)-141 of 1990

Dated: 04 - 10 - 1990

In supersession of all earlier orders regarding registration of migrants from Kashmir in the Relief Camps at Jammu, it is hereby ordered that no further registration shall be made in any of the Camps at Jammu beyond 30-09-1990.

However, in cases where the Relief Commissioner has satisfied himself by testamentary evidence that a person who had moved from Kashmir in the capacity of a migrant and was obliged to migrate from the valley lock, stock and barrel for reasons involving security to his/his family members lives consequent up the present law and order position in the valley; such a migrant may be registered as here-before. The onus of proving that the person had migrated under reasons stated above shallbe on the applicant.

By order of the Governor.

Sd/(R.L. Dhar)
Secretary to Govt.
Revenue & Relief Deptt.

No.REV(ER)-50/90

Dated: 05.10.1990

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Sectt. Revenue and Rehabilitation Department

To

The Relief Commissioner Jammu

No. REV/ER/5090 Dated 19-11-1990.

Sub: Registration of Migrant Kashmiri families.

Sir,

A number of deputations of the Kashmiri Migrants who have reported to Jammu during and after October, 1990 met the Chief Secretary and the undersigned are reported that they had not been granted the required registration as migrants on the plea that they could not furnish documentary evidence procured by them from the concerned authorities in various areas of the valley where from they state to have migrated on account of the law and order situation and on account of security reasons.

You may kindly recall the background in which the ban on future registration was imposed. This was patently with a view to ensure that un-justified so called migrations in bulk may not get registered.

A Govt. order was issued subsequently which inter-alia laid down that future registrations of migrants be only made after the Relief Commissioner is satisfied/satisfies himself about the bonafidies of the migrant concerned. This obviously did not mean holding on or importing restrictions or calling for evidence which would be un-manageable at the hands of the migrants.

A standing practice of the established nor for an authority to satisfy himself is that a testament on oath i.e. an Affidavit is obtained from the concerned who swears on oath before a Notary Public or a Magistrate about the testification that he makes. It is, therefore, suggested that you may not un-necessarily require a bonafide migrant to produce a certificate of migration on a document which may have been issued by an Authority from the point of migration in the Valley testifying to the fact of migration on account of security reasons or otherwise. In other words a testament on oath made before a Notary Public or a Magistrate

should ordinarily be sufficient to satisfy the competent authority about the bonafide of migration particularly under circumstances in which the Kashmiri Hindu Migrants are obliged to migrate from their places of origin in the valley.

Any other documentary evidence which the migrant could put forth or produce could be an additive. You may accordingly kindly ensure that bonafide migrants are not unnecessarily put to inconvenience and, if due, are registered like others who were similarly registered in the past months.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/
(R.L. Dhar)
Secretary to Government
Revenue & Rehab.Deptt.

No.23/Estt/RE/90

Dated 28.11.1990

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Revenue Department

Sub: Package of relief for migrant families from Kashmir Valley – Creation of temporary relief organization.

Order No.REV(B) 235 of 1990 Dated: 18.12.1990

In continuation of Order No.52/Rev/ER/GR of 1990 dated 13.03.1990, it is hereby ordered that the structure of the temporary relief organization Jammu shall henceforth be as per details given in the Annexure appended to this order for purposes of implementing various relief measures for the migrant families for Kashmir Valley.

2. All the posts in the revised organization shall be filled up by internal adjustment from amongst the officers and officials of Revenue and other departments of the Jammu region and also by utilizing the services of migrant officers and staff upto 60 and there shall be no new appointment to man any of the posts indicated in the revised structure of the organization.

- 3. The revenue and other staff presently working in the relief organisation in addition to their own duties will be relieved directing them to attend to their normal duties in their parent departments and in case services of any officer or official are required, he will have to be transferred to the organisation along with his post so as to relieve him from dual control.
- 4. Funds for meeting expenditure on salaries, POL, Office expenses, telephones and new typewriters etc. will be released by the Finance Department on receipt of requisition from Revenue, Relief department in due course for the smooth functioning of the organisation.

By order of Governor.

Sd/-Secretary to Government Revenue Department

Copy of Order No.GR/Rev/ER-238 of 1990 dt.: 18.12.90 issued by the Revenue Department.

Subject : Package of relief for the Kashmiri families living in Jammu Region.

It is clarified for the information of all concerned that the Kashmiri Migrant employees and the employees of Public Undertakings etc. who have been granted leave salary & the pensioners drawing pension above Rs.1,000/- per month are not entitled to free ration. They shall, however, be supplied ration on the same patter & cost as is done in the case of other regular rationers of Jammu city. The scale of ration in their case will be 9 Kgs of rice 2 Kgs of Atta per head per family per month.

- 2. It is accordingly ordered that for purposes of supplying ration to the migrant government employees & employees of Government undertakings in whose case leave salary has been sanctioned and the pensioners drawing pension above Rs.1,000/- per month, the following procedure shall be followed:
 - i. ration cards will be issued to such families by the Relief Commissioner, Jammu as is done in the case of other migrants with a specific mark on each page of Ration Card to the effect that the ration will be issued on cash payment being the family of a Government employee or of a Pensioners drawing pension above Rs.1,000/- per month;

ii. The Food & Supplies Department will issue ration at 9 Kgs. of rice and 2 Kgs. of Atta per head per month on cash payment on the same pattern and prices as has been adopted in the case of regular rationers of Jammu City.

This issues in consultation with the Food & Supplies Department vide approval date: 11.12.90 of Advisor (O) received on Revenue Department's file No: Rev/ER/11/90-iii-MF Part II.

No: RCJ/A-11/90 Dated:

Office of the Relief Commissioner, Jammu

To

The Advisor(O)

J & K Srinagar

No: Issue of Ration to Migrants families to Jammu.

Ref: Director Food Supplies Jammu's Wireless message

No.- 579-F/90 dated 18.12.1990

Sir,

With reference to the subject referred to above, it is intimated that the ration is being issued to the migrants in Jammu at the following scale:-

I. Ride 9 Kg. per head per month.

II. Atta 2 Kg. do-

III Suger One Kg. per family per month.

None of the Migrants have surrendered their ration cards held by them in Kashmir Division before their migration. The details of the migrants as desired in the wireless message are being collected from the Dy. Commissioners/ Camp Commandants, Zonal Officers and the same shall be submitted after its receipt from the concerned.

Yours faithfully, Relief Commissioner Jammu.

Dated: 01.07.1991

No.RC JA-11/90

| S.No. | Name of H/O F with parenta | | Proforma Residential Address in Valley | Ration Card No. y in Valley | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | | 3 | 4 | |
| Part of members as per R.C.in | | RC No.Issued in camp/Zone | | No of family members including in R.C. | |
| Val | ley | han sia | Lincon While Start | No action | |
| Ę | 5 | | 6 | 7 | |

Note: The list are to be compiled separately for each Distt. in Valley.

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Sectt. Revenue and Rehabilitation Department

Sub : Allotment of one room tenement to the deserving Kashmiri migrants living in Jammu region.

Ref: Administrative Council Decision No.19

Dated: 15-2-1991

Government order No.Rev(ER) 56 of 1991

Dated: 25-2-1991

In supersession of Government order No.Rev(ER) 32 of 1991 dated 31.1.1991 issued under endst. No.REV(ER) allotment/7/91 dated 31.1.1991, it is hereby ordered that the priorities for allotment of first 500 tenements constructed for migrants from Kashmir Valley will be the following:-

- A) 25 percent of the available tenements will be kept reserved for allotment as follows:
 - a) 10 percent of the tenements at the discretion of the State Government, the allotment for which will be made by the Revenue Department with the approval of the Advisor(P). The discretionary allotment will be primarily to destitute widows, old and disables/invalid persons and hard medical cases with no support.

- b) 15 percent of tenements will be allotted to migrant families staying in Government buildings/ places, quarters which are required to be vacated immediately for Government use;
- B) 75 percent of the tenements wil be allotted as per the following priorities with one priority being exhausted before moving to the next priority:
 - a) Migrant widows of persons killed by terrorist violence in Kashmir, and in absence of widow in the family, to the migrant children of such violence (in case if minors through their Guardian) or to migrant parents, in that order;
 - b) Remaining by draw of lots to those families which have been living for more than four months in tented accommodation in Government Camps.

By order of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sd/
(R.L. Dhar)
Secretary to Government
Revenue & Rehab.Deptt.

No.Rev (ER)/Allotment-7/91

dated 25.2.1991

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Secretariat Revenue Department

Subject : Registration of migrants - payment of leave salary.

Reference: Administrative Council Decision No.2 dated 18.01.1994.

Government Order No.110/GAD of 1994

Dated: 31-01-1994

It is hereby ordered that the employees who have migrated in 1992-93 from Kashmir Valley and are registered with the Relief Commissioner 9Migrant), Jammu or in the office of Resident Commissioner, New Delhi, will also be entitled to the same treatment of their period of migration as in the case of migrant employees who had migrated earlier.

Provided that the migration as a matter of general policy has not to be entertained. But in selected cases fresh registration of migrants shall be done under rules, by the Divisional Commissioner, Jammu who shall decide each case on merit after consulting Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir in the light of un-avoidable circumstances of security environment from the place of migration.

By order of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir.

Sd/-

(B.S. Jaswall)

Dated: 31-01-1994

Secretary to Government

General Administration Department

No:- GAD(Admn) 43/94-IV

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Sectt: Revenue Deptt:

Subject: New Registration in respect of Kashmiri Migrants.

Reference: Administrative Council Decision No: 34 dated 23-3-1996.

Government Order No: Rev(MR) 59 of 1996

Dated: 25-3-1996

Sanction is hereby accorded to:-

- Registration on regular basis of 147 migrant families who have been provisionally registered by the Relief Commissioner upto December, 1995.
- Registration of such of the individuals/families who have migrated or may migrate
 on account of threat to their lives or on account of threat to the honour of their
 family members from the militants.
- 3. Constituting of a Committee of the following:
 - a. Divisional Commissioner Jammu
 - b. IGP, CID.
 - c. Relief Commissioner (Migrants)

For such screening of the applications for registration in future including those Gujjar and Bakerwals whose applications are pending and who have not so far been even provisionally

registered but excepting such of the Gujjar and Bakerwalls who fall under the category 4 mentioned below and who are to be taken care of by the Home Department.

4. Such of the persons/families who have migrated or may migrate on account of threat to their lives, for having assisted to the Security forces or surrendering before them, their cases shall be passed on to the Home Deptt. Who will take care for their relief and other assistance that may be required by them.

By order of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sd/-

Commissioner/Secretary to Govt.
Revenue Department.

No: Rev(MR) 15/95

dated 25-3-1996

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Secretariat: Revenue Department

Sub : Enhancement of the rate of cash relief to Kashmiri migrants, Jammu.

Ref : Government of India, Department of Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, letter

r.No.12013/ 25/95.K(III) dated 26.06.1996.

Government Order No: - Rev(ER) 112 of 1996

Dated: June 28, 1996

Sanction is hereby accorded to the enhancement of cash relief by 20% i.e. Rs.450/
- per head per month subject to a ceiling of Rs.1800/- per month per family of 4 or more in favour of Kashmiri Migrants, Jammu. The enhanced rate will come into effect from 1st June, 1996.

- II. The expenditure incurred by the State Government will be debitable to the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) as hereto-fore.
- III. By order of Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sd/-

Suresh Kumar Sharma
Special Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Dated 28,06,1996

No.Rev(MR) Mis.96

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Secretariat Revenue Department

Subject :- Registration of Government employees as migrants.

Government Order No: 31-Rev (MR) of 1997

Dated: 12-02-1997

As approved by the Apex Level Committee for migrants in its meeting held on 3rd January, 1997, sanction is hereby accorded to the registration of all Government employees belonging to Darbar Move, Military/Para-Military, Police Personnel, Central Government employees and other such employees as are posted outside the valley in normal course of duties and were not previously eligible for registration as migrants, purely for the purpose of obtaining permanent resident certificates, other Backward/Sch. Tribune certificates, Domicile certificate, relaxation in employment and other educational facilities but without any financial benefits.

It is further ordered that registering authority shall satisfy itself that the families of the said categories of employees have/had to migrate from the valley due to turmoil there and not otherwise.

By order of the

Sd/ed) IAS

(Mushtaq Ahmed) IAS
Commissioner & Secretary to Govt.

Revenue Department.

No:- REV(MR)17/93-96/IV

Dated:- 12-2-1997

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Secretariat Revenue Department

Subject :- Bifurcation of migrant families.

Reference :- RC(M) Jammu's letter No: RCM/PA/964/Actt dated - - 1997.

Government Order No: Rev (MR) 119 of 1997

Dated: 9-6-1997

As approved by the Apex Level Committee for migrants in its meeting held on 28-2-1997 the Relief Commissioner, Migrants, Jammu is authorised to bifurcate the migrant families for the purpose of financial benefit and other facilities as are admissible to registered

migrant families, after observing all codal formalities. The family shall mean and include "Husband, Wife and fully dependent children only".

This order shall apply to the registered non-Government employee families only. The expenditure on this account shall be debited to Account Head "2055-Police". By order of the Government of Jammu & Kashmir

Sd/-(Mushtaq Ahmed) IAS

Commissioner & Secretary to Govt.

Revenue Department.

No:- REV(MR)28/94

Dated: - 9-6-1997

F.No.276/46/97-II(R)

Government of India

Ministry of Finance

Department of Revenue

Central Board Direct Taxes

New Delhi

the 25th July, 1997

The Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Jammu and Kashmir Srinagar

Sub: Deduction of Income-Tax at source from the payment of salary to the migrant State Govt. employees during the Financial Year 199697 – regarding.

Sir,

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with Ministry letter F.No.275/41/94-II(B) dated 30th July 1990 on the above subject.

The Central Government has now desired that for the Financial Year 1997-98 also, there will be no objection of income tax at source in the case of those employees of the J&K Government who were normally working in the Kashmir Valley but who have migrated to places outside the Valley, due to disturbed conditions there.

The concerned employees may, however, be advised that they would be liable to pay the due amount of income tax by way of advance by on or before the 15th March, 1998 or if they fail to do so by way of self-assessment tax before filing their return of income on or before the 30th June, 1998.

Yours faithfully, Sd/-(Y.P. Vashishat) Under Secretary to Govt. of India

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Revenue Department

No.Rev./Accts

Dated 19.09.1997

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Secretariat: Revenue Department

Subject :

Enhancement of the rate of cash relief to Kashmiri migrants.

Government Order No: - 96/ Rev(Mig) of 1999

Dated

: 24-05-1999

Sanction is hereby accorded to the enhancement of cash relief to the Kashmiri migrants from the existing rate of Rs.450/- per month per head subject to a ceiling of Rs.1800/- per month per family of four or more to Rs.600/- per head per month subject to a ceiling of Rs.2400/- per month per family of four or more, with effect from 1-4-1999.

The expenditure incurred by the State Government will be debitable to the Security Related Expenditure (SRE) and reimbursable by the Government of India.

This issues with the concurrence of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of J&K Affairs conveyed vide their letter No: 12013/25/95-K(II)(i) 1554 dated 14.05.1999.

By order of Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Commr. & Secretary to Government

Revenue Department

No:- Rev(MR) 22/94

Dated: - 24.05.1999

Government of Jammu and Kashmir General Administration Department

Sub : Constitution of High Powered Committee for Improvement of living conditions of the Migrants.

Government Order No: 1418 - GAD of 1999

| | Dated : 16 - 12- 1999 | |
|----|--|---------------|
| 1- | HON'BLE MINISTER FOR REVENUE, RELIEF AND REHABILITATION | CHAIRMAN |
| 2- | ADVISOR TO HON'BLE CHIEF MINISTER MINORITY AFFAIRS | VICE CHAIRMAN |
| 3- | PRINCIPAL SECRETARY & SECRETARY TO GOVT. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT | MEMBER |
| 4- | PRINCIPAL SECRETARY AND SECRETARY TO GOVT. FINANCE DEPARTMENT | MEMBER |
| 5- | COMMR. AND SECRETARY TO GOVT. REVENUE DEPTT. | MEMBER |
| 6- | CHIEF ENGINEER RURUAL ELECTRICATION JAMMU | MEMBER |
| 7- | CHIEF ENGINEER, PHE, JAMMU. | MEMBER |
| 8- | CHIEF ENGINEER, UEED, JAMMU | MEMBER |
| 9- | CHIEF ENGINEER, R&B JAMMU | MEMBER |

10- DIRECTOR SCHOOL EDUCATION, JAMMU

MEMBER

11- DIRECTOR HEALTH SERVICES, JAMMU

MEMBER

12- RELIEF COMMISSIONER (MIGRANTS) JAMMU

MEMBER- SECY.

13- ADMINISTRATOR JAMMU MUNICIPALITY

MEMBER

14- FA &-CAO, REVENUE DEPARTMENT

MEMBER

The Committee:

 shall have the powers to approve works to be undertaken in Migrant Camps for the welfare of Migrants subject to availability of funds and technical sanction of the competent authority;

- ii. shall monitor in the migrant camps the progress in execution of various works like construction of drains water electric supply, repairs of dwelling units and running of camp dispensaries/schools, sanitation, payment of cash relief, issue of free rations etc. and effect improvements wherever required;
- iii. shall monitor the welfare measures for the migrant.
- iv. may, within the organisation, deploy staff as may be required;
- v. shall not exercise the power to transfer employees of the Relief Organisation who will be deputed/ transferred by the concerned. Heads of the Department(s)/ Administrative Department. However, the committee may recommend their recall or ask for services of a particular official.

By order of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir

Sd/-

Comm.& Secy.to Govt.

GAD

No: GAD/Adm/90/99

dated: 16-12-1999

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Secretariat Revenue Department

Subject : Registration of Migrants.

Reference: Cabinet Decision No: 36/6 dated 3-3-200.

Government Order No: 38-Rev(MR)/of 2000

Dated: 10-3-2000.

- The bonafide registration of Migrants shall continue to be made subject to the fulfillment of all necessary formalities including the scrutiny/verification by the committee consisting of Divisional Commissioner, Jammu I.G.CID and Relief Commissioner (M) and the said migrants should be residing in Jammu even in summer;
- ii) Reverification of all migrant cases which have been registered after 25th of March, 1996,
- iii) Principal Secretary Home shall ensure conduct of CID verification within 15 days;
- iv) Physical verification of all registered migrants as well as their ration cards in order to ensure that only genuine migrants are allowed to receive cash assistance and

ration etc. as per their entitlement.

By order of Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sd/-

Commr./Secy.to Govt. Revenue Department.

No:Rev(MR)/2/2000

dated: 10-3-2000

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Secretariat: Revenue Department

Subject :

Enhancement of the rate of cash relief to Kashmiri migrants.

Government Order No: - Rev/MR/211 of 2002

Dated: 17-10-2002

Sanction is hereby accorded to the enhancement of cash relief to the Kashmiri migrants from the existing rate of Rs.2400/- (Rupees Two thousand four hundred Only) to Rs.3000/- (Rupees three thousand only) per month per family of five or more members w.e.f. 01.06.2002. The existing scale of cash RELIEF @ Rs.600/- (Rupee six hundred only) per head per month will remain un-changed.

The expenditure incurred by the State Government will be debitable to the security related expenditure (SRE) and reimbursable by the Government of India.

This issues with the concurrence of Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of J&K Affairs conveyed vide their letter Nos: 12013/25/95-K(II)(i) dated 04.07.2002 and 17.09.2002.

By order of Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sd/-

Principal Secretary to Govt.

Revenue Department

No:- Rev(MR) 22/94

Dated: - 17.10.2002

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Secretariat: Revenue Department

NOTIFICATION JAMMU, THE 22ND JANUARY, 2003

SRO: 19. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of section 3 of the Jammu and Kashmir Grant of Permanent Resident Certificate (Procedure) Act, 1963 (XIII of 1963) and in supersession of notification SRO 71 dated 28.03.2003, the Government hereby appoints Shri R.K. Thusu, Relief Commissioner (Migrant) Jammu to be the competent authority under the said Act for grant of permanent resident certificates in favour of such kashmiri migrants, who stand registered with the Jammu and Kashmir Relief Organisation (Migrants) or Resident Commissioner, New Delhi.

By order of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sd/

Secretary to Government
Revenue Department
Dated – 22.01.2003

No.Rev.(LD)1-5-78-IV-Migrant

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Secretariat Revenue Department.

Subject:- Enhancement of the rate of cash relief being given to Kashmiri migrants in Jammu.

Government Order No:- Rev. (MR)248 of 2003.

Dated: 03-12-2003.

In partial modification to Govt. Order No.Rev.(MR)211 of 2002 dated 17.10.2002 issued vide endstt. No.Rev.(MR)22/94 dated 17.10.2002. Sanction is hereby accorded to the enhancement of the cash relief to the Kashmiri Migrants from the existing rate of Rs.600/-(Rupees Six hundred) per month per head subject to the ceiling of Rs.2400/-(Rupees Two thousand & four hundred) per month per family of four or more to Rs.750/-(Rupees Seven hundred & fifty) per head per month subject to a ceiling of Rs.3000/- (Rupees Three thousand) per month per family of four or more w.e.f. 1.7.2003.

The expenditure incurred by the State Government will be debit able to the security related expenditure (SRE) and reimbursable by the Government of India.

This issues with the concurrence of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of J&K Division K-II Branch conveyed vide their letter No. 12013/25-K-V dated November 2003.

By order of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sd/-

Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department

No :- Rev.(MR)22/94 Dated:-03-12-2003.

Government of Jammu and Kashmir Civil Secretariat Revenue Department

Subject :- Enhancement of the rate of cash relief to Kashmiri migrants.

Government Order No:- 96 Rev.(Mig) of 1999.

Dated :- 24-05-2003.

Sanction is hereby accorded to the enhancement of the cash relief to the Kashmiri Migrants from the existing rate of Rs.600/-(Rupees Six hundred) per month per head subject to the ceiling of Rs.2400/-(Rupees Two thousand & four hundred) per month per family of four or more to Rs.750/-(Rupees Seven hundred & fifty) per head per month subject to a ceiling of Rs.3000/- (Rupees Three thousand) per month per family of four or more w.e.f. 1.7.2003.

The expenditure incurred by the State Government will be debitable to the security related expenditure (SRE) and reimbursable by the Government of India.

This issues with the concurrence of the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of J&K Division K-II Branch conveyed vide their letter No. 12013/25-K-V dated November 2003.

By order of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sd/-

Secretary to Government, Revenue Department. .

No:-Rev.(MR)22/94

Dated:-03-12-2003

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2274

TO BE ANSWERED ON the 7th AUGUST, 2002/SRAVANA 16, 1924 (SAKA)

CONDITION OF KASHMIRI PANDITS

QUESTION

2274: SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:-

- (a) the number of Kashmiri Pandits who left their homes in the wake of terrorist and militants offensive living in refugee camps in Jammu or elsewhere;
- (b) when are they likely to be sent to their own homes in Kashmir;
- (c) what steps have been taken to ensure that their homes, property and land are not grabbed by unscrupulous persons and returned to the legitimate owners; and
- (d) the steps proposed to be taken to facilitate the refugees to take part in the ensuring assembly polls;

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI CH.VIDYASAGAR RAO)

(a) to (d): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO RAJYA SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.2274 FOR REPLY ON 7TH AUGUST 2002

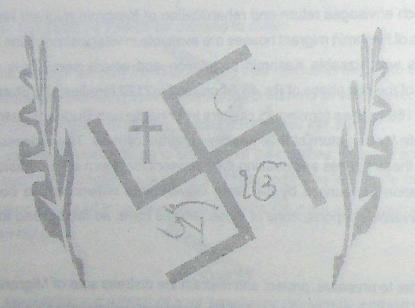
(a). As per information available, 56246 families have migrated from the Valley. Of these, 34305 families are staying in Jammu, 19338 families in Delhi and 2603 families in other States. 238 Kashmiri Migrant families are living in 14 camps in Delhi and 4778 families in 12 camps in Jammu. Others are living under their own arrangements. Community-wise break up of Kashmiri Migrant families is not available except for Jammu which is as follows:-

(b). As informed by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, the return of the Kashmiri Migrants to the valley with honour and dignity is one of the topmost priority of the State Government. Government of J&K has formulated an Action Plan for the Return and Rehabilitation of Kashmiri Migrants. The Action Plan envisages rehabilitation grant per family @ Rs.1.50 lakhs; grant for repair of houses @ Rs.1 lakh for houses intact and Rs.3 lakhs for houses damaged; grant for household goods @ Rs.0.50 lakhs and furniture @ Rs.0.50 lakhs; interest free loan @ Rs.1-2 lakhs per person; compensation for loss of income from agriculture upto Rs.1.50 lakhs per family; interest free loan of Rs.1.50 lakhs per family for investment in agricultural operations, and sustenance of Rs.2,000 per month for one year.

In order to achieve the objective expeditiously, the Action Plan is to be implemented in phases which envisages return and rehabilitation of Kashmiri migrant families in areas where clusters of Kashmiri migrant houses are available in villages/mohallas in the Kashmir Valley districts with sizeable Kashmiri population and where security is already being provided. Out of the first phase of Rs. 43.94 crores for 2122 families, the State Government has identified 166 houses forming 15 clusters in Srinagar and Budgam districts which are considered safe for the return of their Kashmiri Migrant owners. The process of contacting the owners of these houses and seeking their consent for return on the basis of the Action Plan rehabilitation announced by the State Government is reported to be in progress. According to available reports, none of these families have, so far, agreed to return to the Valley.

- (c). In order to preserve, protect and restrain the distress sale of Migrants' properties left behind in the Valley, Government of J&K have enacted two important pieces of legislation namely 'J&K Migrants Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint of Distress Sales) Act, 1997' and 'J&K Migrants (Stay of Proceedings) Act, 1997'. The former Act is intended to prevent distress sale and to ensure that properties of the Migrants are protected from vandalism and unauthorized occupation. The Act also lays down procedure for sale of immovable property of the Migrants so as to protect the property from distress sales.
- (d). As informed by the State Government, The Election Commission of India has recently issued direction that electronic voting machines will be installed/placed also at various camps where the migrants are residing. This is in addition to the facility/option of exercising their vote through postal ballot.





J&K CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

SECTION - V ANNEXURES

TAK CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

Annexure - I

GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR PLANING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

The President

J&K Centre for Minorities Studies

Tawi Vihar, Phase III

Sidhra

Jammu

No.PO/2001-02/Coord-101/24-A dated 27.01.2003

Sir,

The proposal of Jammu and Kashmir Centre for Minority Studies was recommended to Government of India for funding by the then Chief Minister. The Ministry of Kashmir Affairs wrote back, and those comments were sent to you. Since no response has been received from you, no further correspondence could take place. Now Shri A.K. Bhandari, Special Secretary reminded Chief Secretary who has asked the Planning and Development Department for comments.

The Government of India has raised the following points and has asked for clarification/comments before the proposal is processed further by them:-

- What would be the benefits/merits of the study in dealing with the problems of migration/rehabilitation of migrants? The objectives of the study do not indicate anything about implementing or refining the present efforts at the return to the Kashmir Valley and rehabilitation or migrants there.
- ii) It is felt that the Study would help only to build up a case for more facilities being provided to the migrants at their present location rather than making any constructive contribution towards rehabilitation of migrants within the Kashmir Valley.
- One the objectives of the Study is to publish a book which may be a good academic exercise but it is not clear how it could necessarily prove useful from the national or policy point of view.

- iv) The costing of the Study, keeping in view the quantum of work indicated in the proposal, appears to be on the higher side.
- v) The NGO is not known for conducting such studies in the past and the reasons behind selecting the particular NGO for the study may also kindly be elucidated in detail.

You are, therefore, requested to kindly give your views/comments on each point as early as possible to enable us to formulate our view in the matter for onward transmission to Government of India.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/-

(Vijay Bakaya)
Principal Secretary to Government
Planning & Development Department

11.03.2003

Dear Mr.Bakaya,

Please refer to your letter No.PD/2001-02/cord-101/24 dated 27-01-03 enclosing the comments of M.H.A. G.O.I.

It may not be out of place to put this letter in context. The Project as you know was intended to multilateral funding. We approached National Minorities Commission also. NMC while expressing its inability for want of jurisdiction forwarded the same to the MHA for appropriate action. Meanwhile the then C.M. wrote to the Union Home Minister recommending the Project for multilateral funding. He also requested that the Project may be sponsored to other funding agencies of G.O.I. Since M.H.A. did not sponsor the project nor was any commitment given towards funding of the same, it was decided to curtail the scope of the project and to bring it within the funds made available by the Govt.of J&K. The original project intended to cover the Migrants all over the country particularly in Delhi, Chandigarh, Pune, Bombay etc. Since the fund availability was reduced to about one third of what had been projected it was not possible to do justice to the original project.

Considering the time limit set by the Govt. of J&K it was not thought feasible to wait for further funding. It was therefore decided to revise the project and to restrict the scope to only those migrants who are in the State of J&K. As you know we will be completing the revised project within the funds released by the State Govt. As it is we have completed the survey of the migrant camps in Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur and are presently tabulating the results.

As for the observations of the G.O.I. our comments are below:-

- a) The benefits/merits of such a study are self-evident, as the return/rehabilitation of these migrants has been hanging fire for the last more than a decade. Whether the study would help the govt. to refine or to implement its policy is for the govt. to find out after the report is available. We believe that such reports are crucial to any solution to the problem a problem acknowledged by both the govts. to be vital to the survival of multicultural and mutireligious polity in consonance with the great principles of our constitution. I believe this is so in respect of the State Govt. It may not be out of place to mention that this issue figures in the Election Manifestos of both the previous state govt. as well as the present coalition govt.
- This is a very simplistic view of what is intended to be sociological study. One can b) understand the limitation of an agency overwhelmed by the supreme security concerns to be able to differentiate between a sociological study and a charter of demands. In any case, one would expect any humane, just, and democratic govt. to be sensitive to the needs and problems of such people. It seems that there is an apprehension that the study may reveal a case for better relief measures on humanitarian grounds and reflect rather poorly on the measure hitherto taken by the govt.of India. The study in its economic section will certainly try to find out as to what is the status of these unfortunate people. Whether it will reveal a sorry state or not cannot be predicted. In any case the project is not restricted to the camp dwellers alone. In fact the camps constitute only one third of the survey already in hand, the other two thirds will cover the non-camp migrants including Muslims and Sikhs. Further the study will cover the sociological and cultural aspects particularly in respect of language and customs, which will be of great deal of importance for understanding the factors, which may help in evolving a coherent and realistic policy about return. The preliminary impressions gathered during the survey in the camps in Jammu indicate a strong desire towards retaining their separate cultural identity.

- The objective about the study leading towards a book at some point of time on the subject is a minor and an incidental objective. That will only be possible after a great deal of further scholarly study. Whether this will prove useful from the national or policy point of view will depend on the level of scholarship and quality of the book when it comes out. It may not be out of place to mention that this is a standard condition attached to all such studies funded by I.C.S.S.R. a govt.of India organization.
- d) The cost covers the entire project as it was. It is always subject to discussion.
- e) The N.G.O. could not have conducted any such studies in the past as it has been recently set up a retired senior I.A.S. officer who was associated with the problems of migrants, which has formed the basis of the policy both at the Central level as well as the State level.

Finally I would like to mention that in case the govt.of India is interested in funding the original project we will be only too glad to discuss the manner and the requirements of M.H.A. and accordingly modify/review the same. As it is we do not require any further funding to complete the revised project, for which the work is in advanced stages. We hope to hold a seminar soon on the preliminary findings regarding the camp dwellers perhaps in April or May.

IR-K CHUIRE FOR MINORITY

Thanking you for your consideration.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-

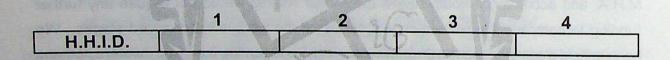
(M.L. KAUL)

Shri Vijay Bakaya, IAS
Principal Secretary
Planning and Dev. Department
J&K, Jammu

Annexure - II

JAMMU & KASHMIR CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES SIDHRA, JAMMU

HOUSE-HOLD QUESTIONNAIRE



28/III Tawi Vihar, Sidhra Jammu (Tawi)

JAMMU & KASHMIR CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES.

HOUSE-HOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Study - Impact of migration on Socio-economic life of Kashmiri migrants.

| Relat | tes to | origi | nal addre | ss: | | | |
|-------|----------------------|---------|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| State | | (H) | Jammu 8 | & Kashn | nir | | |
| City/ | Town | | District | | | | |
| Tehs | il | : | Village/M | 1ohalla | | | |
| CAM | IP/NC | DN-C | AMP | \- - | 16 | | |
| RELI | IEF/N | ION-F | RELIEF | | | | |
| URB | AN/F | RURA | L | - | | | |
| 1. | a) | Nam | ne of the h | ead of t | he House-hold(pro | esent House-hold) | Age of HH |
| | b) | Age | 10 70 7 | _(Yrs) | Religion: H/M/S (1) (2) (3) | Religion | |
| 2. | a) | Nam | ne of the r | esponde | ent: | Age of respond | lent |
| | b) | Age | | (Yrs) | Religion: H/M/S | Region of resp | ondent |
| 3. | Rela | ation o | of respond old | lent with | the Relation t | to House-hold | |
| 4. | Add | ress | of the Hou | se-hold | immediately after | migration from the | Valley: |
| | Dist Tehs City | | ge: | | | | |
| E | Dres | sent A | Address: | | | | |

FAMILY CHART CODE CATEGORIES

| 1 Hindu 2 Muslim 3 Sikh 4 Other 2 Other 3 Sikh 5 Column 4: Relationship 1. Head 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Professional (Teacher, lawyer, Doctor, Engineer, CA, Architect) 2. Administrator Group 1 (Top officials in Govt.) 3. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Govt.) 4. Executive Group 1 (in Pvt. Only) 5. Clerical/Supervisor in Private Sector Group 2 6. Administrator in Public Sector Group 1 7. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Public Sector) 8. Businessman Group 2 (Clerical in Public Sector) 9. Businessman Group 1 (Large Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Seeking job 16. Amale 16. Asme/Near residence 17. Same/Near residence 18. Same/Near residence 19. Same/Near residence 20. Away from residence 21. Column 7: Education 20. Column 12: If studying - Where |
|--|
| 2 Muslim 3 Sikh 4 Other 2. Administrator/Executive Group 1 (Top officials in Govt.) 3. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Govt.) 4. Executive Group 1 (in Pvt. Only) 5. Clerical/Supervisor in Private Sector Group 2 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 25. Golumn 9: Place of Work 26. Column 9: Place of Work 27. Male 28. Column 12: If studying – Where 29. Column 12: If studying – Where |
| 3 Sikh 4 Other 2. Administrator/Executive Group 1 (Top officials in Govt.) 3. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Govt.) 4. Executive Group 1 (in Pvt. Only) 5. Clerical/Supervisor in Private Sector Group 2 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 2. Golumn 9: Place of Work 2. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Public Sector) 8. Businessman Group 2 (Clerical in Public Sector) 9. Businessman Group 1 (Large Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Seeking job 16. Same/Near residence 26. Away from residence 27. Away from residence |
| officials in Govt.) Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Govt.) Column 4 : Relationship 1. Head 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Golumn 9 : Place of Work Column 7 : Education officials in Govt.) Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Pv. Only) 5. Clerical/Supervisor in Private Sector Group 1 6. Administrator in Public Sector Group 1 7. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Public Sector) 8. Businessman Group 2 (Clerical in Public Sector) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 6: Sex Column 9 : Place of Work Column 7 : Education Column 12 : If studying - Where |
| 3. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Govt.) |
| Column 4 : Relationship 4. |
| 4. Executive Group 1 (in Pvt. Only) 5. Clerical/Supervisor in Private Sector Group 2 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Executive Group 1 (in Pvt. Only) 5. Clerical/Supervisor in Private Sector Group 2 6. Administrator in Public Sector Group 1 7. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Public Sector) 8. Businessman Group 1 (Large Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Seeking job 16. Administrator in Public Sector 17. Mother 18. Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 19. Sister 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other 15. Column 9: Place of Work 16. Administrator in Public Sector Group 1 18. Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 19. Sister 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 12. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other 15. Column 9: Place of Work 16. Administrator in Public Sector Group 1 18. Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 19. Sister 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 12. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other |
| 1. Head 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Clerical/Supervisor in Private Sector Group 2 6. Administrator in Public Sector Group 1 7. Administrator Group 2(Clerical in Public Sector) 8. Businessman Group 1 (Large Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Seeking job 16. Administrator in Public Sector 17. Administrator in Public Sector 18. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 19. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other 15. Clerical/Supervisor in Private Group 1 16. Administrator in Public Sector 17. Administrator in Public Sector Group 1 18. Business/Industry/Factory) 19. Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other 15. Column 6: Sex 16. Administrator in Public Sector Group 1 17. Administrator in Public Sector 18. Business/Industry/Factory) 19. Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other |
| 1. Head 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Golumn 7: Education 16. Administrator in Public Sector Group 1 7. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Public Sector) 8. Businessman Group 1 (Large Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Same/Near residence 26. Administrator in Public Sector Public Sector) 18. Business/Industry/Factory) 19. Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other 15. Same/Near residence 16. Administrator in Public Sector Public Sector 17. Administrator in Public Sector Public Sector 18. Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 19. Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other |
| 2. Wife 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education 2. Administrator in Public Sector Group 1 7. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Public Sector) 8. Businessman Group 1 (Large Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businesssman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 9. Sister 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 9: Place of Work 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 7: Education Column 12: If studying – Where |
| 3. Husband 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt Column 6: Sex Public Sector) 8. Businessman Group 1 (Large Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Seeking job 16. Father 17. Administrator Group 2 (Clerical in Public Sector) 19. Businessman Group 1 (Large Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 6: Sex 1. Male 2. Female 2. Away from residence 2. Away from residence 2. Away from residence Column 7: Education |
| 4. Son 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Male 2 Female Column 7: Education Public Sector) 8. Businessman Group 1 (Large Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 9: Place of Work 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 12: If studying – Where |
| 5. Daughter 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Daughter 16. Father 17. Mother 18. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Seeking job 16. Column 9 : Place of Work 17. Same/Near residence 18. Businessman Group 1 (Large Business/Industry/Factory) 19. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Industry/Factory) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 9 : Place of Work 15. Same/Near residence 26. Away from residence 27. Away from residence 28. Column 12 : If studying - Where |
| 6. Father 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education Business/Industry/Factory) 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 9: Place of Work 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 12: If studying – Where |
| 7. Mother 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Male 2 Column 6: Sex Column 7: Education 9. Businessman Group 2 (Small Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 9: Place of Work 1. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education Column 12: If studying - Where |
| 8. Brother 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education Business/Petty Shop Owners/Traders) 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 9: Place of Work 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 12: If studying - Where |
| 9. Sister 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt Column 6: Sex Column 9: Place of Work 1. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education 10. Argiculture/Orchard/Livestock Owner 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 9: Place of Work 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 7: Education Column 12: If studying - Where |
| 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt 15. Column 6: Sex 16. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education 17. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 18. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 19. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 19. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 19. Skilled worker/Wage earne |
| 10. Brother's Wife 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt Column 6: Sex Column 9: Place of Work 1. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education 11. Skilled Worker/Wage earner in Public Sector 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 9: Place of Work 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 12: If studying - Where |
| 11. Nephew/Niece 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt Column 6: Sex Column 9: Place of Work 1. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 9: Place of Work 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 12: If studying - Where |
| 12. Grand Mother 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt Column 6: Sex Column 9: Place of Work 1. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education 12. Skilled worker/Wage earner in Private Sector 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 9: Place of Work 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 7: Education Column 12: If studying - Where |
| 13. Grant Father 14. Uncle/Aunt Column 6: Sex Column 9: Place of Work 1. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education Column 7: Education Sector 13. Seeking job 0ther 14. Other Column 9: Place of Work 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 12: If studying - Where |
| 14. Uncle/Aunt 13. Seeking job 14. Other Column 6: Sex Column 9 : Place of Work 1. Male 2. Female 2. Female 2. Away from residence Column 7: Education Column 12 : If studying - Where |
| Column 6: Sex Column 9 : Place of Work 1. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education Column 7: Education Column 12 : If studying - Where |
| 1. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 12: If studying – Where |
| 1. Male 2. Female Column 7: Education 1. Same/Near residence 2. Away from residence Column 12: If studying – Where |
| 2. Female 2. Away from residence Column 7: Education Column 12 : If studying - Where |
| 2. Female 2. Away from residence Column 7: Education Column 12 : If studying - Where |
| Column 7: Education Column 12: If studying - Where |
| |
| 1 Illiterate 1 School |
| |
| 2. Literate with some primary 2. College (Undergraduate) |
| 3. Primary 3. University (Post-Graduate) |
| 4. Middle 4. Professional Group 1(Diploma) |
| 5. High-School 5. Professional Group 1 (Graduate/Post |
| 6. College-no degree Graduate/Post |
| 7. College-Graduation (BA, B.Sc, 6. Vocational Institute |
| B.Com) |
| 8. College-Post Graduate (MA, M.Sc, |
| M.Com) Column 13: Marital Status |
| 9. Technical degree (B.Tech, MBBS, |
| CA) 1 Single |
| 10. Technical/ Vocation (ITI, Diploma 2 Married |
| |
| ata) |
| etc) 3 Widow/Widower |
| ata) |

(To be Asked) SHCEDULE - I

| 1. | MIGRATION: Code last two digits of the year | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1.1 | When did you/your family migrate:- Year | | | | | |
| 1.2 | Are any member/s still continuing to live at the place of origin Yes No | | | | | |
| 1.3 | Causes of migration (Give in ascending order of importance) | | | | | |
| 1.3.1 | Direct threat from terrorists | | | | | |
| 1.3.2 | Indirect threats | | | | | |
| 1.3.3 | Killing of relatives | | | | | |
| 1.3.4 | Killing neighbor/s | | | | | |
| 1.3.5 | Kidnapping of women | | | | | |
| 1.3.6 | Insecurity induced by terrorist violence | | | | | |
| 1.3.7 | Induced by other migrants | | | | | |
| 1.3.8 | Induced by Muslim or other well-wishers | | | | | |
| 1.3.9 | Insecurity induced by isolation | | | | | |
| 1.4 | After migration immediately in | | | | | |
| Govt. Tent | Private Camps Govt. With Buildings/ relatives of Schools Friends Religious Places/ Mandir etc. Rented Accommodation Accommodate ion No where | | | | | |
| 1.5 | When did you move out of Camps or temporary shelter/private/ to Rented/ Own | | | | | |
| | Accommodation | | | | | |
| 1991 | 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 | | | | | |
| | Code last two digits of the year [e.g. if moved in 2001 the code 01, if moved in 2000 the code 00] | | | | | |
| 1.6 | No. of times you have moved residence till residence till present date. | | | | | |
| 1.7 | Expenditure on hired accommodations till date. | | | | | |

(TO BE ASKED) SCHEDULE-II

2. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSE-HOLD

2.1 STATUS:

- a) Were you a joint family before migration
- b) Have you split after migration
- c) In how many units have you split
- d) What was the cause of split

| Shortage of | Compulsion of | Growth of Family | Any other |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------|
| accommodation | employment | | |

2.2 FAMILY STRENGTH: [To be derived from family chart]

1989-90 1991-2002

| Males adults (above 24 years) | BIN | (Section |
|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Females adults (above 24 years) | | |
| Males (18-24 years) | | |
| Females (18-24 years) | JORITY STI | mec |
| Male Children (12-18 years) | | |
| Female Children (12-18 years) | | Say The London |
| Male Children (6-12 years) | | |
| Female Children (6-12 years) | EVENTED BLUE | |
| Male Children (0-6 years) | | |
| Female Children (0-6 years) | Maryland Land | |

SCHEDULE-III

3. EDUCATION

[To be derived from family chart]

| 3.1 | BEFORE MIGRATION | AFTER MIGRATION | |
|-----|------------------|-----------------|--|
| | (1989-90) | (31-03-2002) | |

| | How many member in your family were/are qualified upto M.A. M.Sc. M.Com (Post Graduate level) | M F | M F |
|-------|---|--------|--------|
| | How many members in your family were/ are qualified upto B.A. B.Sc. B.Com (Graduate Level) | M F | M · |
| | How many members in your family were/are professionals Engineers, Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers etc. | F | M F |
| | How many members in family were/are trained in vocation (ITI, Diploma etc.) | M | M F |
| 3.1.5 | How many members in your family were/ are qualified upto Matric | M | M F |

3.2 HOW MANY MEMBERS IN YOUR FAMILY WERE/ARE STUDYING IN:

BEFORE MIGRATION AFTER MIGRATION

[To be derived from family chart]

| 3.2.1 | Schools | M | M |
|-------|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| | | F | F |
| 3.2.2 | Colleges | M | M |
| | | F | F |
| 3.2.3 | University (Post Graduates) | M | M |
| | JOEK CENTRE FOR | PINURILIBRUE | F |
| 3.2.4 | Professional Colleges (Graduate/ Post | M | M |
| | Graduate) | F | F |
| 3.2.5 | Professional Colleges (Diploma Level) | M | M |
| | | F | FOR STATE |
| 3.2.6 | Vocational Institutions | M | M |
| | | F | F Tenal Total |

[To be asked]

3.3 HOW MANY OF YOUR CHILDREN DISCONTINUED EDUCATION AFTER MIGRATION: [31-3-2002]

| 3.3.1 | Under Matriculation level (Write Number) | M |
|-------|--|---|
| 3.3.2 | Under Graduate level (Write Number) | M |
| 3.3.3 | Profession training level (Write number | M |

3.4 HOW MANY OF YOUR CHILDREN GOT ADMITTED/NOMINATED ON QUOTAS FIXED FOR TRAINING IN VARIOUS PROFESSIONAL/TECHNICAL COURSE DURING 1990-2002 BY:

[To be asked]

| 3.4 | Govt. of India | M |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| | | F |
| 3.4 | Jammu & Kashmir Govt. | M |
| | | |
| 3.4 | Other State Governments . | M |
| | | F |

3.5 HOW MANY OF YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS ARE AVAILING OF ANY TECHNICAL/VOCATIONAL/ IT IS TRAINING FACILITIES IN LOCAL NEIGHBOURHOOD INSTITUTIONS SET UP BY:

[To be asked]

| 3.5.1 | Govt. of India | M |
|-------|-----------------------|--------|
| 3.5.2 | Jammu & Kashmir Govt. | F M |
| 3.5.3 | N.G.O. | F M |
| 3.5.4 | Others | F M |
| | | F |

SCHEDULE - IV (TO BE ASKED)

EMPLOYMENT 4.

WHAT WAS/IS THE MAIN OCCUPATION OF YOUR FAMILY? 4.1 (INDICATE IN NUMBERS IN ASCENDING ORDER IN CASE OF **MULTIPLE OCCUPATIONS)**

| | Occupation | Codes | 1989-90 | 2001-2002 |
|------|-----------------------|-------|---------|-----------|
| 2.16 | Agriculture | 1 | | |
| | Govt. Service | 2 | | |
| | Private Service | 3 | | |
| | Self-employment | 4 | | |
| | Professional Service | 5 | • | |
| | Jobless/Relief holder | 6 | | |

4.2 **HOW MANY OF YOUR FAMILY HAD/HAVE:** [To be derived from family chart]

| | 1989-90 | 2001-2002 |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---|
| State Govt. Jobs | M | T/A |
| | F | |
| Central Govt. Jobs | MINOREY | STUDIES TO |
| | F | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 |
| Public Sector Jobs | M | |
| | F | |
| Private Jobs | M | |
| | F | |
| Self Employment | M | |
| | F | |
| Jobless | M | |
| | F | |
| Engaged in family | M | |
| agriculture and allied activities | F | 1 401 961 0 180 |
| | | |

(TO BE ASKED)

4.3 What was the delay in getting employment

| 1-3 Years | 4-7 Years | 8-10 Years | Still waiting |
|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|

4.4 Place of employment after migration

| 1 | Same place where migrated |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 2 | Another place but in same District |
| 3 | Another Districts of J&K |
| 4 | Other than J&K |

4.5 HAS THE MIGRATION:

| 1 | Helped you/other members of your family to know more about occupational fields | Yes | No |
|---|--|-----|----|
| 2 | Resulted in getting jobs due to increase in the level of awareness/opportunity. | Yes | No |
| 3 | Resulted in your own-self or any other member of your family taking up unconventional/ non-traditional jobs. | Yes | No |

If so, indicate the nature of job [Consult the codes of occupation in family chart and generate codes].

(TO BE ASKED) SCHEDULE - V

5. PROPERTY

5.1 HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY (MOVABLE)

(1989-90)

| S.N | Description | Total Estimated Value (Rs. in lacs) | Present Status* | Value in lacs. | Present Status |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 5.1.1 | Furniture, fittings and Fixtures | | | lacs. | |
| 5.1.2 | Kitchenware Equipments | | | | |
| 5.1.3 | Clothing, Bedding etc. | 196 E | | | |
| 5.1.4 | Vehicles | | | | |
| | Others (Specify) | | | | |
| | Grand Total | 201 | | | |

^{*(1)} A for abandoned (2) B for brought along (3) S for sold (4) L for looted (5) F for lost in Fire. [Code value in lakhs followed by status]

5.2 PROPERTY (MOVABLE)

5.2.1 AGRICULTURE:

1989-90

| S. No | Item | Area | Value (Rs. in lacs) | Income (Rs. in thousands) | Present Status** | Land in categories | Income in thousands | Present Status |
|----------|---------------------------------------|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| i) | Irrigated Land | | | | | | | |
| ii) | Un-irrigated Land | | | | | | | |
| iii) | Orchard | | | | STITE | | | |
| iv) | Vegetable Garden | 1 | | | | | | |
| v) | Non fruit bearing trees (Nos)** | | | | | | | |

^{* (1)} S for sold (2) D for destroyed (3) O for occupied unauthorizedly (4) T1 for cultivated by tenant on rent (5) T2 for cultivated by others without rent (6) U for un-cultivated (7) M for occupied by a relation/family member (8) N for no information.

5.2.2 COMMUNITY AND RELIGIOUS PLACED PROPERTIES:

What to you knowledge has happened to any community property:

| | | Number as it existed | Gutted | Looted | Encroached upon | No information |
|------|-------------------------|----------------------|-------------|--------|-----------------|----------------|
| i) | Temples | | | | | |
| ii) | Dharamshallas | LK CERTE | TE THIND MA | MODERY | THE THE | |
| iii) | Ashrams | | | | | |
| iv) | Charitable Institutions | | | | | |
| V) | Others | | | | | |

5.2.3 LIVE STOCK (OWNED)

| S.No. | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Value in thousands | Income in thousands | Present Status* | Value | Income | Status |
|-------|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|--------|
| i) | Cows | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ii) | Bulls | | | | | | | | Real Colores | | | | |
| iii) | Horses | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| iv) | Young Stock | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| v) | Others | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | | | | | | | | | | | | |

^{* (1)} S for sold (2) F for given to somebody free of cost (3) K for kept in custody of somebody (4) D for dead (5) L for lost.

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> Code income in thousands (e.g. code 1,00,000.00 as 100;, 9,99,000.00 as 999;)

5.2.4 HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS

| S.No. | Particulars | 1 | 2 | More than 2 | Value in lakhs | Income in thousands | Present Status* | Value | Income | Status |
|-------|-----------------|---|---|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| i) | Fully owned | | | | | | | | | 1767 |
| ii) | Partially owned | | | | | | | | | |
| iii) | Granaries | | | | | | | | | |
| iv) | Cow sheds | | | | | | | | | |
| (v) | Shops | | | | | | | | | 11 12 1 |

* (1) S for sold (2) S1 for distress sale (3) D for destroyed in fire (4) O for occupied unauthorized (5) T1 for given to tenant on rent (6) T2 for tenant without rent (7) M for occupied by a relation/ member (8) N for no information (9) S.F for occupied by security forces.

5.2.5 COMMERCIAL HIRED ACCOMMODATION:

i) Were you in occupation of any hired shop/commercial/ Yes N o industrial establishment at the time of migration.

- ii) What is the present status: 1 Resumed by the landlord without consent
 - 2. Resumed by the landlord with consent
 - 3. Sold
 - 4. Still in possession
 - 5. Gutted
 - 6. No information
 - iii) What happed to the goods/ 1. Looted products lying in these 2. Gutted
 - establishments 3. Recovered fully or partially
 - 4. No information

(TO BE ASKED) SCHEDULE - VI

6. ANNUAL INCOME (In Rupees) [Before Migration]

6.1 1989-90

| S.No. | Description | Total Estimated Income (in rupees) |
|-------|----------------------|--|
| 6.1.1 | Land | |
| | Orchards | |
| | Live Stock | |
| 6.1.2 | Govt. Service | |
| 6.1.3 | Professional Service | |
| 6.1.4 | Private Service | |
| 6.1.5 | Trade | A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH |
| 6.1.6 | Any other source | . 17 |
| | Grand Total | |

6.2 ANNUAL INCOME (In Rupees) [A

[AFTER MIGRATION]

2001-2002

| S.No. | Description | Total Estimated Income (in rupees) |
|--------|---------------------------------|--|
| 6.2.1 | Land | Control of the Alberta State o |
| 6.2.2 | Orchards | |
| 6.2.3 | Live Stock | MINORITY STUDIES |
| 6.2.4 | Govt. Service | |
| 6.2.5 | Professional Service | |
| 6.2.6 | Private Service | |
| 6.2.7 | Trade | THE SECTION AND SERVICES |
| 6.2.8 | Aid from Govt/Relief | Property Studies Say |
| 6.2.9 | Aid from Non-Govt. Organisation | SA Disveda Salvas |
| 6.2.10 | Any other source | [M] 02-089 |
| | Grand Total | |

(TO BE ASKED) SCHEDULE - VII

7 HEALTH

7.1 DISEASES SUFFERED IN YOUR FAMILY

| | Befor | e 1990 | 1990-2 | 000 |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------|--------|------|
| Diabetes | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes | No |
| Hypertension | Yes. | No | 1 | 2 |
| Mental Depression/ Psychiatric | 1 | 2 | Yes | No . |
| Tuberculosis | Yes | No | 1 | 2 |
| Hepatitis (Jaundice) | 1 | 2 | Yes | No |
| Heat disease | Yes | No | 1 | 2 |
| Cancer | 1 (| 2 | Yes | No |
| Importance (Males) | Yes | No | 1 | 2 |
| Infertility (Females) | 1 | 2 . | Yes | No |
| Skin diseases | Yes | No | 1 | 2 |
| Ulcer/ Acid dyspepsia | 1 | 2 | Yes | No |
| Intestinal disease | Yes | No | 1// | 2 |
| Asthma/ Allergies | 1 | 2 | Yes | No |
| Mal Nutrition/ Anemia | Yes | No | 1 | 2 |
| Kidney disease | FORM | 102 | Yes | S No |
| Any other major disease | Yes | No | 1 | 2 |

7.2 NUMBER OF DEATHS IN YOUR FAMILY FOR FOLLOWING TEN YEAR PERIODS: [Deades]

| Period | Above 60 years | | Above 20-60 years | Below 20 years | Total No. of | |
|-----------|----------------|--|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|--|
| 1980-90 | M | | | years | Deaths | |
| | F | | | | | |
| 1990-2000 | M | | | | | |
| | F | | | | | |

7.3 CAUSES OF DEATHS:

| Snake Bite | Sun Stroke | Kidney disease | Heart disease s | Liver Diseases/ Hepatitis | Stroke/ Paralyses | Accidents | Any other causes |
|---------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | The second secon | Bite Stroke 1 2 | Bite Stroke disease | Bite Stroke disease s disease s 4 | Bite Stroke disease disease Diseases/ Hepatitis 1 2 3 4 5 | Bite Stroke disease disease Diseases/ Hepatitis 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Bite Stroke disease disease Diseases/ Hepatitis 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 |

| Causes of Deaths | 1 . | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
|------------------------|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |

7.4 HEALTH COVER:

Is health cover provided by Government

Adequate

Inadequate

Health cover Adequate/Inadequate

7.5 EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AS PERCENTAGE OF INCOME:

| Item | Money spent on an average per year as percentage of income | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|------|------|--|--|--|--|
| | Before M (Percentage of | After migration (Percentage of Annual Income | | | | | | |
| Medicines | | | | | | | | |
| Hospitilization | | | | | | | | |
| Doctors fee | JOEK CENT | KE FUL MAN | OKLI | SIUL | | | | |

- 7.6 Where were you getting your medical care in the valley?
 - 1. Govt. Hospital (District & Central)
 - 2. PHCs
 - 3. Pvt. Clinic/Hospital
 - 4. Chartable Clinic
 - 5. Any other
- 7.7 Where do you get your medical care facilities now?
 - 1. Govt. Hospital (District & Central)
 - 2. PHCs
 - 3. Pvt. Clinic/Hospital
 - 4. Chartable Clinic
 - 5. Any other

SCHEDULE - VIII

8. SOCIAL STRUCTURE [Partially derive from family chart]

8.1 FAMILY STRUCTURE:

| | | Before n | nigration | After migration | | |
|-------|---|----------|-----------|-----------------|---------|--|
| 8.1.1 | Nuclear Family | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes 1 | No 2 | |
| 8.1.2 | Joint Family | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes 1 | No 2 | |
| 8.1.3 | Husband & Wife both are living | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes 1 | No 2 | |
| 8.1.4 | Husband & Wife both are working | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes 1 | No 2 | |
| 8.1.5 | Both are working in the same Village/ Town/ City | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes 1 | No 2 | |
| 8.1.6 | No.of Children living with you | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes 1 | No 2 | |
| 8.1.7 | No. of Children living away from you. | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes 1 | No 2 | |
| 8.1.8 | Is any parent living with you? | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes 1 | No 2 | |
| 8.1.9 | Is any dependent relative living you? | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes 1 | No 2 | |
| 8.1.1 | Is any grand parent living with you | Yes 1 | No 2 | Yes 1 | No 2 | |

8.2 MARRIAGE

8.2.1 What was the age at the time of marriage of :

[Partially derive from family chart]

BEFORE MIGRATION (Before 1990)

| ov. | | Below 20 Years | Before 25 Years | Below 30 Years | Above 30 Years |
|-------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Grand father | 210.23 | STANKE STOL | WEST STIME | CONTRACTOR | |
| Grand mother | | | | YTMU | |
| Father | | | | | |
| Mother | | | | | |
| Self | | | | | |
| Wife | | | | 17 | |
| Brother | 1 to 3 | | 6 () | | |
| Sister | 1 to 3 | | | | |
| Son | 1 to 3 - | | V A | | |
| Daughter | 1 to 3 | | 9/3 | | |
| Grand son | 1 to 3 | | | | |
| Grand daughter | 1 to 3 | | ASS | | |

8.2.2

AFTER MIGRATION STUDIES

| | | Below 20 Yrs | Below 25 Yrs | Below 30 Yrs | Above 30 Yrs | Old Cimeron Service | | Children Born Age of Marriage | | ldren | |
|-------------------|--------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----|-------|--------|
| | | | | | | Male | Female | | | Male | Female |
| Self | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wife | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brother | 1 to 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sister | 1 to 3 | | | | | 400 | | | | | |
| Son | 1 to 3 | | | | | | | | 70 | | |
| Daughter | 1 to 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand son | 1 to 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand daughter | 1 to 3 | | 142.006 | | | | | | | | |

(TO BE ASKED)

8.2.3 PROBLEM RELATED TO MARRIAGES DUE TO:

Before migration After migration

| a) | Separation | Yes | No | Yes | No |
|-----|---------------------------|-----|------|-----|----|
| b) | Divorce | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| (c) | Premature death of spouse | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| d) | Other causes | Yes | No . | Yes | No |

8.2.4 HAVE YOU/ANY OF YOUR CHILDREN MARRIED OUTSIDE YOUR COMMUNITY:

| | Commont | Before Mi | gration | After l | Migratio | on | |
|-------|--|----------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | Yes | No | Yes | No | | |
| | If yes give numbers | | | | | | |
| 8.3 | LANGUAGE & CULT | TURE: | A | | | | |
| 8.3.1 | Do you speak Kashmiri a | at home? | | Yes | No | | |
| 8.3.2 | Do your children/grand of Kashmiri at home? | children speal | | Yes | No | | |
| 8.3.3 | Do your children commu Kashmiri with other men | | ommunit | Yes y? | No | | |
| 8.3.4 | What language do your Children/grand children use in communicating outside home? [code for | M | Hindi 2 | Dogri 3 | Urdu 4 | Englis 5 | sh |
| 8.3.5 | What language can you write? [Code for 4 language | | Irdu 1 | Hindi 2 | Engli 3 | sh | Others 4 |

LEK CENT (TO BE ASKED) TV STUDIES

8.4 SOCIAL CUSTOMS:

| 8.4.1 | Do you observe all the family/ community customs which you used to observe in the valley | Yes | No |
|-------|--|-----|----|
| 8.4.2 | Do you observe any local customs/festival which you did not observe in the valley | Yes | No |
| 8.4.3 | Have you modified any custom or dropped any festival which you were observing in the valley | Yes | No |
| 8.4.4 | Are you aware of replication of religious symbols/ Temples after migration (a) In and around Jammu (b) In and around Delhi | Yes | No |
| 8.4.5 | Which family/community religion icon/ Ashram are you associated with (give No. and names) | Yes | No |

8.4.6 Has the climate and social environment affected your:

(a) Dress
 (b) Food habits
 (c) Festivals/cultural activities
 Yes
 No
 No

(TO BE ASKED)

8.5 CULTURAL CHANGE:

| | Description | G(1) | S(2) | R(3) |
|--------|--|----------|-------------------------------------|------|
| 8.5.1 | Compulsion to give up age-old rituals and customs | | | |
| 8.5.2 | Wearing "Dejhoru" | | | |
| 8.5.3 | Putting Sindoor | | | |
| 8.5.4 | Piercing of nose | | | |
| 8.5.5 | Wearing of Payals & Bichu/Nuth | | N. P. | |
| 8.5.6 | Wearing of non-traditional dress by brides instead of sari | | | |
| 8.5.7 | Keeping non-traditional fasts like Karva Chauth etc. | 3 % | MA | |
| 8.5.8 | Increase in demand for dowry | | | |
| 8.5.9 | Noticing increase in divorce cases | | 1 | |
| 8.5.10 | More cross cultural marriages seen | | V | |
| 8.5.11 | Less family support to solve marital problems between husband and wife | ODFOV CO | TIDITA | |
| 8.5.12 | Lot of communication gap faced by older generation | | No. of Section of Contract Contract | |
| 8.5.13 | Less emphasis on marital commitments due to: (a) Family break down (b) Isolation | | | |

*1. G: To great extent

2. S: To some extent

3. R: Ready

(TO BE ASKED)

| | Description | G (1) | S (2) | R (3) |
|-------|--|-------------------------|-------|-------|
| 9 | Are you and your family members faced with problem of recreation after migration due to any of the following reasons: | | | |
| | (a) Unable to afford to go to picnics | | | |
| | (b) Unable to afford to go to movies | | | |
| NEWS. | (c) Unable to participate in recreation because of work load/exhaustion | | | roll) |
| | (d) Public recreational facilities like public gardens/parks (i) Being very far off from your place of residence (ii) Not available in camps | 912 2010 370 6-11 | | |
| | (e) Inability to afford indoor games like chess, playing carom, cards etc. | | | |
| | (f) Inability to afford out door games like cricket, badminton, football, volleyball, hockey due to lack of playground facilities | | | |
| | (g) Lack of organization for recreation programmes by community members like Kitty parties, cultural programmes etc. | | | |

| *1 . | G: | To | areat | extent |
|-------------|----|----|-------|---------|
| 1. | 0. | 10 | giout | OALOTTE |

- 2. S: To some extent
- 3. R: Ready

(TO BE ASKED) SCHEDULE - IX

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL RIGHTS: 9.

(2) (1)

| 9.1 | Were you/your wife enrolled as voters before migration? | Yes | No |
|------------------------------|---|-----|----------|
| 9.2 | Did you/your wife ever cast vote before migration? | Yes | No |
| 9.3 | Were your children enrolled as voters before migration? | Yes | No |
| 9.4 | Did they ever cast their votes before migration? | Yes | No |
| 9.5 | Have any new voters in your family been registered in Kashmir Assembly segment after migration? | Yes | No |
| 9.6 | Have these voters ever cast their votes after migration? | Yes | No |
| 9.7 | Are there any member of your family above 18 years who have not been registered as voters yet? [if so give nos] | | o ecso a |
| 9.8 | Reasons for the same: | | |
| Contil Provent Alexand | a) Non-availability of the revised electoral list for the new Assembly constituencies | Yes | No |
| Tables Tables | b) Delay in processing/rejection of applications | Yes | No |
| 9.9 | Did the prospective candidates every come to seek your votes? | Yes | No |
| 9.10 | Has the concerned MLA/MP ever visited your camp? | Yes | No |
| 9.11 | Has the MLA/MP every earmarked/ spent any money out of the constituency fund for your camp for providing other facilities? | Yes | No |
| 9.12 | Would you prefer a constituency in exile till such time as your return? | Yes | No |

(TO BE ASKED) SCHEDULE - X

10 RETURN & REHABILITATION :

| 10.2 Under what conditions would like to return to your land of birth 10.2.1 No conditions 10.2.2 Complete Physical security 10.2.3 Social security 10.2.4 Complete economic rehabilitation 10.2.5 Separate and secured area 10.2.6 Reservation for jobs 10.2.7 Separate area with Union Territory Status 10.2.8 Reserved Assembly constituencies | 10.1 | Are you satisfied with the living conditions after migration? | Yes | No |
|---|--------|---|-----|--------|
| 10.2.2 Complete Physical security 10.2.3 Social security 10.2.4 Complete economic rehabilitation 10.2.5 Separate and secured area 10.2.6 Reservation for jobs 10.2.7 Separate area with Union Territory Status | 10.2 | | | |
| 10.2.3 Social security 10.2.4 Complete economic rehabilitation 10.2.5 Separate and secured area 10.2.6 Reservation for jobs 10.2.7 Separate area with Union Territory Status | 10.2.1 | No conditions | | |
| 10.2.4 Complete economic rehabilitation 10.2.5 Separate and secured area 10.2.6 Reservation for jobs 10.2.7 Separate area with Union Territory Status | 10.2.2 | Complete Physical security | | |
| 10.2.5 Separate and secured area 10.2.6 Reservation for jobs 10.2.7 Separate area with Union Territory Status | 10.2.3 | Social security | | |
| 10.2.6 Reservation for jobs 10.2.7 Separate area with Union Territory Status | 10.2.4 | Complete economic rehabilitation | | 1- 49; |
| 10.2.7 Separate area with Union Territory Status | 10.2.5 | Separate and secured area | | |
| . Status | 10.2.6 | Reservation for jobs | | |
| 10.2.8 Reserved Assembly constituencies | 10.2.7 | | | * |
| | 10.2.8 | Reserved Assembly constituencies | | |

Note: In case of more than one condition, indicate in terms of importance. e.g. 1,2,3,4 etc.

| 10.3 | In case these conditions are fulfilled, will your children also like to return | Yes | No |
|------|--|------------|--|
| 10.4 | In case these conditions are not fulfilled will you continue to stay where you are | ORITYeSTUL | NES No |
| 10.5 | In the alternative; where will you like to be rehabilitated | Within J&K | Outside J&K |
| 10.6 | How long will you wait for conditions to return to normal before returning/seeking permanent rehabilitation outside Kashmir Valley (give no. of years) | | 27 27 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 |

(TO BE ASKED) SCHEDULE - XI

In your view what is the economic recovery package you think is needed for your return and rehabilitation in the Valley?

| S.No | Heads | Amount (Rs. in lakhs) |
|------|--|-----------------------|
| 1 | House Land | |
| 2 | Grant for resettlement to cover rehabilitation | |
| 3 | Working Capital to start or cover new business | |
| 4 | Compensatory grant to cover losses | |
| 5 | Long term low interest loans | |
| 6 | Waiver of loan, interest and penal interest | |
| 7 | Grand Total | |

To be asked at the end:

Let us relive the day and moments of your migration. Kindly tell us what all really happened. What was your feeling etc.

(If not narrated, ask;

- 1. Was it planned or non-planned? Code
- 2. What precipitated this action?
- 3. What was the mode of transport etc.? 1. Planned
- 4. What was your feeling at that time? 2. Non-Planned

Transport

- 1. Govt. Truck/Vehicle
- 2. Private Truck/Vehicle
- 3. Private Car
- 4. Bus
- 5. Tonga/Cart
- 6. On foot

NOTE: [A descriptive paragraph about the act of migration: when did they leave; whether it was sudden or planned; the manner and mode of transport; what all they managed to bring along and where did they go. Any event or fact relating to this, which has left an everlasting impression on their minds.]

Name of the Interviewer
Date of Interview
Duration of Interview (in minutes)

House holder/Respondent Investigator Supervisor

LIST OF DISTRICS/TEHSILS OF KASHMIR PROVINCE

| S.NO. | DISTRICT | CODE NO. |
|-------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | Srinagar | 1 |
| 2 | Budgam | 2 |
| 3 | Anantnag | 3 |
| 4 | Pulwama | 4 |
| 5 | Baramulla | 5 |
| 6 | Kupwara | 6 |
| | | |

| Tehsils in Srin | agar District: | | Tehs | ils in Budgam | District |
|--|---------------------------------|--------------|---|--|------------------|
| S.No. Tehsil | Code No | <u>.</u> | S.No. | Tehsil | Code No. |
| 1 Srinagar | 1. | 1 | 1 | Budgam | 2.1 |
| 2. Ganderb | al 1. | .2 | 2. | Chaoora | 2.2 |
| 3 Kangam | | .3 | 3. | Beerwah | 2.3 |
| Tehsils in Ana | antnag District | | Tehs | ils in Pulwam | a District |
| S.No. Tehsil | Code No | <u>o.</u> | S.No. | Tehsil | Code No. |
| 1. Anantna | g 3 | 1 | 1 | Pulwama | 4.1 |
| 2. Bijbehar | | 1.2 | * 2 | Shopian | 4.2 |
| 3. Phalgan | | 3.3 | 3 | Tral | 4.3 |
| 4. Dooru | | 3.4 | 4 | Pampore | 4.4 |
| 5. Kulgam | 3 | 3.5 | | | |
| Tehsils in Ba | ramulla Distric | ct | Teh | sils in Kupwar | a District |
| S.No. Tehsil | Code N | <u>lo.</u> | S.No. | Tehsil | Code No. |
| 1 Baramu | | 5.1 | 1 | Kupwara | 6.1 |
| 2 Tangm | | 5.2 | 2 | Handwara | |
| 3 Sonawa | | 5.3 | 3 | Karnah | 6.3 |
| 4 Bandip | | 5.4 | | | |
| 5 Pattan | | 5.5 | | | |
| 6 Sopore | | 5.6 | | | |
| 7 Uri 8 Gurez | | 5.7 5.8 | INO | RITYSIL | DIES |
| Land Categories | | No | n-fruit E | earing trees | De Ba |
| (a) Land (in Ka | inals) Code | (b) | Nos | | Code |
| | | | | | |
| 5K 10K | - 1 | | Upto 10 | | 1 |
| 5K 10K 15K | - 1 - 2 - 3 | 10 A 15 B | 20 | a diction in | 2 |
| 10K 15K 20K | - 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 | | 20 30 | | |
| 10K 15K 20K 30K | - 3 - 4 - 5 | | 20 | s dione so ser sel be | 2 3 4 |
| 10K 15K 20K 30K 50K | - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 | | 20 30 40 50 75 | s motor co sen est la spanis las | 2 |
| 10K 15K 20K 30K | - 3 - 4 - 5 | | 20 30 40 50 75 100 | sensence sensence sensence | 2 3 4 5 |
| 10K 15K 20K 30K 50K 50K above | - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 | 11 | 20 30 40 50 75 | sensence sensence sensence | 2 3 4 5 |
| 10K 15K 20K 30K 50K 50K above | - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 | 11 | 20 30 40 50 75 100 | sensence sensence sensence | 2 3 4 5 |
| 10K 15K 20K 30K 50K 50K above | - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 | 8 | 20 30 40 50 75 100 00 above | | 2 3 4 5 |
| 10K 15K 20K 30K 50K 50K above | - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 | 8 9 | 20 30 40 50 75 100 00 above | other | 2 3 4 5 |
| 10K 15K 20K 30K 50K 50K above COLUMN 4: Relate 1 Head 2 Wife 3 Husband 4 Son | - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 | 8 9 10 | 20 30 40 50 75 100 00 above | other ter | 2 3 4 5 |
| 10K 15K 20K 30K 50K 50K above COLUMN 4: Relate 1 Head 2 Wife 3 Husband 4 Son 5 Daughter | - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 | 8 9 10 | 20 30 40 50 75 100 00 above | other ter other's Wife | 2 3 4 5 |
| 10K 15K 20K 30K 50K 50K above COLUMN 4: Relate 1 Head 2 Wife 3 Husband 4 Son | - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 | 8 9 10 | 20 30 40 50 75 100 00 above Bro Sis Bro I Ne 2 Gra | other ter | 2 3 4 5 |

-AMILY CHART

| SN Name F | | | | - | HE IN | COMPOSITION OF FAMILY AT THE TIME MIGRAL | 201 | | | | COMF | COMPOSITION OF FAMILY AT PRESENT | JF FAM | LIAII | LACOLI | = | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------|--------|-----|-------|--|--------|--|--|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--------|---------------|--------|-------------|-------|---|
| | Religion | Relation to HH | Sex ED | VA- | IFE | If Employed | If St | If Studying | Marital Status | Age at Marriage | Present ED | Present age | J. | If employed | P | If studying | ying | REMARKS |
| | | | | | 2000 | Place INC | What - | Where | | | | | ၁၁၀ | OCC Place INC | | What | Where | In case of death, age & cause of death; age of marriage; DOB of children etc. |
| 1 2 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 8 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | E | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | No. | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Annexure - III (a)

Survey Report on Migrant Kashmiri Pandits

given by students of 4th semester of Deptt. of Political Science, Univ. of Jammu.

Name of students are:

Sandeep Singh (roll no.8) Shahnaz Ahmed (roll no.18) Mohammand Afzal (roll no.24) Sanjeev Mangotra (roll no.20) Seema Sharma (roll no.4)

May 3, 2001

Research Project on Kashmiri Pandit Migrant Camps Deptt. of Political Science, Univ.of Jammu

Survey of Migration Camps

The migration of Kashmiri Pandits from Valley was a very unfortunate incident I the history of India and particularly in J&K state. Thas put a question mark on the extension of the democratic federal nature of the Indian state in a sense that whether it was democratic really in a federal sense or it was federally democratic without examining geo-political, social and cultural implications of this state?

Indeed this was a retrogressive step in the Indian history and itself in the state of J&K particularly.

This migration has not been a simple word merely associated with the Kashmiri Pandits.

But virtually it has shown the tinge of different questions in the political development of J&K and the Indian federal structure.

So, our experiences on the migration of Kashmiri Pandits based on given questionnaire are as under;

The reason of migration: most of the Kashmiri Pandits had migrated in the year of 1990's. The main reason of migration was militancy, and every general response by every affected person and in turn militancy included a number of reasons which compelled them to left their motherland. My questionnaire includes the person from the age group of 20 – 50 years of age and they all had been experienced the phase of militancy.

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The intellectuals were being killed selectively, the provocative slogans particularly the slogan like "Kashmir ben Pakistan Pandito warayo te Panditayon san" (it means "Kashmir will become Pakistan with femal Kashmiri Pandits and without male ones"). It pinched them most. The threatening of women, children and the other type of humiliations were the reason of their migration. Some well-educated persons said that policy of the govt. was dubious. Again the question arises whether all the Kashmir Pandits can examine the changes that occurred virtually through the govt. policies.

The selective killing was again a very consistent answer but few said that those who came in their way were not tolerated whether he / she was pandit or Muslim.

This again shows that the militants and the fundamentalists groups had overpowered the state and the society.

Before militancy there was no any open violence. 90 - 95% of the responses were favoring this view. It means that there was no any fear and violence before militancy and it started in the year 1986.

Affect on normal life:

There is no need to mention how the militancy had affected the normal life of a "militancy affected migrants minority living in different climatic conditions having different socio-political environment".

They received the threats through different means, through media, like the regional newspapers named Al-Safa and Chattan.

Through posters with threatening and provocative writings, through mosques when they met together and then the pro-Pak, pro-Independence and anti-Indian slogans threatened us overt way. This again gives the answer that those who were close to the fundamentalist groups were very much developed the anti-Indian feelings. And again what were the reasons for these anti-Indian developments is very important question but a confusing one because of its multi-dimensional nature.

According to Kashmiri Pandits, the reactions of the Muslim neighbours were really surprising because with whom they lived from centuries became indifferent within days but many of them said that they were also helpless and ignorant about their future in militancy.

According to them, the responses of the neighbour were support in nature for the cause espoused by militants in covert or overt manner. But some responses were also quoted that the wise class didn't want us to left the Valley.

When we asked about the attitude of neighbour, they described the attitude of helplessness and of sympathy.

They maintained that they had not been any hostile attitude among them.

About the decisions of their migration and then the information about this decision, it seemed that there was tinge of greed and fundamentalism during that time as, according to them, the neighbours seemed to be happy about their migration.

A very strange response that is a migrant said that when I was constructing my house, a neighbour mostly used to visit and was suggesting the architect that this window would be better at that place, it means they already had some designs in their mind to expel them out. It means the plan was already there.

It again shows that the attitude of helplessness and sympathy might be of confusing nature.

Again very clear-cut answer about the inter-community relation that there was not any tension between two communities before militancy.

Near about 90 - 95% responses were in favour of this.

Again, 50% of the responses show that the Muslims too were affected from militancy.

50% of the responses asserted that they miss their Muslim friends. Near about 70 – 75% of the responses show that they want to got back. But rest said that they can live in this inhuman but don't want to go back because they feel that their neighbour don't want our return to Kashmir as they have encroached our property but again question arises how many of them have encroached the property of the migrants. It means the remaining who don't have any hold on their property may be willing live with centuries-old Pandit neighbours.

Affect on inter-community relations:

Again 70-75% of the responses were in favour of the version that they become more fundamentalists as they were favouring their integration with Pakistan, the provocative slogans, the destructions of temples, supportive and sometime neutral attitude of Muslim intellectuals all show the effects fo fundamentalism.

Some responses asserted that now the Muslims are less Islamic or less fundamentalist than before. Others said it in a way that they are going un-Islamic by involving or supporting directly or indirectly in the brutal killings of innocent people.

50 years old man said that this is the temporary phase of their feeling. Actually they are moving with the wave and this is also one of the characteristics of Kashmiris and

when the conditions will change they will too. Few said that they don't know about their mindset as we are living here and it is difficult to say about anything about them.

The reason to keep them away:

The property is the main reason to keep them away from the Valley.

About the change in attitude:

70 – 80% of the responses asserted that the Muslim have been changed.

Few said that we are discriminated even in the offices in Jammu and elsewhere by the majority community but very few responses were in this favour.

When asked about their attitudinal changes, they instantly in an astonishing manner said our attitude had to change.

We shocked when they suddenly changed.

A student who supposed to respect their teacher started beating and dared to kill, a young boy who supposed to defend his sister started gazing at with nefarious designs, the change was obvious.

But few responses asserted that they (Muslims) have changed but only because of militancy. When the militancy will be over they support to come back to the previous life of brotherhood.

40% of the responses said that there was no discrimination. But few responses asserted that the discrimination started in 1972 during the Mir Quasim period. It was also in jobs, in govt. policies of development, in education etc. They fee they (Muslim) discriminated because they (Muslim) were in majority and could not be challenged.

Near about 80 - 85% of responses show that there was no communal tension before militancy.

Few asserted that this was there but we had to be defensive.

This again shows how adjustable and defensive the community was.

As a 25 years old graduate said "they pelted our house during the match between India and Pakistan whether India win the match or lose, we had to face the stone of theirs".

This response again questions that in how much adverse social environment they were living there?

Identity of Kashmiri Pandits

They described their Kashmiri identity by language, clothing, food habit, marriage and sitting behaviour.

This shows that culturally looking homogeneous society has number of different things and they maintain their respective culture too.

As they are always transaction of material and services in the plural society and anyone of these identifications, when going away from their culture, it means some forces are there which compel them to leave characteristics of their culture.

The Identity crisis:

The identity is in crisis as there is entirely different climatic condition and they their accommodation in congested camps has increased the mortality rate of this community.

The clothing also had got changed which had direct link with climate and social environment.

Food habit and language (particularly the children) has widely got changed.

The festive had affected due to accommodation problem.

Differences between Kashmiri Pandits' and Kashmiri Muslim identity:

In clothing (like sari by Pandit female and burka and shalwar kamiz by Muslim female), food habit, ritual, language (in pronunciation only), marriage and religion. These differences were and are there. But despite these differences there were some commonalities as language almost similar, some places of worship like Rishi Baba (in Anantnag), Charar-e-Sharif, Shankara Chariya, Hazratbal etc.

Future of the community:

Again we find a blend of responses related to their future plan.

Some said that they want a peaceful return, another some wanted separate homeland, others said we want to live away from Dogras and Kashmiri Muslims.

This shows their diverse nature, which is not fit to adjust in both these communities, but it is is so, then this is the forced one. However, the maximum number of people has not the above idea.

They also said that if we will go back there, they will not give us chance to run away either they kill us or convert us to that no one will stop them in their Azadi demand in future.

A 35 years old man said that neither the state govt. nor the central govt. want to do so.

A 45 years old man said that whatever the condition is there I want to go back.

Few statements also maintained that we want to settle in the same condition as we were there before militancy.

Perception about Jammu people:

90% of the responses show that the people of Jammu are cooperative and having good nature. Some quoted views are as follows:

"They are Masiha for us."

"They give us land, jobs and solve number of our problems."

"People of Jammu accommodated us with happiness."

But some unpleasant responses were also there as according to a 25 years old software engineer: "The people of Jammu are uncivilized, helpless and bad mannered."

"We suffered in the rent rooms and they charged us more."

"Initially they felt us inferior, but now the relations are good as both communities are coming close to each other."

"They also asserted that Jammu people learnt number of things from us."

Property details:

Very small numbers of people near about 7 – 10% has disposed off their property. They said they hold the property forcibly.

Some people said that they want to sell their property but argued that those who have occupied are not allowing selling it and want to buy on eager amount.

Most of them near about 90 – 99% know nothing about the condition of their property and again very unanimous answer that they are getting nothing from their property.

Some questions:

Now our study put some questions as:

- 1) Would it be better to extend the federal relation to the state where there is a sharp demographic imbalance, where an alliance/ group crosses the 2/3 majority?
- Would it be a need to extend the power that state by making strict laws for the safety f the minority?
- 3) Had there been some loopholes while Union had extended thepower to the states?
- 4) Had it not been a need to have a legislation to extend the decentralization not up to the state level but to the level of panchayat?
- 5) Has the state been successfully saved the fundamental rights of minority?
- 6) Is there not a need to put some directive principles under the fundamental rights those are exclusively related to weak and powerless minority in every state of the Union?

So, these are the different questions that we have to answer.

Department of Political Science University of Jammu

Survey Report on Kashmiri Migrants

Unity in Diversity is a very special feature of Indian Culture. India is a country of typical diversities. People of different communities, castes, colours and cultures inhabit this land. Their Language, religion rituals, their dresses and manners vary from region to region. Every part of Indian territory plays an important role in maintaining this balance within the imbalances and every part of India has contributed to its maximum to make India a great nation. One of the important and integral part of Indian land is "Kashmir". Kashmir which is known for its natural beauty, has today become a land of atrocities, land of parasites which one free to quell the grass of "Paradise". This beautiful land comprises incredible atmosphere which is absolutely different in its nature. Kashmiris identity, which is quite sound in its cultural norms and values, leads to establish a different kind of society that preaches peace and unity, gives more emphasis on constructive ideas of utilizing their minds in educational fields and even educate or intellect has nothing to be shunned from religion or caste.

Kashmir has a great history and its greatness has in Kashmir people who proved their greatness by choosing a secular state that is India. The state, including Jammu & Ladakh region has been a Muslim dominant but Kashmir has a greater ratio of Muslim people who were closely interacted with Hindus here by "Hindus" means Kashmiri Pandits. The moment India and Pakistan got their independence was more likely to give impetus to the disputes over Kashmir and even the relation between these two countries became worse. In first 25 years Kashmir issue did not assume such serious proportions but in the later half every thing began to more towards unwanted and unexpected circumstances in which "Kashmiriat" the composite Kashmir identity, had to suffer.

Militancy's momentum basically heralded in late 80's brought an infinite plights and woes of Kashmir people who were pressurized and forced by the situation to leave their mother land in the shape of migration. Migration which was the only way out for them to turned their life style, there was a time when they were enjoying their life in their houses in the valley but at present life has become mere a compromise to line under curse, an offspring of militancy. For Kashmir people the word - citizen has been replaced by migrant which is threatening their due rights and these rights has become a pivotal demand of withered Kashmir faces. Kashmir issue is one of the most burning issues of the world at

present but still there is a unanimous reluctance for its proper settlement.

It was in the year 1990 when migration took place through out the valley. Migration included every kind of people but mostly who were forced and pressurized to vacate their mother land, were "Kashmiri Pandits".

Either religion or politics might be the reason and even simultaneously these two forces were likely to generate a sort of pressure which was the basic reason behind creating insecurity in Kashmir valley.

There are a few questions which are quite positive like, What were the reasons behind migration? How far rehabilitation or resettlement has been managed? What the centre and the state Govt. are doing for migrants? Have there any sincere efforts been taken by the Govt. In order to find answers to these questions we have scrutinized a survey study on the migrants of Kashmir (Kashmiri Pandits). During the months of February 2001 we visited various migrant camps in Jammu Province like Missriwala camp, Purkhu Camp, Muthi camp, Nagrota camp and Kathua camp. While surveying, we were supposed to observe personal views of the people regarding the socio- economic and political aspects but we found a great degree of distinctiveness among their perceptions. It could be due to the age factor because we got different answers to a particular question.

This report is based on the interviewed of 50 persons of different camps of Jammu province. Data which we are presenting is original and very accurately calculated because it has been collected directly from the people who are living in different Kashmiri Migrant Camps.

MAIN OBSERVATIONS

- # Approximately 90% of the people showed their displeasure regarding their income structure. The income they had in Kashmir was almost 2 to 3 times more than what they are getting here. Almost every relief holder was demanding on increase in the cash assistance which they are getting from the Govt. at present, Govt. employees are demanding free ration facility to be provided to them.
- # Most people are satisfied with the polices of central Govt. but maximum people showed their resentment against J&K Govt. Some of the migrant suggested that a special committee should be appointed by the centre for the proper implementation of the policies and proper distribution of grants which are given to the J&K state.

Unemployment is the another problem which had effected the Kashmiri youth. Many students are mentally disturbed due to unemployment. Maximum young boys & girls have crossed the age limits and nothing has been done for them. One to this very ill results have came forward e.g. a youth of Kathua Migrant camp son of Shri Som Nath has gone mad and has lost his mental strength due to the negligence of the Govt.

- # People are very much disturbed as they are not having necessary privacy in their family because they have been provided only one room in which they have to manage each and every thing which seems not only difficult but impossible. Hygienic conditions are so bad that many diseases have grabbed these people especially the condition of Muthi Camp and Kathua camp is pitiable.
- # Very few people seem to be satisfied with the education facility in the camps, though schools have been provided but those are not functioning properly there is lack of teachers, other basic facilities etc.
- # People are very sad and angry about the visits of the higher officials of the government they did not hesitate in telling that officers visit only during the elections.
- # These people do define "Kashmir" a separate identity but I what we have observed is that at present their identity is facing a serious setback. Young children mostly speak Hindi or English or the local language of that area there is hardly any young boy or baby who speaks Kashmiri. If this continues then after 10 or 12 yrs "Kashmiri Pandit" community would become a part of history of Kashmir.

A-K CENTRE FOR MINORITY ST

SURVEY REPORT SUBMITTED BY:-

Sheveta Rajput Sanjeev Sharma Ompal Sambyal

Puran Kardar

| | Sex Ratio | NORTH CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRA |
|------------------------------------|--|--|
| Sample | 50 | Percentage |
| Males | 30 | 60% |
| Females | 20 | 20% |
| | | |
| | Education | |
| Sample | 50 | Percentage |
| Upto middle | 8 | 16% |
| Middle to 12 th | 21 | 42% |
| Graduate | 12 | 24% |
| Post Graduate | 1 | 2% |
| Professional/Technial | 2 | 4% |
| Illitrate | 5 | 10% |
| Others | 1 | 2% |
| | | |
| I nese p | eople have acquired | religion knowledge |
| | Source of Inc | omo |
| Sample | 50 | Percentage |
| Sample | | 40% |
| Government Service | 7 | 14% |
| Private Service | The second secon | |
| Business | 2 | 4% |
| Relief (in cash & kind) | 19 | 38% |
| Pension | 2 | 4% |
| | Future Prosp | ect |
| Sample | 50 | Percentage |
| Those who want to go back | 36 | 72% |
| Those who do not want to | 11 | 22% |
| go back | | |
| Others | 3 | 6% |
| - AKKE | WEST STATE | NORTH STUDIES |
| Those pe | eople demand for se | parate Home Land |
| | Relatives in Ka | shmir |
| Comple | 50 | Percentage |
| Sample Those who have relatives in | 11 | 22% |
| valley | | |
| Those who have no | 39 | 78% |
| relatives in valley | | |
| | Age Group | |
| | Age Group | |
| Sample | 50 | Percentage |
| Upto 15 yrs. | 3 | 6% |
| 15-35 yrs. | 24 | 48% |
| 35-60 yrs. | 19 . | 38% |
| Above 60 yrs. | 4 | 8% |

| | Income Structure | |
|--|--|----------------------|
| ample | 50 | Percentage |
| | | |
| ncome in Rupees | | |
| | | 000/ |
| Upto 2400 | 16 | 32% |
| 2400-5000 | 15 | 30% |
| 5000-10000 | 14 | 28% |
| Above 10000 | 1 | 2% |
| Others | 4 | 8% |
| | t the second had a le | nome. |
| They did r | not want to expose their in | come |
| | Marital Status | Doroontago |
| Sample | 50 | Percentage |
| Married | 19 | 38% |
| Unmarried | 31 | 62% |
| | F | |
| | Family Status | I Dancart -/- |
| Sample | 50 | Percentage |
| | 40 | 000/ |
| Joint | 19 | 38% |
| Nuclear | 31 | 62% |
| | Vegraf Minustian | |
| | Year of Migration | |
| Sample 1000 | 4 | Percentage |
| Those who migrate before 1990 | the state of the s | 8% |
| Those who migrate during 1990 | 43 | 86% |
| Those who migrate after 1990 | 3 | 6% |
| | Datasas | The American Artists |
| 3 | Privacy 50 | |
| Sample These who have privacy | MR MOR MINORIT | Percentage |
| Those who have privacy Those who have no privacy | 49 | 2% |
| Those who have no privacy | 49 | 98% |
| | Details of property | |
| Sample | 50 | |
| Those who had property in | 47 | Percentage |
| valley | | 94% |
| Those who had no property in | 3 | 60/ |
| valley | | 6% |
| Those who still own property | 39 | 78% |
| Those whose property is | 36 | 72% |
| destroyed | | 1270 |
| Those who have sold their | 6 | 12% |
| property | | 12/0 |
| Those who have acquired | 6 | 12% |
| property in Jammu and other | | 12/0 |

Annexure - III (b)

Makhanlal Chaturvedi National University of Journalism, Bhopal

CERTIFICATE

I certify that Mr.Rajneesh Bhushan of M.C.R.P.III semester has done a project entitled "Effects of Displacement on the migrants of J & K based in Govt. camps in Jammu with reference to socio-cultural aspects" as a part of Academic curriculum.

Bhopal

Dated: :

Dr. Shashikant Shukla

(Faculty of Communication & Public Relations)

ABSTRACT

The fluid situation that occurred in the aftermath of brutal killings, murders, rape, torture in J&K particularly in Kashmir amplifies the circumstances that the entire administrative network was paralytic and almost been redundant due to nefarious designs across the border. It called for eliminating entire Hindu minority and making it as an Islamic state. The policy adopted by fundamentalist was to kill one to scare thousand which ultimately led to the mass exodus leaving behind their invaluable assets. They had to migrate in Jammu and other places for their safe security and peace of mind.

The Government too provided one room tenament (orts) set with no, facilities and basic amenities of life.

The present study aimed at understanding effects of displacement on the Kashmiri families living in a selected camp called Muthi Phase 1st at Jammu.

Exploratory research comprising Hypothesis finding will fall under conclusion.

Interview schedule, observation and informal discussion were utilised to collect data. The objective was to study effects of displacements on Social, Cultural, Economic, Health status of migrants.

In the present study majority have been displaced from villages in the year 1990. Respondents have been allotted with (ORTS) of 13ft x 8ft. The area where respondents reside lack of basic facilities like proper drainage system, water facilities, electric problems, laboratory system resulted in the deterioration of standards of their living.

Economically, most of the respondents are relief holders and which is not sufficient for their economic survival. Culturally, their values have diminished and due whole spectrum of personality in tatters, marriage system been badly affected and the people were not able to uphold its dignity and were not the same that of Kashmir.

Researcher have given certain suggestions to improve their living standards.

CONCLUSIONS

The mass migration of the forsaken community led to breaking of entire social order and they are left in lurch with no one to look after their basic heads. Present study was conducted in phase 1st.

Methodology:- It is an interview schedule, informal discussion and through observation. These tools were used for data collection for present study.

- 1. Respondent profile:- Majority of respondents have been displaced from city and most of the respondents (32%) fall in the age group of 20 30 years.
- Majority (50%) of respondents are married and 92% of families are male headed.
 The average strength of family is 3-5 family members and majority of families are nuclear.
- 3. Majority (78%) of families migrated in year 1990 when militancy was its peak (38% of respondents are graduates.
- 4. Occupation Patterns:- Majority of respondents (32%) are Govt. Employees are getting income monthly due to non-adjustable of respondents to various department at first rate in Jammu.
- 5. Health conditions: Medical facilities though exist for in name sake.

 Majority of respondents seek private hospital as there is no proper medical infrastructure in the camp.
- 6. **Economic conditions:** Majority of respondents have been facing various economic hardships. They have reduced even their basic needs.

7. **Cultural Heritage:-** Majority of respondents opined that there is a definite mark of migration on cultural aspect be it food, dress, festival patterns, preference to local attitude and language are the cultural change perceived by the migrants.

Resettlement: - Proper accommodation, basic facilities of modern day living and security of jobs. Most of the respondents as observed by the researcher are still emotionally attached with their native land as they wish to return if militancy is eliminated and government adopts some hard steps and take serious view of their accommodating in native place provided with full safety and security.

Adaptation Hazard:- It was observed by the researcher that majority were not able to adjust with new place's climate, hot and sultry makes life much worsens of the camp residents. Sunstroke, airborne, chronic diseases, skin diseases (giddiness, high blood pressure were quite high among the respondents as they are acquainted with cooler climate, they were exposed to harsh climatic conditions.

<u>Cultural condition</u>:- Majority of respondents/family members expressed their apprehension that their native language would not be able to survive for a long time if present circumstances prevails.

As respondents/family members were able to speak other languages like local language of their present living Dogri, Hindi and English. Kashmiri language is gradually and gradually loses its luster particularly with younger section of the displaced victims. Initially they faced problem in understanding local language but now they have quite adopted to new cultural environment the respondent claimed changes in mother tongue due to influence of local language spoken in Jammu.

Change in Dress Pattern: - It was observed by the researcher that the traditional dress of camp residents has given to way to Kurta Pyjama, suits, pants, shirts and sarees. It is also due to kind of reluctance on the part of respondents to the change among respondent regarding dress was due to shrinking of cultural sense which they boast of in their native place. The traditional dress of the respondents is mainly TARANG AND PHIRAN.

RECOMENDATIONS

The researcher on the basis of the present study makes certain recommendations regarding the displaced victims so that living status can be improved and their quality of life to be enhanced qualitative change in social conditions:-

- It is essentially required to allot a proper and suitable accommodation to be provided by the Govt.
- 2. Agreement for migrant collection, sanitary infrastructure to be improved.
- 3. Proper water and electricity facility for the camp residents.
- 4. Medical facilities like medicine, Hospital van to be in operation for emergency purpose and also regular presence of Doctors at Health Care Centre.

<u>Educational Avenues</u>:- Displaced families have been deprived of the privilege of educational facility. It assumes quite significance that proper infrastructure should be there in camp school. Camp school must have laboratory, Library, bathroom, toilet, Water and electricity facility. Reservation for wards of displaced victims in professional institution in J&K State.

Economic Allevation: The economic hardships suffered by the displaced victims needs to be urgently addressed. For this there must be concrete plan to be devised by the government to dispense with the innumerable loss suffered in terms of cash and kind by them. Increase in relief can overcome economic ill suffered by them. Services in both public and private sector should be exclusively reserved for them. Temporary central employee and state employee seeking leave salary should be adjusted within state itself and get a permanent job to avoid fear of retrenchment and extra posts can be created for their absorption in various sectors.

Preservation of cultural Legacy: - In the same fashion of Shrine Board (Looks after Vaishno Devi Temple) the Shrine Pandit Board to be constituted to see development of temples, shrines, memorials for saints.

Language should be preserved. Audio cassettes imbibing Kashmiri folk culture to make spread of Kashmiri Culture.

Annexure - III (c)

KASHMIR THEN AND NOW..... LET'S PONDER

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KASHMIR THEN AND NOW....LET'S PONDER

The History

The land of hills and mountains, brooks an streams, springs and lakes, orchards and gardens, with majestic shady trees and variety of flowers abounding emanating cool breeze of the mornings, nursing flight of the days and soothing stillness of the nights, is what Kashmir embodies. It cools, it nourishes, it refreshes, it revives and bedecks life but does not disarray life. Praising Kashmir, a Persian poet has said:

"Har Sokhtah Jane ki Kashmir Dar Aayad Gar Murge Kabat Actibaballa-w-per Aayad"

(Even the burnt body that comes of Kashmir turned flesh fledged even of a chicken roasted)

Kashmir a home in complicity sublime of riches, sages and aesthetics, they formed a race, secluded from the world, this valley stood aloft by virtue of purity and grandeur of its heritage.

The News

But then came the change, sudden and slow one to take over the land of Riches and Sages. Kashmir, which historians had known and visitors had seen. The storm of terrorism separatism and insurgency, have destroyed many things, virtuous and fine, super and sublime which once Kashmir boasted of. The incriminatory elements denuded Kashmir of its Spirit of humanity and civility and of the religious tolerance and communal harmony. The rumblings of the storm, which engulfed the Hindus in Kashmir, were heard long before it burst. Right from the beginning of the year 1989 the non-Kashmiri Pandit Hindus in Kashmir professionally a trading community were served with notices, to quit Kashmir because they were Indian Hindus and had acquired interests which impinged upon the rights of the Muslims in the valley.

The threats were followed by bomb blasts in their homes and business establishments, further followed by the killing of prominent figures. The mass attack on the Hindus began in January 1990 and then with the onset of August 1990, more than eight hundred (800) of them had been murdered cold bloodedly. Among those killed were lawyers, political activists, media men, intellectuals, shopkeepers, errand boys and men of small means. The terrorist killings had been accompanied by torture, unheard of in the annals of history. Torture deaths have been brought about by inhuman practices described below:

- Strangulation by using wires
- Hanging
- Impaling
- Branding with red-hot iron.
- Burning alive
- Lynching
- Ganging of eyes before assassination
- Slicing
- Dismemberment of body
- Breaking of limbs
- · Browning alive
- Dragging to death
- Slaughter

The rising terror going around, the Muslim insurgency opened with the agenda death and destruction for the native Hindus who, were killed, their women were molested and raped and their children were beaten to death. Even the Hitlerites would get a shiver down the spine when they would learn that a lab assistant Girja Tickoo was first gang raped and then put on a wood chopping machine and cut into equal parts. The Pandits saw the writing on the walls saying "ASI GACHCHI PAKISTAN, BATAO ROAS TA BATNAIV SAN" (we want Pakistan with Kashmiri Hindu women and without their men folk) and concluded that history was repeating itself for them and their mass displacement became a reality including exile and diaspora.

It was about ten year ago that Kashmiri people have migrated from the Vale – their homeland, to the plains, a foreign soil for them. These people have either migrated for good or still nurse the hope to be back one fine morning in their 'nest'. Their own small world – are right now, uprooted and in a terrible plight with most of them passing their days in misery, sufferings and neglect on the road sides in the plains, without any proper and adequate shelter, sufficient clothing and bedding, care or relief from any quarters or any humanitarian grounds.

It is really heart touching to visit the shabby and unhygienic camps of the helpless displaced Kashmiris where a good number have died due to snake bites, heat strokes or unhygienic conditions.

The Hindustan Times Nov. 24 1990, under the title, "Homeless they Suffer on in Sugalid Camp", and again on Nov.25th, 1990 under the title "Jobless Profession", discussed

the problem that the displaced Kashmiris were facing with respect to jobs. Another article which appeared in 'The Indian Express', on December 2nd, 1994, under the title, "Miseries of Jammu migrants", gave a clear picture of how these displaced families were suffering and living ridiculously with a hope that Pandit will still try to live and continue with the same dignity and honour and keep alive their cultural traditions and other related values.

One such study by Neha Kachroo on the status of the Kashmir's displaced families living in government camp (Multi-Phse-2nd) discusses the present conditions and over all status and life of displaced Kashmiris living in a squalid camp. The study was done as a partial fulfillment for masters dissertation where the researcher took about 110 families. Accidental sampling and structured questionnaire along with informal discussions and general observation were used for data collection.

Profile of the Migrants:

Majority (93%) of respondents have been displaced from villages and only 7% of the respondents were from Srinagar city. Most of the respondents i.e. about 53% belonged to the age group of 45-65 years with education of (37.27%) secondary school and many of respondents about (35.44%) were involved in farming and other allied occupations besides private jobs, own business and governmental jobs. Majority of respondents about (98%) were married and only (2%) of respondents were unmarried. Majority i.e. about (82%) of the families undertook in the study were male headed and only (16.36%) of families were female headed, the reasons that their spouses died due to lack of amenities in the camp, health disorders like kidney failures and some due to snake bites and one murdered in the valley. The average family strength is eight members and (28.18%) of families were nuclear.

The mass migration of Kashmiri Pandits came about in 1990 and majority i.e. about (94%) of respondents were displaced in the same year and started their lives in the camps as the government had pitched the tents for their accommodation in view of the massive exodus. Majority of the respondents which was about (80%) did not get their belongings and about (97%) of respondents had not got any compensation from the government.

Majority i.e. about (53%) of respondents had lost their houses, out of which about (95%) of houses were burnt. Few of the respondents i.e. about (5%) were forced to sell their houses under pressure due to financial crisis from circumstances, nearly (96%) of respondents possessed houses but of which (57%) of houses had been damaged and (92.05%) of respondent houses were reported to be intact.

Occupational Trends and Patters of the Migrants:

Occupational trends of Kashmiri Pandits have changed after displacement, particularly, big losses had been suffered by the families who were into agricultural related occupations and were dependent on relief, which formed 35%. Those in business formed about 27%. In comparison with the families who had private jobs which was about 9% and which had increased to 16.36% and those with government jobs which was about 28%, though, the respondents who were in government jobs were getting income monthly were quite frustrated with the government administration.

The infrastructural facilities available to the Government in the Camps:

The infrastructural facilities of these camps were very poor. The rooms allocated to the families had the maximum size of 15 ft x 15 ft to minimum size of 8 ft x 8 ft, and were not allotted according to the size of the family. The area of the Multi camp — Phase 2nd where respondents of the present study resided had open type of drainage, 71% using community bathroom and 89% using community latrines, 86.30% of which got cleaned only once in a blue-moon due to lack of 'Safai-Karamchari' and shortage of water. Besides during rainy season these open drains, cause problems and dirty and soggy water entered their rooms.

The Health Conditions of the Migrants:

The migrants i.e. almost 60% expressed that they suffered with numerous problems like blood pressure, psychological and mental problems. After displacement, majority i.e. 87.37% of respondents claimed of facing health problems due to change in the environment from cold region to hot climatic region. This identified very poor health conditions of the migrants, in general.

Education of children of the Migrants:

About 67% of migrant's children go to schools, out of which about 62% of them go to private school and about 38% go to the camp schools thus showing the low credibility of camp schools. Though sending the children to private schools by parents is quite difficult as they cannot afford the fees and other expenses like transport, stationary etc. at the same time sending their children to camp schools is just a wastage of time as the camp schools do not have proper facilities like adequate number of teachers, classrooms and other infrastructure.

Overall economic condition of the people is clear from the fact that 70% of the migrants are unable to fulfill their economic needs. The migrants under study are forced to

take short-term loans from friends or local neighbours or moneylenders making their bad situation worse.

Our Future at stake:

Yes, what are we giving to our future generation is a big question in our minds. Cultural loss is a great loss to our community. The displaced and migrant families are facing many problems due to lack of money, lack of interest and impact of an alien environment. The cultivation of our 'Sanskars' is at big stake. Besides, majority of the migrants feel that there is a change in attitude of the youngsters towards their elders, change in language and a great failure in continuing traditional norms and customs of which our Kashmiri Pandits could boast of.

To sum up, it would be just apt to say that the emotional attachment of the migrants to their motherland cannot be neglected as about 60% of migrants still wan to go back to their own roots an nests and showed hopes of going back to 'valley' the so called "Paradise on Earth" even now at any cost.

A Plea

Let us join our hands and think of the future with all seriousness. Let's work together for our homeland lest it may just be too late.

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Annexure – III (d) Report by the Research Group 'KOLOHOI'

A study was carried by the research group named 'KOLOHOI' on socio-economic status and medical status of the rural Hindus residing in various government camps at Jammu, in the year 1990.

The study was confined to the Rural Kashmiris staying in government camps namely, Purkhoo, Muthi, Mishriwala and Nagrota.

The data was gathered through personal interviews. One thousand seventy families were taken from a population of 5435 (five thousand four hundred thirty five).

According to the study, the qualification of the majority of the heads of the family was 10th Standard and less. Both adult male and female members from rural Kashmir staying in government camps at Jammu were found to have low index of literacy. Further, the study reveals many other facts. Table 1 reports the change in the food patterns.

TABLE 1
CHANGE IN THE FOOD PATTERNS

| Group | Stuff Consuming ~ | Before Migration | After Migration |
|----------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Adult | Milk (daily) | 43.4% | 18.6% |
| | Meat/Cheese (once a week) | 25.2% | 10.2% |
| Children | Milk (daily) | 53.1% | 46.6% |
| | Meat/Cheese (once a week) | 31.7% RTTY STU | 12.1% |

As per the study, the displaced Kashmiris also faced changes in consumption of food items. The consumption of daily milk by the adults has reduced from 43.6% to 18.6%. Similarly, for children the consumption of daily milk has reduced from 53% to 46.6%. While the consumption of meat once a week for adults has reduced from 25.2% to 10.2%, for children it has reduced from 31.7% to 12.1%.

Health Problems

According to the study, the health is another area to which the displacement have made an impact. The study revealed that most of the health problems are faced by displaced Kashmiris living in government camps at Jammu. As per study, there is increase in the percentage of families in the following areas:

- (a) Nearly 2.8 families having higher incidence of hypertension.
- (b) Nearly 0.5 families having higher incidence of heart disease.
- (c) Nearly 3.7 families having higher incidence of heat strokes.
- (d) Nearly 0.4 families having higher incidence of cerebral strokes.
- (e) Nearly 47.3 families having higher incidence of skin disease, mainly fungal infections.
- (f) Nearly 48.8 families having higher incidence of psychomatic illness.

Besides the above problems, jaundice, dysentery and diarrhoea were also other problems faced by displaced Kashmiris living in government camps at Jammu.

Educational Problems

As per the study, the dropout rate of students has also increased from 5.0% to 23.4%. According to the study, there were no facilities provided to camp schools and colleges.

The study recorded the following inferences over all, for rural displaced Kashmiris living in various government camps at Jammu:

- (a) Low index of literacy.
- (b) Fifty percent fall in monthly income.
- (c) Low percentage securing jobs at Jammu (only 18 per cent).
- (d) Dependence on government.
- (e) Drop in the rate of children pursuing education.
- (f) Children mostly sent to government school.
- (g) Fall in the health status.
- (h) Destruction of social milieu.
- (i) Demand for more government jobs.
- (j) Lack of desire and motivation.

The research group in the study has also recommended the following suggestions:-

- (a) Measures to improve the living conditions of these families.
- (b) Need for awareness regarding health and hygiene
- (c) Need for creating more employment opportunities
- (d) Need for providing vocational training
- (e) Encouraging group marriages and other ceremonies.

Problems of the Students

- Perhaps the worst hit section of the displaced people has been the student community
- Their problems included not only lack of the facilities but absence of the very basic needs and requirements; all these problems created a lot of mental health problems for the displaced students.
- Lack of Laboratory and Library facilities affected the students of even the brightest students. The students also felt disheartened on account of delay and postponement of examinations.
- The status report in this regard is given here for the information and necessary action of the Commission.

Educational Scenario

- (A) Higher Secondary Level
- (B) Under-graduate Level
- (C) Post-graduate Level
- (D) Research Scholar Level
- (E) M.B.B.S.
- (F) B.Ed. etc.
- (G) R.E.C.

(A) Higher Secondary education

No.of schools (camp institutions) = 7

No.of schools in Jammu District = 6 established in 1990

No.of Schools in Udhampur district = 1

Approx. Total No. of students = 8000

Facilities

An average of six tents, 50 desks, a few chairs and tables (Now shifted to in some areas)

- No libraries, no laboratories
- No recreational facilities.
- No facilities to display and promote talents.

The number of students on roll is decreasing constantly day-by-day. The present enrolment is only 40% of what is was in 1990.

Due to lack of classrooms, hot weather and rains, class work is disrupted. No atmosphere wherein students can interact and learn. Now, these schools serve only as places where students go casually to complete formalities. In 1992, sixteen girl students of a camp school fell ill due to allergic rash caused by wild grass near tent classes. In other schools intense heat caused illnesses. Consequently, dropouts are on the increase with incidents of young children taking to bad habits.

The results are manipulated and pass percentage decreases year by year. Systematic marking policy not adopted, no means for redressal of complaint.

(B) Undergraduate Level: (B.A., B.Sc. B.Com)

Total No. of Camp Colleges = 3

No.of Colleges in Jammu = 2 established in 1990

No.of colleges in Udhampur = 1

Approx. No. of students = 5000

Source: National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi, Year - 1990.

J&K CENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES

Annexure – IV (a) GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

RETURN OF MIGRANTS INTERIM REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE

24th July, 1997 Srinagar

PREFACE

Return of migrants to their homes in the Kashmir Valley with dignity and honour is one of the top priority of the popularly elected Government which took reins of power in October 1996. It is one of the major policy statements that finds mention in the first Governor's address to Legislative Assembly of State in October/November, 1996. The State Govt. appointed an Apex Committee under the Chairmanship of the Minister for Revenue and Rehabilitation to go into the entire issue and finalize long term and short term solutions. Consequently a Sub-Committee headed by Financial Commissioner Planning was appointed to prepare an Action plan for the return of migrants.

The sub-committee had series of discussions with the migrants both individually and in groups at Delhi and Jammu. The migrants have expressed diverse opinions on the various issues concerning their return to the Valley, like security scenario, employment, shelter, financial problems, education etc. They also expressed their apprehensions on the reaction from the majority community and the nature of social dialogue that is likely to flow once the process of return begins.

In view of urgency an interim report has been prepared. Of necessity the report is sketchy and recommendations are of interim nature. It is intended to have further interactions with the migrants, opinion makers and organized fora before a full report along with a detailed Action plan is prepared. It is possible that some of the recommendations might be further elaborated/modified in light of new facts and expectations. It will be our endeavour to address ourselves fully to the concerns of the migrants and to cover as many of these as is possible within the limits of the State policy.

24th July, 1997

(M. L. KOUL)
Financial Commissioner (Planning)

CHAPTER-I PERCEPTIONS

As a result of partial interaction with the members of the community in Delhi and Jammu, a positive indication was gathered for the return of migrants to the valley. However, several reservations emerged out of the interaction which will have to be taken care of at different levels. Also many issues of rehabilitation are yet to be woven into and elaborate arrangements made for eventual rehabilitation of migrants in the valley. The issues that were raised by the members of the community were:-

1. Security

Considering the circumstances in which the members of the community had to leave their homes and hearths as well as properties in the 'exodus' of 1990 there was a widespread sense of insecurity. Given the fact that the homes of the migrants are widely dispersed in penny pockets all over the Valley, it was felt that the security depends more on the goodwill of the majority community than on the Government machinery both of which were wanting when the 'exodus' of 1990 took place. It was perceived that there were no visible signs of organized mobilization of opinion by the Government or non-governmental agencies to create a climate of goodwill for social acceptability of the minuscule religious/cultural minority community which has been a tradition of Kashmir. The limitation of the Governmental agency to provide security to every member of minority community by the State was appreciated. It was, however, felt that mobilization of opinion at the non-governmental levels for social acceptability of minorities was a must before any plans could be implemented.

2. Problem

There was a general mis-trust in the Government intentions in respect of avowed policy of the Government to ensure hon'ble return of migrants. Part of this mistrust was due to continuing security situation in which two instances were targeted towards minority community. Part of this was also due to the fact that some of the outstanding issues relating to migrants did not allegedly receive the due attention at Government level. These problems were raised by migrants individually as well as in groups from time to time with the Relief Commissioner/Revenue Minister etc., and related to:-

- a/ Migrant employees.
- b/ Migrant shopkeepers
- c/ Migrant land holders and orchardists.
- d/ Migrant fire sufferers etc.
- e/ Migrant appointees etc.

One of the instances of alleged callousness/ illeffectiveness of administration generally quoted was the inability of administration to evict trespassers of the migrant property in the valley. Also mentioned was the fact that even security forces which have been occupying land and houses have not provided rent to the land lords. In some cases security forces have not vacated these houses. In face of this situation policy of the Government to ensure hon'ble return of migrants along with exhortation made towards this end from time to time at various levels including at the highest level was perceived as lacking in conviction.

3. Rural

Rural based migrants owning agricultural property like lands, live stock and orchards mentioned the need for being compensated for the loss of incomes suffered during the last 8 years as they had to forego these incomes after their forced migration. In most cases, they have undergone loss of their live stock and assets. There was a feeling that any rehabilitation package will have to cater to this aspect also by providing necessary relief package to cover the loss on account of past 8 years. Further they would need cash assistance for bringing their assets to a productive level by way of relief and loan.

4. Traders/Shopkeepers

It was felt that the rehabilitation package should involve shopkeepers to provide them shops afresh along with assistance for covering the loss of goods in the shops as well as working capital assets for starting their business afresh.

5. Agricultural Loans

Many traders and agriculturists have outstanding debts which they have been unable to repay over the years. There was a feeling that there should be a waiver of interest/penalty and moratorium for all amounts till they are able to generate enough incomes and are in a position to make repayment of loans.

6. Employment

In respect of employment it was felt that mere return of migrants without assuring them the availability of opportunities of sustenance in terms of jobs, trades, professions etc. would be meaningless. For a community to be able to continue to live at a place, adequate means of sustenance will have to be assured. The fact that some freshly appointed migrant appointees were not allowed to join in Jammu because of security situation in the valley was mis-interpreted by them as Government not being sincere in making assured and assured opportunities for educating children were perceived as two vital essentials for a successful return to Vallely.

7. Govt.Employees

In respect of migrant employees of the Government the talk of insisting on their return without ensuring their properties to be free from trespass and ensuring secure/ temporary arrangements till such time as they are able to move to their properties, was perceived as meaningless. Some of the members suggested that possibility could be explored to secure areas in the Srinagar city, where trespassers in migrant property are removed and area sanitized from the security point of view, so that migrant employees could move in these areas to begin with.

8. Transit Settlement

The possibility of return of migrants to the widely dispersed state as in 1989 evoked a mixed response. While some felt that it would be possible to go back to pre 1989 stage provided goodwill of the majority community is available and Government and non-governmental agencies take necessary action towards that, majority opinion preferred settlement in concentrated pockets. However, both groups perceived that the movement back to their homes and hearths has to be gradual. To begin with it could be organized at Srinagar and some capital district towns and subsequently over a period of time further dispersal could be done.

9. Package

It was mentioned that the benefit of relief packages as well as developmental schemes announced/implemented in the valley from time to time in the last 8 years be exempted to the migrants as well and a certain amount of money be earmarked for migrants to improve provision of their education, social conditions etc. till such time as the return of migrants is complete.

10. The relief and rehabilitation package which members of the community felt should cover following areas:-:

- a/ Full compensation for the loss of property.
- b/ 50% assistance and 50% loan for rebuilding the properties.
- c/ Relief for the loss of incomes in the agricultural sector to be compounded annually and paid in 3 or 4 instalments.
- d/ Low interest loan/working capital for revival towards business, agricultural activity etc.
- Employees who are in the private sector at the time of migration would need to be helped in getting their jobs such or else Government may find suitable avenues for their employment. Till that is done, they should get a sustenance allowance.

Last but not least, an important issue which causes concern to the members of the community is the security scenario which at present is generating conflicting signals and the delay it was causing in planning for their return. It was generally appreciated that longer the delay, more difficult will be their return. However, in absence of social acceptability and the fact that the security situation continues to be serious, it was felt that the Government's effectiveness in respect of re-settlement and rehabilitation of migrants, as well as creditability of its efforts, needs to be established.

CHAPTER –II Creation of an authority for management of migrants properties

An important Pre-requisite for the return of migrants is the availability of accommodation. A large number of migrants houses are presently occupied by unauthorized trespassers and paramilitary. Eviction of such trespassers would not only provide the necessary accommodation to the migrants intending to return but also give a feeling of Government's determination towards serious action to others.

In the recently passed bill on the migrants properties by the State Legislature, the Deputy Commissioners have been nominated as the officers for management of such properties in the districts. It is felt that this may not be sufficient. In fact no action has been initiated in any of the Districts. Despite a reasonable degree of assurance contained in the law for not only eviction of trespassers but also payments of the rent to the owners, the migrants have been complaining that they are at a loss to know as to whom they are required to approach for eviction of the trespassers in their properties. It is therefore important to have a nodal authority at the apex level which will work full time on the subject and provide necessary assistance to the migrants and the staff associated with this work.

The authority would be headed by a Protector General of migrant properties. He would be vested with powers to manage the properties on behalf of migrants till such time as these are reoccupied by their owners. He will keep accounts of rental incomes, collect it from concerned sources and disburse these to the migrants. He will be assisted in this task by Tehsildars who would be nominated as Protectors of migrants properties in their areas. The authority will also help the migrants in evicting the establishments, orchards, agricultural lands, industrial units, stores, temples or any other individual/community property.

The Protector General Migrant Property (PGMP) will be assisted by the following Staff:

| 1. | Asstt. Commissioner | 1 |
|-----|---|-------------------------------------|
| 2. | Account Officer | 1 |
| 3. | Section Officer | 1 |
| 4. | Draughtmen | 1 |
| 5. | Account Clerk | 1 |
| 6. | Senior Asstt. | 2 |
| 7. | Jr. Stenographer | the 11-ma et ame exert |
| | (PS to PGMP) | and the state of pade of the school |
| 8. | Jr. Asstt. | 3 |
| 9. | Orderlies | 5 |
| 10. | Tehsildar (Territorial) as protector M.P. | We start the W |

All this staff would be provided through internal adjustment from the revenue department. Besides facility of telephone, vehicle, computer, fax would also be provided along with a central accommodation preferably in Divisional Commissioner's Office. A budget provision of Rs.2.00 lacs may be provided immediately to the organisation to start working. GAD may issue a comprehensive Govt. order for creation of the authority.

CHAPTER - IV Interim Recommendation

I. Social dialogue

The State Government must initiate the process of social dialogue through Governmental as well as non-governmental agencies between the migrants and the majority community of the valley. This could be organized through a series of interactions including:-

- i/ visits to the migrant camps by groups of people from various areas, and short visit of migrants to their respective tehsils.
- ii/ Seminars, discussions at different level and fora.
- iii/ Revival of cultural activities which would draw inspiration from the traditions of both communities for content and programme.
- iv/ Interaction at the school children level.
- v/ Interaction at women's level.
- vi/ Interaction at trade and professional level etc.

II. Protector General of Migrant Property

Creation of authority of Protector General of Migrant Property which would take possession of migrant properties on behalf of migrants and manage these till the return of the migrants.

III. Transit Settlements

Setting up of three major transit settlements in the valley at following places:

a/ Srinagar 5000 unitsb/ Anantnag 2000 unitsc/ Baramulla 1000 units

These units be pre-fab units and to be organized in self contained settlements having facilities of parks, shops, schools etc. Toilet and water supply facilities be integrated in the Plan. These transit camps be created within the coming winter season so that these are available for the movement of migrants in early 1998.

IV. Srinagar city

Sanitizing some localities of Srinagar city and removing of trespass on migrant houses in Srinagar city and handing over of property to PGMP to facilitate return of migrants in the coming spring on their own where ever their houses are reasonably intact e.g. Batwara, Shivpora, Wazir Bagh, Jawahir Nagar, Rawalpora, Habba Kadal, Ganpatyar, Banamohala, Kralkhud, Sathu Barbarshah, Basantbagh etc.

V. Migrant properties.

- a) Taking over of possession by PGMP in the valley through PMGs. This will involve inventorization of properties, taking of possession, removal of trespass, collection of rent etc. disbursal of these amounts to migrants, handing over of possession to the migrants on their arrival etc.
- b) All houses of migrants presently under trespass be made available through eviction of the trespassers by the PQMP. In case of paramilitary occupation the vacation may be with the consent of the owner so as not to make it a target of possible arson.

VI. Government Employees

- a) Planning the movement of provincial level Government employees to Srinagar in secured camps as in the case of Darbar move employees. This should be only after the transit settlements have come up so that families of such employees can also move along with the employees. The children of such employees will have to be provided reasonable educational facilities to make these families stay permanently in the valley.
- b) Pending movement back to the Valley, all migrant employees to be adequately compensated against inflation etc. at rates not higher than CCA/HRA presently available to other employees in the State.

VII. Employment

All migrant employees who come back to the Valley be allowed to join in the head offices at Srinagar, Anantnag and Baramulla provided arrangements of camp accommodation are available for them. They may, however, if not willing to use the camp accommodation instead allow to live elsewhere in a sensitised area. Pending this, all such fresh appointees be allowed to join at Jammu with the R.C(migrants) so as to ensure their eventual movement to Valley.

VIII. Rehabilitation Package

Migrants who are thus back to the Valley would be entitled to the rehabilitation package within the first fortnight of their arrival in the Valley. The package is explained in Chapter III.

| No.of registered migrant families living in Jammu Division | 2861 |
|--|-------|
| Community-wise break up | |
| Hindus | 24215 |
| Muslims | 1468 |
| Sikhs | 1803 |
| Others | 75 |
| Total:- | 28561 |
| | |

No.of registered migrant families residing outside J&K State.

| S.No. | Name of State | |
|-------|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1/ | Delhi | 19339 |
| 2/ | Himachal Pradesh | 115 |
| 3/ | Haryana ENTRE FOR MINORITY STUDIES | 523 |
| 4/ | Chandigarh | 206 |
| 5/ | Punjab | 100 |
| 6/ | Uttar Pradesh | 500 |
| 7/ | Madhya Pradesh | 40 |
| 8/ | Karnataka | 60 |
| 9/ | Goa | 140 |
| 10/ | Kerala | 5 |
| 11/ | Maharashtra | 124 |
| 12/ | Rajasthan | 47 |
| | Total: | 21199 |

THE JAMMU & KASHMIR GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Vol.110]

Jammu, Mon., the 2nd June, 1997/12th Jyai, 1919

[No.9-8

Separate paging is given to this part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART-III

Laws, Regulations and Rules passed thereunder.

GOVERNMENT OF JAMMIU AND KASHMIR, CIVIL SECRETARIAT - LAW DEPARTMENT.

Srinagar, the 2nd June, 1997.

The following Act as passed by the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature received the assent of the Governor on 30th May, 1997 and is hereby published for general information:-

THE JAMMU AND KASHMIR MIGRANTS (STAY OF PROCEEDINGS) ACT, 1997.

ACT NO. XVII OF 1997.

[30th May, 1997.]

An Act to provide for the stay of legal proceedings against the migrants.

Be it enacted by the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature in the Forty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

- Short title, extent and commencement.
 - (1) This Act may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Migrants (Stay of Proceedings) Act, 1997.
 - (2) It extends to the whole of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
 - (3) It shall come into force at once.
- 2. Definitions. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, -
 - (a) "Government" means the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

- (b) "Immovable property" shall also include tenancy rights, interest created under any law for the time being in force;
- (c) "Migrant" means any person who has migrated from the Kashmir Valley after 1st November, 1989 and is registered as such with the Relief Commissioner and includes a person who has not been so registered on the ground of his being in service of the Government in any moving office, or having left the Valley in pursuit of his occupation or vocation and is possessed of immovable property in the Valley but is unable to ordinarily reside there due to the disturbed condition;
- (d) "Proceeding" includes any suit, appeal, application petition, execution pending before any Court, Office, Tribunal or Forum for recovery of a loan, possession or a dispute relating to immovable property.
- 3. Stay of proceedings against Migrants. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force, all proceedings pending or hereinafter filed against a migrant for recovery of loan raised in the Kashmir Division or relating to immovab1e property situated in the Kashmir Division shall remain stayed from the commencement of this Act till the Government notifies otherwise:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a dispute relating to recovery of money or immovable property inter-se migrants.

(Sd).....

Deputy Legal Remembrancer

Law Department

THE JAMMU & KASHMIR GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Jammu, Mon., the 2nd June, 97/12th Jyai, 1919 Vol.110]

[No.9-7

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PART-III

Laws, Regulations and Rules passed thereunder. GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR, CIVIL SECRETARIAT - LAW DEPARTMENT.

Srinagar, the 2nd June, 1997.

The following Act as passed by the Jammu and Kashmir State 'Legislature received the assent of the Governor on 30th May, 1997 and is hereby published for general information:-

> THE JAMMU AND KASHMII: MIGRANT IMMOVABLE PROPERTY (PRESERVATION, PROTECTION AND RESTRAINT ON DISTRESS SALES) ACT, 1997.

> > **ACT NO. XVI OF 1997.**

[30th May, 1997.]

An Act to provide for the preservation, protection and restraint on distress sales of the immovable property of the migrants.

Be it enacted by the Jammu and Kashmir State Legislature in the Forty-eighth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

- Short title. extent and commencement. -
 - This Act may be called the Jammu and Kashmir Migrant Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restraint on Distress Sales) Act, 1997.
 - It extends to the whole of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. (2)
 - It shall come into force at once. (3)
- Definitions. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-2.
 - "alienation" means sale, gift, mortgage with possession or exchange but (a) shall not include gift in favour of an heir;
 - "competent authority" means the District Magistrate of the area and includes (b) such other officer of the area as the Government may appoint for an area;
 - "Government" means the Governmlent of the State of Jammu and Kashmir; (c)

- (d) "immovable property" shall also Include tenancy rights or interest created under any law for the time being in force;
- (e) "Migrant" means any person who has migrated from Kashmir Valley after 1st November, 1989 and is registered as such with the Relief Commissioner and includes a person who has not been so registered on the ground of his being in service of the Government in any moving office, or having left the Valley in pursuit of occupation or vocation or otherwise, and is possessed of immovable property in the Valley, but is unable to ordinarily reside there due to the disturbed conditions;
- (f) "prescribed" means prescribed by the rules made under this Act;
- (g) "prescribed authority" means the authority competent to grant permission under section 3;
- (h) "Relief Commissioner" means any authority appointed as such by the Government or any other State or Central Government' for purposes of registration of the migrants;
- (i) "unauthorized occupant" means' any person who has encroached upon or taken possession of any immovable property of a migrant without his written consent and authority of Law.
- 3. Restriction on alienation of immovable property. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any other law for the time being in force-
 - (a) alienation of immovable property ,of a migrant by act of parties or it decree or order of a court or of a revenue officer except under such conditions as may be prescribed and with previous permission of Revenue and Relief Minister, or such officer as may be authorized by him in this behalf, is forbidden:

Provided that no such permission shall be necessary in case of a mortgage without possession of such immovable property in favour of an institution mentioned in section 4-A of the Jammu and Kashmir Alienation of Land Act, Sam vat 1995 and transfer of the said immovable property in favour of Government of Jammu and Kashmir:

Provided further that the permission to alienate shall be deemed to have been granted, if an application seeking permission for alienation of such property is not decided by the prescribed authority within fifteen days from the date of receipt of such application:

Provided also that the enquiry for the purposes of the grant of permission by the prescribed authority shall be limited to the question of sale being not distress;

- any alienation of immovable property on or after the commencement of this (b) Act, in contravention to the provisions thereof, shall be null and void and immovable property. so alienated shall, after such enquiry as may be prescribed, vest in its owner; and
- no document purporting to alienate such immovable property in contravention (c) of the provisions of this section shall be admitted to registration.
- Custody of immovable property. -
 - Within 30 days from the commencement of this Act, the District Magistrate shall take over the possession of immovable property, belonging to Migrants, falling within his territorial jurisdiction and shall, on the expiry of said period of 30 days, be deemed to have the custody of such immovable property.
 - The District Magistrate shall take all such steps as may be necessary for (2)preservation and protection of such property:

Provided that possession of such property shall not be handed over to anyone save with the express consent of the migrant in writing.

- Eviction of unauthorized occupants If any unauthorized: occupant of any migrant 5. property refuses or fails on demand to surrender possession thereof to the competent authority, such authority may use such force as is necessary for taking possession of such property and may for this purpose after giving reasonable warning and facility to any women not appearing in public to withdraw, remove or break open any lock, bolt or any door or do any other Act, necessary for the said purpose.
- Implementation of the provisions of this Act.-
 - The competent authority may take or cause to be taken such steps and use or (1) cause to be used such force as may be, in its opinion necessary for eviction from or delivery of possession of immovable property under this Act.
 - At any time after the commencement of this Act, it shall be lawful for a competent (2) authority to enter upon any immovable property of any migrant and make or cause to be made any survey including measurement and do any other act which may be necessary for carrying out the purposes of this Act:

Provided that no such surveyor measurement shall be done otherwise than on a written

- Appeal. (1) Any person aggrieved of an order passed under this Act, may file an 7. appeal before the Financial Commissioner, Revenue: Provided that no such appeal shall be entertained against
 - an-interlocutory order;

- (b) an order of eviction unless possession of the property is surrendered to the competent authority;
- (c) an order of payment of compensation determined under this Act unless the amount of compensation is deposited with the appellate authority.
- (2) The period of limitation for filing of an appeal under sub-section (1) shall be fifteen days from the date of order appealed against.
- 8. Bar of jurisdiction of Civil Court. Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force
 - (a) no civil court shall have jurisdiction to settle, decide or deal with any question or to determine any matter arising under this Act or the rules made thereunder; and
 - (b) no order of any officer or authority passed under this Act or the rules made hereunder shall be called in question in any civil court.
- 9. Indemnity. No suit or any other legal proceedings shall lie against any officer or authority in respect of anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.
- 10. Power to issue instructions. The Revenue Minister may, from time to time, issue such instructions not inconsistent with this Act, or the rules made thereunder as he may consider necessary for the purposes of implementing the provisions of this Act or the rules made thereunder.
- 11. Act to override other laws.- The provisions of this Act, the rules made and the instructions issued thereunder shall have effect notwithstanding anything contained in any other law or custom or usage or in any contract, express or implied, or in any instrument inconsistent with the provisions of this Act.
- 12. Declaration of restrictions imposed to be reasonable. For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that restrictions imposed by section 3 on the rights conferred by clause (1) of Article 19 of the Constitution of India, as applicable to the State, shall be deemed to be reasonable restriction.
- 13. Compensation. Any person who is an unauthorised occupant or recipient of any usufruct of any immovable property of the migrant shall pay to the migtant such compensation for the period of unauthorised occupation and in such manner as may be determined by the District Magistrate: Provided that the same shall not be less than double the market rent/ rate prevalent in that area.
- 14. Power to make rules. The Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

| (Sd.) | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Deputy Legal | Remembrancer |
| | aw Department |

ACTION PLAN FOR THE RETURN OF KASHMIRI MIGRANTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Following the rise of armed militancy in Kashmir during 1989-90, an overwhelming majority of the Hindu Community of the Kashmir Valley comprising mainly of Kashmiri Pandits and the Punjabi Hindu Families living in Srinagar and other towns for a long time migrated to jammu, Delhi and other parts of the country. The main reasons for the migration are generally believed to be:-

- a. Spurt in the killing of prominent and ordinary members of the Kashmiri Pandit Community by militants throughout the Valley during November, 1989 March 1990.
- b. Mass anti-India and Pro-Independence public protests witnessed in Srinagar and other main towns of Kashmir during the same time.
- c. Fear psychosis created by vested interests both within and outside the Kashmiri Pandit Community.

In addition to Kashmiri Pandits and Punjabi Hindus, some Sikh and nationalist Muslim families also migrated to Jammu fearing threat to their life from the armed militants.

The number of families who have registered as migrants at Jammu, Delhi and other places outside the J&K State is as under:-

| 1. | Jam | mu Division ENTRE FOR MINORITY ST | Families | |
|----------|-------------|---|------------------------------|--|
| | a) | Hindus: | 27,282 | |
| | b) | Muslims: | 2,303 | |
| | c) | Sikhs: | 1,830 | |
| L'Arthur | d) | Others : | 75 | |
| | Tota | al: | 31,490 | |
| | a) | Delhi | New York Control of the Land | |
| | b) | Himachal Pradesh | 19,339 | |
| | c) | Haryana | 115 | |
| | d) | Chandigarh | 523 | |
| | e) | Punjab | 206 | |
| | f) | Uttar Pradesh Committee | 100 | |
| | (Exclusive) | | 500 | |
| | | CC-O. Agamnigam Digital Preservation Foundation | | |

| | Total = | 21,199 |
|----|----------------|--------|
| l) | Rajasthan | 47 |
| k) | Maharashtra | 124 |
| j) | Kerala | 5 |
| i) | Goa | 140 |
| h) | Karnataka | 60 |
| g) | Madhya Pradesh | 40 |

Grand Total: 1 + 2 = 52,689 families comprising of estimated 1.25 lac souls

The districtwise break up of families and souls who have not migrated and continue
to stay in the Valley is also given hereunder:-

| | Total | 731 | 7523 |
|---------|----------------------|----------|-------|
| 6. | Pulwama | 318 | |
| 5. | Anantnag | 419 | 1543 |
| 4. | Kupwara | | 1859 |
| | | 16 | 64 |
| 3. | Baramulla | 313 | 1404 |
| 2. | Budgam | 112 | 425 |
| 1. | Srinagar | 557 | 2228 |
| S.No. | District | Families | Souls |
| to otay | rane rane, ie alee g | | Ondo |

2. INVENTORISATION OF THE IMMOVABLE MIGRANT PROPERTIES

Inventorisation of the immovable migrant properties was undertaken and completed by the Revenue Department during 1997-98. A statement giving consolidated figures of the properties left behind by the migrants is appended with this report at Annexures I and II.

3. SALE OF MIGRANT PROPERTIES

A good number of migrants, particularly those belonging to Srinagar City, have sold off their land and houses over the last few years. This trend probably started around 1994-95 by which time the migrants had begun to settle themselves permanently outside the Valley and the State and when it appeared to them that there was little hope of return in the immediate future to their homes in the Valley. In 1997 the State Govt. enacted the J&K igrant Immovable Property (Preservation, Protection and Restrain on Distress Sales Act) 1997 to prevent distress sale and to ensure that the properties of the migrants are protected from vandalism and unauthorized occupation. The Act also lays down procedure for sale of the immovable property by the migrants so as to protect the property from distress sale. Every since the promulgation of the Act and

the rules and as on 6.5.2000 the prescribed authority i.e. the Divisional Commission (K) has disposed off 1018 cases of alienation involving 651 houses / structures and 2387 kanals 2 marlas and 209sft of land at a cost of Rs.39,12,94,20/- (land) and Rs.12,09,83,293/- (structures) respectively. The extent of sale of property is certainly more than what has been allowed under the Act of 1997 as many sales were transacted before the enactment of the 1997 Law.

4. MIGRANT PROPERTY DAMAGED DUE TO SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AND PAYMENT OF EX-GRATIA RELIEF THEREOF.

The statement giving consolidated details of damages to immovable migrant property due to subversive activities like bomb blasts, fire etc. and ex-gratia relief paid by the State Govt. to the migrant owners of such properties is appended at Annexure III.

5. WILLINGNESS TO RETURN TO THE VALLEY

It is generally believed that the well educated and the urban class among the migrants have now settled down quite nicely in jobs in professions at Jammu, Delhi and other parties of the country and it is unlikely that they will like to return. This class of people is also busy selling off their immovable properties in the Valley.

However, those who have not been able to settle down nicely in new jobs and professions outside the Valley and those who hail from rural areas are believed to be still interested in the return to their homes. A fair estimate is that about 1/4th of the migrant families will be willing to return if they are assured of safety and financial assistance to rebuild their houses and restore their properties.

Although, the alternative at (b) above is the preferred mode of return of the migrants, it is felt that if some migrants want to return to their homes on their own assessment of risk, then they should not be discouraged from doing so, as now the ground situation in the Valley has improved quite substantially. This line of thinking is good but it is suggested that we may go slow in this regard till tile time the movement of militants in the rural areas is not completely stopped.

From the discussions held with the Deputy Commissioners, SSPs and also with other people it is felt that the State Govt. should actively encourage return of the migrants to their homes in secured clusters as per alternative (b). To do so substantial financial assistance to the returning families/ persons would need to be provided to enable them to repair and rebuild their houses and restart their business and / or agricultural activities.

6. PACKAGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

- i) For repair of all types of intact houses/ structures including residential houses, 50% of the estimated cost of repairs as per the estimate of PWD subject to a maximum of Rs.1.00 lakh be paid as financial assistance.
- ii) For reconstruction of the houses /structures including residential houses which have got gutted due to subversive activities financial assistance equivalent to double the ex-gratia relief already paid be provided. In case the ex-gratia relief is yet to be paid, then the financial assistance to be provided to the returning migrants for reconstruction will be equivalent to three times the admissible ex- gratia relief. However, the payment of the financial assistance will be made in three equal installments with first installment to be paid at the time of start of the reconstruction, second at the time of completion of half of the reconstruction work and the final installment on completion of the reconstruction of the house / structure. However, in those cases where ex-gratia relief has been paid in terms of Govt. order No.723-(GR) of 1990 dated: 10.7.1990 i.e. @ 50% of loss subject to a maximum of Rs.2.00 lakhs then only an amount of equivalent to relief already received be paid and not double the amount.
- loan up to the maximum of Ten lakl1s be provided to enable the migrant to restart the business including repair of premises etc. The loan amount will be recommended by the General Manager of the DIC after verification of the case and the required amount sanctioned by tile concerned Deputy Commissioner. A scheme for repayment of the loans over a period ranging from two to six years through easy installments may be got formulated by the Industries Department and all loans disbursed through J&K Bank for the sake of case and convenience of the migrants, as also for single point monitoring. The interest rates are recommended as under:

| S.No. | Loan Amount | Interest | Repayment |
|-------|------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| | | | period/years |
| 1. | Rs.25,000/ | Nil | 2 |
| 2. | Rs.25,000/- to Rs.50,000/- | 2% | 2 |
| 3. | Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1.00 lakh | 3% | 3 |
| 4. | Rs.1.00 lakh to Rs.2.00 lakh | 5% | 3 |
| 3. | Rs.50,000/- to Rs.1.00 lakh | 3% | |

| 5. | Rs.2.00 lakhs to Rs.3.00 lakh | 7% | 4 |
|-----|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 6. | Rs.3.00 lakhs to Rs.4.00 lakhs | 8% | 4 |
| 7. | Rs.4.00 lakhs to Rs.5.00 lakhs | 9% | 5 |
| 8. | Rs.5.00 lakhs to Rs.7.00 lakhs | 10% | 6 |
| 9. | Rs.7.00 lakhs to Rs.10.00 lakhs | 12% | 6 |
| 10. | Above Rs.10.00 lakhs | Normal interest rates and | |
| | | repayment Period. | |

7. ADMINISTRATIVE MACHINERY FOR REGISTRATION AND SUPERVISION OF THE RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF THE RETURNING MIGRANT FAMILIES.

A Co-ordination Committee of officials and non-officials headed by the Deputy Commissioner and comprising among others the Additional Deputy Commissioners, S.E. (I&B), District Employment Officer, two non-official representatives from among the non-migrant Kashmiri Pandit community and three other non-officials from other Communities will be constituted in each District to monitor and guide the relief and rehabilitation measures.

Each cluster or a group of clusters will be placed under the charge of a Camp Officer of the rank of a Naib Tehsildar / BDO or equivalent as will be appointed by the Dy. Commissioner who will be responsible for all administrative work related to the safety, security, relief and rehabilitation of the returning migrants. He will work under the direct supervision of the Additional Deputy Commissioners.

The Additional Deputy Commissioners of the District will be tile Nodal Officer to co-ordinate, the work of the camp officers placed incharge of one or a group of clusters by the Deputy Commissioner. He will be a link between the District Level Co-ordination Committee and the Camp officers and other officials entrusted with different responsibilities.

The Dy. Commissioner will be the overall incharge of all relief and rehabilitation work and will have the authority to issue directions and guidelines to subordinate officials. While doing this he will take into consideration the suggestions and decisions made and arrived at respectively in the District Level Co-ordination Committee.

8. POSTING OF GOVT. EMPLOYEES AMONG THE RETURNING MIGRANT FAMILIES

The Govt. employees among the returning migrants would need to be suitably posted in their respective departmental offices/ institutions by the concerned HODs as per the following guidelines: -

For the first three months after their return the employees will not be forced to join the duties and will be allowed 'LEAVE SALARY' on the same pattern as is applicable to them presently as migrants. However, immediately after their return and registration as such with the designated officers in the respective Districts, the employees will report to the HODs in the Valley within one month.

- a) The HODs will take into consideration the views of the migrant employee regarding his or her preferred place/places of posting keeping in view the security considerations.
- No problems are expected to be countenanced in the posting of the returning employees as large number of migrant posts are still unfilled in the District and Divisional cadres to adjust the returning employees. The statement at Annexure VI and VII brings out the Divisional/District and Departmentwise position of unfilled migrant vacancies respectively. Even in cases where tile migrant vacancies have been fully filled and no posts are presently available for adjustment of the returning migrant employee, the HOD will still allow the returning employee to join in the department and subsequently take up the issue of posts with the Government. But under no circumstances should salary be withheld on account of this.
- or at other District Hqrs./ at the station of posting be provided hostel type accommodation in secured localities either in Govt. owned buildings or in private/ migrant houses, free of cost (except food) on minimal charges. Such accommodation will be arranged by the Dy. Commissioners in the Districts and by Director Estates in Srinagar city. A total of approximately 500 returning employees will be required to be housed in this way costing about Rs.50 .00 lacs per annum.

9. PACKAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN GOVT.SERVICE

In terms of occupation pursued by the migrants, most Kashmiri Pandit families have one or two members working in tile State or Central Govt. departments and very few were dependent solely on business or agriculture. However, a majority of the rural pandit families own a little agricultural land which they would cultivate for crops and vegetables. A few families own orchards also. The Punjabi families of Srinagar were almost exclusively involved in business, running shops, trade agencies, cinemas, factories etc.

While in migration most young and eligible Kashmiri Pandit Boys and Girls have found jobs in the private sector, in Jammu, Delhi and other places and it is unlikely that they will check the jobs to return to the Valley where such opportunities are almost non-existent. Therefore,

to encourage some of them to return it is proposed that one unemployed and eligible person for each returning migrant family who do not have any of its member working as a Govt. servant be given employment in Govt. service in class IV and class III categories to be shared by the State and Central Govt. in the ratio of 3:1 subject to tile following conditions:-

- Special posts be got created to adjust the eligible migrants in various departments/ i) offices of the State and the Central Govt.
- Financial burden on account of salaries etc. for the newly created posts in the ii) State Govt. offices/ Departments will be borne by the Central Govt. for a minimum period of 10 years in view of the weak financial situation of the State Govt.
- A committee of State and nominated Central Govt. officials under the chairmanship iii) of Chief Secretary of J&K may be constituted to take all decisions on the number and category of posts to be created in different State and Central Govt. Departments functional in the Valley.
- A total of about 1000 posts would probably be required on this account with the iv) break up of 750 with the State Government and 250 with the Central Government. The average salary payable to each Govt. servant would be approximately Rs.6000/ - per month which would therefore mean an annual financial implication of Rs.5.4 crores for the Stale Government (which would have to be re-imbursed by the Central Government) and Rs.1.80 crores for the Central Government, thus making a total of Rs.7.20 crores as salaries for the newly appointed returning migrants.

ATOTAL FINANCIAL IMPLICATION OF THE PROPOSAL MADE ABOVE. 10.

| | Total | Rs.43.94 crores |
|----|---|-------------------------|
| | of the employment package. | |
| | of the newly appointed migrants as part | Rs.7.20 crores per year |
| 0) | Amount required for payment of salaries | |
| c) | | |
| | in Towns/Cities. | Rs.0.50 crores per year |
| | Accommodation for migrant employees | Rs.0.50 crores per year |
| b) | Amount required for hiring of secured |).UULD |
| a) | Package of financial assistance: | Rs.36.24 crores |

SECURITY AND SAFETY TO BE PROVIDED TO THE RETURNING MIGRANTS

The issues of safety and security need to be analyzed as the return of those willing to return will largely depend on these:

The following alternatives have been suggested and discussed from time to time.

- a. Settling of fully secured migrant camps within the Valley. The camps could be set up on the pattern of the camps already established at Udhampur, Nagrota, Jammu and other places. Quite often this alternative is referred to as 'SECURITY ZONES' within the Valley.
- b. Bringing back migrants to such villages/ hamlets/ Mohallas which housed a sizeable population of Kashmiri Pandits and which can be aggregated into identifiable clusters and where security is already provided. This would essentially mean those Kashmiri Pandit hamlets in the Valley where the security forces personnel have established their camps and occupied some migrant houses. The number of intact residential houses has been ascertained and it is proposed that at least these number of families can be invited to return. The families who own the damaged houses in these clusters will also be encouraged to return and reconstruct their house while sharing accommodation with those whose houses are intact.

If, for example, the owner families of intact houses do not wish to return, then the willing to return families whose houses are damaged can be accommodated temporarily in the intact houses till they reconstruct their own damaged houses. It has thus been assumed that all families in the identified clusters can be encouraged and invited to return (Annexure IV).

Under the alternatives at (a) and (b) indicated above, the following questions arise:-

- i) How can the safety of the returnees be ensured when they wish to travel to outside markets, towns or to their places of work/ Govt. offices. Can security and escorts be provided everywhere?
- ii) By restricting the returnees to secured areas/ clusters they might become important/ sensational targets for militant attack and subversion.
- iii) The level of social interaction will be limited and any reprisals of the security forces in the areas inhabited by the majority community in retaliation for militant attacks on minority clusters/ pockets will lead to strong polarization on communal lines.

Alternative at (a) has generally not found acceptance among different sections of migrants, officials, political people and others, as setting up of highly protected camps/ security zones within the Valley will only mean relocation of migrant camps from places outside the Valley to those inside the Valley with all their negative implications. In any case it will also not mean return to homes and hearths. The returnees will also find it extremely difficult to look after their properties like agricultural lands and orchards or run their businesses while living in isolated security zones. So this alternative is not recommended.

Alternative at (b) has lot of merit and has been discussed at length with the Deputy Commissioners and SSPs. They were asked to identify clusters of villages/ Mohallas with sizeable Kashmiri Pandit population and where security is already provided. The clusters recommended by the Deputy Commissioners of different districts for return of the migrants are indicated at Annexure V. A total of 2212 families comprising of about 8488 souls are envisaged to be brought back to the Valley in the first phase.

- (iv) Orchardists be provided interest free loan at the rate of Rs.3,000/- per kanal of orchard. The scheme may be got worked out and administered by the Horticulture Department. Repayment period is recommended to range from two to seven years depending on the loan amount.
- (v) Interest on unpaid loans already drawn by the migrants before the start of migration for activities in the Valley be either waived off or reduced and the repayment period extended by ten years to account for the lost period from 1989-2000.
- (vi) Relief including free ration and cash assistance, if any, being provided at Jammu and other locations should continue to be provided to those of the migrant families who are in receipt of the same at locations outside the Valley for a period of one year from the date of the return so as to allow the returnees to concentrate on the reconstruction / repairs of their property and business respectively.
- (vii) An incentive of Rs.50,000/- per family be paid in three installments on their arrival in the Village/Mohalla in the Valley and registration as a returning migrant; First installment of Rs.20,000/- at the time of registration, 2nd installment of Rs.20,000/- after tile reconstruction/ repairs have been started, 3rd installment of Rs.10,000/- after at least six months of continuous stay.

ESTIMATED FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE ABOVE PROPOSALS

1) Incentive: Rs.50,000/- x 2212

Rs.11.06 crores

Repairs of intact Houses
 (Number of intact houses in the recommended clusters x Rs.1,00,000/-) 1049 x Rs.1,00,000/

Rs.10.49 crores

3) Reconstruction of damaged/gutted houses: No. of damaged houses in the recommended clusters x Rs.2.00 lakhs: 372 x Rs.2.00 lakhs

Rs.7.44 crores

| 4 | 1) | (Total interest subsidy on new business loans (135 from Sgr) | |
|---|----|--|----------------|
| | | 1/3rd of returning Sgr. families plus 1/5th of (345 from Rural) | |
| | | other District families (1/3 rd x @ Rs.50,000/- family) | Rs.2.40 crores |
| 5 | 5) | Interest subsidy on loans for orchards: | |
| | | (1/5 th of the rural returning families | |
| | | x Rs.24,000/- | Rs.82.8 lakhs |
| 6 | 3) | Waiver of interest on loans for drawn from different | |
| | | Banks (this information can be had from different | unspecified |

Banks) amount 7) Cash assistance and free rations:

Rs.3.97 crores 1/2 of the returning families) 1111 x Rs.3000/- x 12 months)

Rs.36,23,30,000/-Total

excluding expected expenditure on account of item (v)

DISTRICT-WISE POSITION OF MIGRANT IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

| S.No. | District | Total number of structure | Intact |
|-------|------------|---------------------------|--------|
| 1 | SRINAGAR | 4185 | 2831 |
| 2 | BUDGAM | 2075. | 1109 |
| 3 | ANANTNAG | 5774 | 2707 |
| 4 | PULWAMA | 1666 | 698 |
| 5 | BARAMULLLA | 1627 | 888 |
| 6 | KUPWARA | 1652 | 502 |
| | Total | 16979 | 8735 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF LAND HELD BY THE KASHMIRI MIGRANTS AND LEFT IN KASHMIR VALLEY

| unautho- rised occupa- tion | | 13 | | 1 | | • | | • | | | | • | | 1 | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|
| Any other trees | | 12 | | 45743 Nos. | AFTO4 Noc | | | 1 | | 25063 Nos. | | ı | | 12471 Nos. | | 99058 | |
| No.of walnut trees | | 4 | | | | 816 | | 4629 | | 2169 | | | | 1948 | | 51462 | |
| under | | 40 | KIS. MIS. | 1158.06 | | 1796 19 1/2 | 10000 | | | 9-0900 | 0.7007 | ı | | 1127 03 | 00:171 | | |
| managed | | d | ת | 1 % | 10000 | 40E0 11 | +300.11 | | | 40407 3 | C-17171 | | | 400E0 44 | 100000.11 | | |
| crop | | | | Doddi./ | Fruits | D-dd. | Fruits | 1.44.0 | Fruits | 1.44.0 | Fruits | Daddy, | Fruits | 7 | Fruits | | |
| Total | | | 1 | 18 | 8222.00 | 0, 1 | 6757.10, 1/2 | | 29920-10 | | 14189-9 | 10177 40 | 134/7-10 | 00 000 | 13360.02 | 010000 | 82921.9 112 |
| P | | Vacant | 9 | - | | | 1 | | 2647-00 | | • | 9 | 1291-16, 1/2 | | 1089.00 | 017 07 -00 | 5027.16 1/2 |
| Sescription of lan | | Orchard | 2 | 2 | 3625-4 | | 1400-1/2 | | 5375-10 | | 5762-4, 1/2 | | 8263-6, 1/2 | | 3102-17 | | 27527.2 1/2 |
| | | Agriculture | 7 | KIs. MIs. | 4596-16 | | 5357-10 | | 21900-00 | | 8427-4,112 | | 3922-15 | | 9168-05 | | 53372.10 1/2 |
| Date of Migration | | | 3 | | 1990 | | 1990 | | 1990 | | . 1990 | | 1990 | | 1990 | | Total |
| Name of District | | | 2 | | Srinagar | | Budgam | | Anantnag | | Pulwama | | Baramullla | | Kupwara | | |
| oi z | O. A | gam | nigar | n D | igita | I PI | N | rva | m tion | Fo | | tio | | | 9 | | |
| | S. Name of Date of Description of land Total Kind of Wileting under walnut trees N District Migration N District Migration | S. Name of Date of District Migration N District Migration N District Migration | S. Name of Date of Migration Self tenancy trees Self tenancy trees 11 12 | S. Name of Date of Migration N District Migration Agriculture Orchard Vacant 2 3 4 5 6 7 Mis Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. | Name of District Date of Migration Description of land Total Kind of managed crop William and trees and managed crop Walnut trees trees and managed tenancy frees trees trees Walnut trees trees District Migration Agriculture Orchard Vacant 7 8 9 10 11 12 2 3 Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. 158.06 - 45743 Nos. | S. Name of District District Migration Agriculture Orchard Vacant Total crop managed crop managed renancy Trees crop managed renancy Under trees trees Walnut trees trees 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 Sinagar 1990 4596-16 3625-4 - 8222.00 Paddy/ Pruits 7063.14 1158.06 - 45743 Nos. | S. Name of District Date of Migration Description of land Total Kind of managed crop Winder self senancy Walnut trees Walnut trees 1 2 3 4 4596-16 3625-4 - 8222.00 Paddy/ Pos. 1756.14 7063.14 1158.06 - 45743 Nos. | S. Name of District District District Migration Agriculture Orchard Vacant Total Crop managed tenancy self trees tenancy reserved. trees tenancy reserved. | S. Name of District District Date of Migration Description of land Total Kind of managed crop managed tenancy Trees trees trees William Trees trees trees Trees trees trees 1 Agriculture Orchard Vacant 7 8 9 10 11 12 1 Srinagar 1990 4596-16 3625-4 - 6757.10, 1/2 Fruits Paddy/Fruits 766.11 1796.19, 1/2 816 15701 Nos. 2 Budgam 1990 5357-10 1400-1/2 - 6757.10, 1/2 Paddy/Fruits 1796.19, 1/2 816 15701 Nos. | S. Name of District Date of District Majoration Description of land Total Total room paint Kind of paint Value of tenancy and paint Trees Wallington paint Wallington paint Total paint | S. Name of District Date of District Migration Agriculture Orchard Vacant Total Kind of Structure and Self Agriculture Orchard Vacant Total Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. Kis. Mis. Mis. Mis. Mis. Mis. Mis. Mis. M | S. Name of Date of Nigarition District Migration Agriculture Orchard Vacant Total Kind of solf solf solf solf solf solf solf s | S. Name of District District Migration Description of land Total Total crop managed tenancy aself Trees crop managed tenancy aself walnut trees trees walnut trees are larged tenancy aself trees crop managed tenancy trees trees crop managed tenancy trees | S. Name of District Description of land Total Total Crop Imanaged Renancy Trees Self Renancy Renanc | S. Name of Date of Mujeration Description of land Total Kind of Mujeration and Mujeration Total from Total and Mujeration and Mujeration Total from Total and Mujeration and Mujeration Total from Total and Mujeration and Mujeration Total from Mujeration and Mujeration and Mujeration Total from Mujeration and Mujeration and Mujeration Total from Mujeration and Mujeratio | S. Name of Date of Nigration Date of Date of Nigration Description of land Total Kind of Nigration self Index part of Leves Total analyse of Leves Total analyse of Leves Index part of L | S. Name of Date of Migration Description of land Total Date of Date of Migration Total Date of Migration Total Date of Date |

DISTRICT-WISE POSITION OF MIGRANT IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

| S.N | District | No. of Structures gutted/da maged | Cases Settled for Relief | Amount Sanctioned | No.of houses damaged due to natural calamity | Pending |
|-----|------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1 | Srinagar | 1227 | 1175 | Rs.15,05,51,112/- | 127 | 52 |
| 2 | Budgam | 422 | 339 | Rs.2,13,22,787/- | Later Service | 83 |
| 3 | Anantnag | 1710 | 1439 | Rs.7,01,85,311/- | 1337 | 271 |
| 4 | Pulwama | 908 | 826 | Rs.5,04,09,334/- | 387 | 82 |
| 5 | Baramullla | 453 | 447 | Rs.2,83,65,987/- | 286 | 6 |
| 6 | Kupwara | 1150 | 930 | Rs.5,82,40,371/- | -611/ | 220 |
| | Total | 5870 | 5156 | Rs.37,90,74,902/- | 2137 | 714 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES WHO COULD BE INVITED TO RETURN (TWO FAMILIES PER INTACT HOUSE)

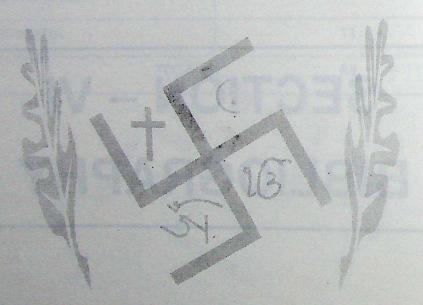
| S.No. | District J&K CENTR | No.of intact houses | No. of families who could return | No.of damaged structures in the indentified clusters |
|-------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 1 | ANANTNAG | 346 | 692 | 100 |
| 2 | PULWAMA | 202 | 404 | 34 |
| 3 | BUDGAM | 64 | 122 | 26 |
| 4 | SRINAGAR | 146 | 292 | 32 |
| 5 | BARAMULLLA | 226 | 452 | 150 |
| 6 | KUPWARA | 81 | 160 | 30 |
| | TOTAL: | 1065 | 2122 | 372 |

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FAMILIES WHO COULD BE INVITED TO RETURN (TWO FAMILIES PER INTACT HOUSE)

| S.NO. | DISTRICT | NO. OF CLUSTERS |
|-------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | SRINAGAR | 9 |
| 2 | BUDGAM | 15 |
| 3 | ANANTNAG | 15 |
| 4 | PULWAMA | 15 15 |
| 5 | BARAMULLLA | 3 |
| 6 | KUPWARA | 11 |
| | TOTAL: | 68 |



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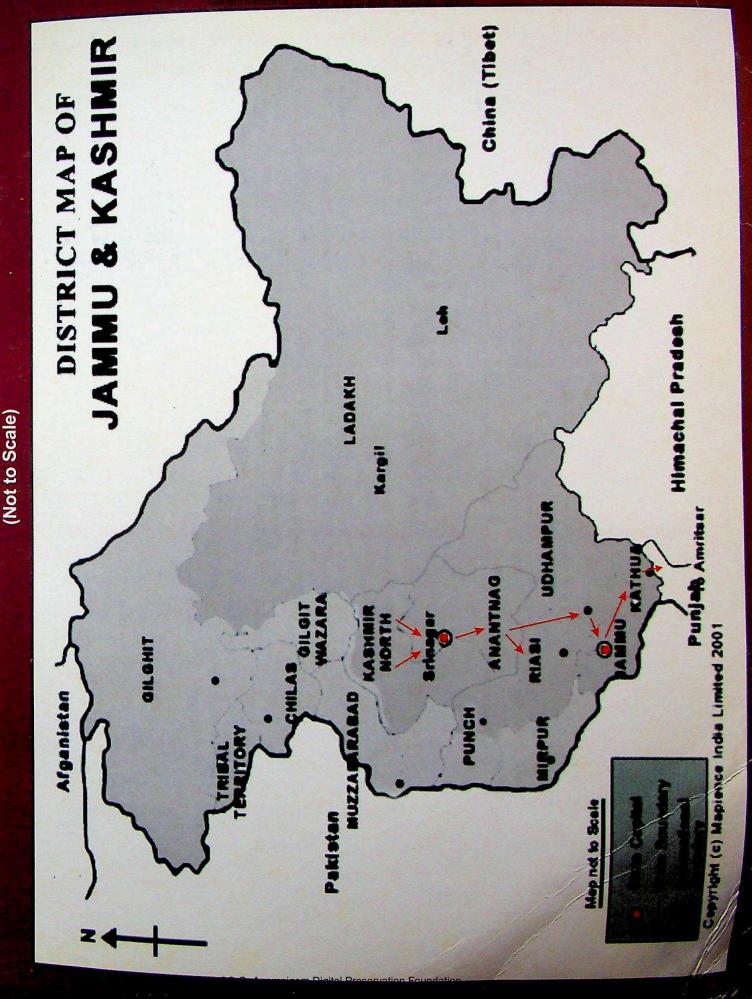
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Map No.1 Showing Migration Routes from Kashmir Valley



Oh! My love for motherland......Kashmir

Kashmir.....The Heaven on Earth
We miss you, even in our dreams,
We may be miles away from thee
But have never forgotten your grandeur.

We miss the fruits and flowers
Which you always had in plenty
Your rivulets, the rivers, the lakes
And the mountains

We have not seen anywhere!
The innocent people of the vale
Would never anywhere hale
Any now they are homeless everywhere!!
To come to thee we fear
For our lives to are very dear

Well, our memories of your
Beauty will always be remembered
Your Chinars, Poplars and Willows
Will never grow anywhere
Oh! My motherland we will always remember
You, wherever we go.
Our only dream is to be with thee
Oh, my love my motherland....

- Anuradha Mathu